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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

Volume 150 No. 20 November 11, 1946

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 150 No. 20 | New York 7, N. Y. | November 11, 1946

Penicillin Synthesized By Cornell Group

Synthesis of penicillin was announced last week in "Science," official journal of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The final steps in the synthesis was attributed to the intensive researches by the team at the Cornell University Medical College of the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. Most of the preliminary work was performed by American and British chemists working under the joint auspices of the Committee on Medical Research, Office of Scientific Research and Development, Washington, and the Medical Research Council, London.

Synthetic penicillin was prepared from two substances, both of which were originally isolated as degradation products of natural penicillin. Both can be prepared from certain amino acids, the building blocks of proteins, but neither had previously been found in living matter.

The final experiment was carried out by Prof. Vincent du Vigneaud, head of the Cornell Department of Biochemistry, and Drs. Frederick H. Carpenter, Robert W. Holley, Arthur H. Livermore and Julian R. Rachele.

The present methods involved in the synthesis, Prof. du Vigneaud pointed out, yield the substance in too small amounts and are too slow to compete with the production of the living mold. However, he added, it is very likely that improved methods will eventually be found, as is generally the case with all newly synthesized substances.

Sulphuric Acid Unit Offered for Sale

A complete sulphuric acid concentrating unit, part of the East Tennessee Ordnance Works, Copperhill, Tenn., is being offered for sale by the War Assets Administration, providing the purchaser will remove the unit from the site. The Tennessee Copper Co., war-time operator of the ordnance works, recently bought all the real estate and equipment except the sulphuric acid unit which it is maintaining in standby condition for the government.

The unit was designed for a daily production of 286 tons of 93% sulphuric acid from 78% sulphuric acid, using 2,420 gallons of fuel oil with a rating of 133,000 BTU per gallon and approximately 200 gallons of cooling water per minute. Production actually reached was 230 tons of 93% acid per day with consumption of 1,950 gallons of fuel oil per day.

Cuban Alcohol Pact Now Under RFC

The government's Cuban industrial alcohol and blackstrap molasses purchase contract has been transferred from the Commodity Credit Corporation to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under a directive of the Office of Economic Stabilization. This in accordance with the understanding at the time the contract was negotiated by CCC, inasmuch as RFC had been handling the programs in the past. The concentration of this work in one agency, OES said, will tend to eliminate conflicting sales and distribution policies and facilitate procurement of alcohol and molasses by the trade.

WAA Rubber Plants Branch Established

Establishment of a Rubber Plants and Facilities Branch to dispose of about sixty surplus plants producing raw materials, synthetic rubber and end-products has been announced by John J. O'Brien, Deputy Administrator for Real Property Disposal, War Assets Administration.

The new branch will be headed by R. F. Dimmitt and will dispose of more than $600,000,000 worth of rubber plants, most of which are still in operation under supervision of the Office of Rubber Reserve and have not yet been declared surplus.

International Rubber Parley Nov. 25-30

The Department of State has announced the acceptance by this government of an invitation from The Netherlands to attend the meeting of the International Rubber Study Group to be held at The Hague, November 25-30.

Donald D. Kennedy, Chief of the International Resources Division of the State Department, has been named as the U. S. delegate and William T. Phillips, specialty assistant on committee policies, as his alternate.

Toohy Made Chairman Of OPA Drug Group

John J. Toohy, of E. R. Squibb & Sons, pharmaceutical manufacturer, New York, was named chairman of the newly-formed Industry Advisory Committee for Package and Private Formula Drug Manufacturers at a

John J. Toohy

meeting November 7 with the Office of Price Administration. N. F. Storm, of the Ciba Pharmaceutical Products Company, Summit, N. J., was elected vice-chairman and Dr. Paul S. Pittingen, of Sharp & Dohme, Philadelphia, was named secretary-treasurer.

The committee discussed the problem of the drug industry in general with OPA and, in turn, was advised by OPA officials of the procedure to be followed in seeking price relief.

Loaned to OWMR

Lawrence Brown, director of the chemicals division of the Civilian Production Administration, has joined the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion on a loan basis as chief of its industrial division. Frank E. Bennett, deputy director of the CPA chemicals division, is now acting director.

CPA Lists Chemical Orders Still in Effect

The Civilian Production Administration has reported that as of November 1 the following orders of the chemicals division were in effect:

L-353, limits deliveries and processing of cane alcohol; L-354, limits production of lead chemicals (Oct. 8, 1946); L-355, limits consumption of ethyl fluid; M-54, restricts delivery, use and consumption of molasses; M-131, provides for allocation of cinchona bark and cinchona alkaloids; M-300, (Chemicals and Allied Products), schedule 118, controls distribution of penicillin; schedule 119, controls distribution of streptomycin; Schedule 120, provides for allocation of potash; M-333, restricts deliveries, use and inventories of tapioca flour; M-390, prevents diversion of hide glue stocks to purposes other than making glue.

Dibutyl Phthalate Ceiling Raised

Producers' ceiling prices for dibutyl phthalate have been increased by eight-tenths of a cent a pound, the Office of Price Administration announced today. The increase, effective November 7, 1946, is granted to take care of higher costs for one of the basic raw materials, phthalic anhydride.

OPA Revocation Held Imminent

OPD Washington Bureau

Revocation of all price control except those on sugar, molasses, syrup and rent were reported to be under consideration by the White House. While no announcement has come from Mr. Truman, the White House conferred most of last week with Stabilization Director John R. Steelman, Housing Administrator Wyatt and Paul Porter, OPA Administrator. Associates close to the officials strongly intimate an announcement may be forthcoming early this week. Reports were current as this issue went to press that Wyatt and Porter are expected to submit their resignations early.

OPA Data to Be Available to Industry

OPD Washington Bureau

Statistical data collected from the Office of Price Administration during the five years of its existence is now being analyzed and summarized on an industry-wide basis by the agency for publication in a series of reports soon to be issued.

A special group in the Research Division has been setup to make the study and is reported to be well advanced in the food field. A vast amount of statistical data never before obtained from industry has been collected by OPA and much of it is recognized as of considerable value to industry in charting its sales and production program. The data related largely to costs of operation, from production through to sales, and brokendown for each of the various steps.

Only summaries of the data will be available for publication and these will be compiled in such a way as to not reveal the secrets of individual companies. Much information on costs and profits has been obtained from the drug, paint and chemical industries and summaries on these industries are expected to be made available at some future date.

Reused Cotton Bags Ceiling Is Raised

OPD Washington Bureau

An increase of 50 percent in ceilings on processed second-hand cotton bags and an equivalent dollar-and-cent increase in ceilings on the same bags unprocessed has been announced by the Office of Price Administration.

The purpose of this action is to prevent diversion of these bags to purposes other than for reuse as containers. This is done by increasing the prices on secondhand bags to reestablish the approximate price differentials which existed between cotton material and these bags during the base period, March, 1942.

OPA said that a large percentage of the supply of secondhand cotton bags has been sold for such purposes as manufacture of kitchen towels and wiping rags. This diversion has placed a strain on the supply of both old and new cotton bags, which are scarce as a result of shortages in burlap and cotton textiles.

Ceilings on new cotton bags have risen 50 percent since March, 1942. However, ceilings on secondhand bags have remained at base period levels until today's action. It is believed that this adjustment in prices will result in larger quantities of secondhand bags being processed for reuse as containers.

Gallowhur Chemical Absorbs Skol Co.

George Gallowhur, founder of Gallowhur Chemical Corporation, Reading, Vt., recently announced the merger of Skol Company into his firm. New officers named were John H. Connor, vice-president; Marguerite McCaffrey, secretary, and Robert Owen, assistant secretary.

Labor Relations

Mitchell M. Shipman
Labor-Management Consultant

Wage and Hour Law Problems

In the previous column, we discussed some of the more commonly recurring problems which our Federal courts and the Wage and Hour Division have passed upon during the annual period of its report. These include the question of the inclusion as compensatory hours of time spent outside of regular working hours such as walking time, rest and lunch periods, and preparatory time.

The Workweek

Another troublesome and oft-recurring question that arises under the basic one of what constitutes compensatory hours under the overtime section of the law is the matter of the workweek. The act does not lay down any specific unit of time which is to be used in determining overtime hours. All it refers to is that the forty straight-time hours be within a single "workweek," with the hours after that payable at time and one-half or more.

What then is the workweek? For one thing, Saturday and Sunday are not expressly referred to in the law as overtime hours. As a matter of fact, prior to last year, by executive order (E.O. 9240), employers were prohibited from paying overtime for Saturday and Sunday as such, even if called for under union agreement. Saturday and Sunday had to be the sixth and seventh day worked in the workweek. The act still leaves the fixing of the workweek to collective bargaining and union agreement where the employer deals with a union or to the employer himself scheduling his workweek. This order is now revoked so that there is presently no such prohibition. Nor is there any specific reference in the law to a Monday-to-Friday workweek. Though a Monday-to-Friday workweek may be the generally recognized workweek for most plants with certain exceptions such as continuous operations and is most often expressly provided for in union agreements, the wage and hour law itself does not establish it.

Whatever the workweek may be in

—Continued on page 62

Paint Sales Premiums For Housing Studied

OPD Washington Bureau

Officials in the National Housing Administration have agreed to delay issuance of a premium payment plan for paints until it has been determined whether the recent increase in ceiling prices on trade sales paints will be effective in increasing production of these paints.

The shortage of paints was reported by the officials to be delaying the veterans housing program and at one time consideration was given in placing paints under priorities. This scheme was abandoned, however, when vigorous objections came from industry.

The premium payment plan under consideration, if it follows the outline of similar plans now in effect for other building materials, would establish quotas for each of the manufacturers usually at their highest production record during some base period in the past and provides for incentive payments of a fixed amount per gallon for every gallon produced in excess of the quota.

Late Market News

Butyl acetate prices covering production at points other than Illinois and Indiana were advanced sharply late last week. Tanks became 30½c. per pound. The usual differentials prevailed on drummed material.

Butyl alcohol manufactured at points other than Illinois and Indiana was advanced sharply to the basis of 26.7c. per pound in tanks. Packing in drums, carlot and less than carlot quantities, prevailed at the usual differential.

Calcium chloride prices for less than carlots have been advanced by a major producer to a level of $31.50 a ton in paper bags for five-ton lots. Smaller quantities covering twenty bags down to one are quoted for $1.83 to $2.83 per 100 pounds. Prices for other zones range from $2.95 per 100 pounds to $48 for five tons, the highest prices being in zone 8. The solid variety is 5c. per 100 pounds less than flakes for quantities of corresponding weights, but not including 15-ton lots or more.

Castor beans in Brazil were cabled at $215 to $225 per long ton late last week. The prices prevailed f.o.b. points of shipment in the primary market.

Castor oil prices were partially restored on spot late last week. The quotation on the U.S.P. grade in tankcars was 27c. per pound; tankwagons, 27¼c.; drums, less carlots, 29c. Carlot drums were not quoted.

Cotton production was estimated at 8,487,000 bales as of November 1 by the Department of Agriculture, which compares with 9,015,000 bales of the 1945 crop.

Ethyl Ether—Producers of synthetic U.S.P. ether advanced quotations late last week to the basis of 12½c. per pound, in tanks; drums, carlots, 14½c.; less carlots, 15½c.

Mixed Fertilizer prices for retail have been revised upward by amendment to RMPR 135 to cover the increased cost of labor and materials for fertilizer manufacturers in Florida and those shipping into that area. Higher prices recently established for ammonia sulphate and imported soda nitrate have increased the cost of nitrogen to manufacturers of mixed fertilizers. The price of nitrate nitrogen has also been raised and the wage increase to mixers is said to average $1.50 per ton.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 107.2 in the week ending November 1, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 106.8 the previous week and 97.5 percent a year ago.

Pepper trading in futures, March through November 1947, deliveries, will be resumed December 2, 1946, on the New York Produce Exchange.

Tallow market was easier with sales of extra at 19¾c. per pound, loose, New York basis, against trading earlier in the week at 21¾c.

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Textile Chemists To Meet Dec. 12-14

The twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will be held in the Hotel Statler, Boston, December 12-14. This convention is dedicated to a dual purpose; the dissemination of knowledge applicable to textiles through intelligent research, and the celebration of the founding of the Association in Boston in November, 1921.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Nov. 7, 1946	Oct. 31, 1946	Nov. 8, 1945
148.6	**147.1**	**133.8**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Complete freedom from all price controls on vegetable oils kept quotations rolling steadily higher for the second successive week. Little self restraint could be found in the fact that some oils have advanced 100 percent in price since official ceilings went by the board. It was a week of wide open trading in which sellers rode the profit motive under spurs that raked the market hard. In doing this, they shifted from almost total withdrawal of all quotations to the firm pricing of an increasing number of oils.

Prices were advanced on butyl acetate and alcohol made at points other than Illinois and Indiana, castor beans and oil, crude coconut and cottonseed oils, cumin seed futures in India and Syria. Also, diethylamine, dried blood, egg yolk, USP ethyl ether, fish meal and scrap, mace from Amboyna, Banda, and the West Indies, crude menhaden oil, yellow oriental mustard seed from Montana. Also, crude peanut oil, red and sardine oils, soda sesquisilicate, spermacetti wax, stearic acid, refined tall oil, and the feeding grade of tankage.

Prices were reduced on Chinese select cassia rolls and the extra select in broken form, all grades of carnauba wax, corn dextrine, corn sugar and corn starch, cottonseedmeal, ipecac root, ouricury wax, black pepper in future position and Carolina chillies, peppermint and petitgrain oils, and rhubarb root.

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U.S. Trade Pacts Hearing Jan. 13

A lengthy list of commodities, including coaltar and petroleum products, industrial chemicals, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, paint materials, fertilizers, and soap and toilet preparations, on which possible tariff concessions will be considered in reciprocal trade agreement negotiations, was made public by the State Department, November 9.

Dean Acheson, Acting Secretary of State, issued formal notice of intention to conduct trade-agreement negotiations with eighteen countries, including Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Lebanon (Syro-Lebanese Customs Union), Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, and the areas for which these countries have authority to negotiate.

Invitations to most of these countries were announced in December, 1945, and formal acceptance has been received from all the invited nations with the exception of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. It is expected that negotiations will begin in April, 1947, in conjunction with the second meeting of the International Trade and Employment Committee, which will probably be held in Geneva, Switzerland.

Public hearings regarding the proposed negotiations will be held in Washington, D. C., beginning January 13, 1947, and Winthrop Brown, chief of the Division of Commercial Policy, expressed the hope that American industry would supply information during the hearings which would help guide the department in obtaining concessions from foreign countries during the negotiations. The closing date for submission of briefs and application to be heard is December 21, 1946.

Mr. Brown further stated that the list of products to be considered for possible tariff concessions would be given wide-spread circulation and could be obtained from any district office of the Department of Commerce.

Scientific Export Trade Ass'n Formed

United States Scientific Export Association, Inc., filed papers under the Export Trade Act (Webb-Pomerene Law) with the Federal Trade Commission for exporting scientific, chemical, technical and laboratory apparatus, instruments, equipment and supplies. The association will maintain offices in Wilmington, Del., and New York.

Officers and directors of the association are:—J. O. Bengston, president; Howard W. Koch, vice-president; R. E. Welch, treasurer; T. M. Mints, assistant treasurer, and Aiken W. Fisher, director. Wendell R. Turner is secretary and general manager, and James L. Magrish, assistant secretary.

Members of the association are:—Chicago Apparatus Company, W. M. Welch Manufacturing Company, and E. H. Sargent & Co., Chicago; Fisher Scientific Company, Pittsburgh, and Eimer & Amend, New York.

Bids Wanted

Asphalt oil, 45,000 gallons, Army Air Corps (El Paso, Texas) invitation 11, November 15.

Cellulose nitrate thinner, 4,332 gallons, Army Air Corps (Dayton, O.) invitation 152, November 20.

Fuel oil, 70,000 gallons, Army Air Corps (Langley Field, Va.) invitation 17, November 17.

Glue, 5,000 pounds, Government Printing Office (Washington, D. C.) November 13.

Glycerin, 156 quart bottles, Treasury Department (Washington, D. C.) invitation 3-W-45991-R, November 15.

Hydrogen Peroxide, 1,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 59, November 15.

Linseed replacement oil, 225 gallons, Treasury Department (Washington, D. C.) invitation 5W-45964-R, November 15.

Medicinal specialties, as required through March 31, 1947, Veterans Administration (Washington, D. C.) invitation A-20, November 15.

Paint, various types, 5,000 gallons, Federal Works Agency (Washington, D. C.) invitation 120-11-12-1, November 12; 750 gallons, Federal Works Agency (Washington, D. C.) invitation 1194-11-14-1, November 14; 200 gallons, District of Columbia (Washington, D. C.) schedule 9203, November 14.

Pigments, dry, 6,000 pounds, Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal (Washington, D. C.) schedule 8464, November 13.

Pigments in oil, 28,000 pounds, Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal (Washington, D. C.) schedule 8464, November 13.

Rock salt, 60,000 pounds, Veterans Administration (Hot Springs, S. Dakota) invitation 47-80, November 14.

Oleoresinous Liquids Ceiling Study Planned

OPD Washington Bureau

A promise was extended to the manufacturers of oleoresinous liquids by the Office of Price Administration to make a further study of the industry's needs for price ceiling relief, if the industry requests, when the agency this week authorized the industry to lift its ceilings to compensate for higher costs of linseed oil.

Oleoresinous liquids are the grinding vehicles primarily used in the manufacture of trade sales paints which also were granted ceilings increases at the same time by the OPA. Maximum prices for the oleoresinous liquids were originally established under the GMPR and no industrywide adjustments had previously been authorized prior to this week's order.

In its statement of considerations accompanying the oleoresinous liquids price increase order, the OPA said that manufacturers of trade sales paints purchasing this liquids, generally small paint manufacturers who do not have their own varnish making facilities, do not incur the increased linseed oil cost, such increase being absorbed prior to this action by the sellers of oleoresinous liquids.

Amendment No. 99 to order A-1 does, however, permit all paint manufacturers to increase their prices on the specified items since in the Administrator's opinion there is no practicable basis upon which to differentiate the various types of paint manufacturers. The statement continued:—

Data are not available at this time upon which the Administrator is able to determine clearly whether increased linseed oil costs render maximum prices for manufacturers of oleoresinous liquids no longer generally fair and equitable. In view of the importance of these products to the paint industry, the administrator has nevertheless determined, on

—Continued on page 89

Jap Vegetable Wax Offered by U.S.

OPD Washington Bureau

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation announced today that its subsidiary, the United States Commercial Company, will sell on a sealed bid basis approximately 500 cases of Japanese vegetable wax, Kitagumi and/or Chikusan brands, each case weighing 224 pounds net and containing 140 slabs of 1.6 pounds each.

The Japanese vegetable wax has been imported from Japan to the United States pursuant to arrangements entered into between U. S. Commercial Company, the Department of State, the War Department and the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP) for the handling of Japanese exports.

The vegetable wax will be sold in lots of 50 cases with a maximum of three lots to any one bidder. Terms and conditions of the sale will be mailed to all persons who make request therefor on or before November 10, 1946. Requests should be addressed to the Marketing Division, U. S. Commercial Company, Washington 25, D. C.

Lecithin Sales Head

J. H. Lathe, formerly western sales manager for the chemical and pigment division of the Glidden Company, Cleveland, has been chosen to head the company's newly-organized lecithin sales division.

Washington Talks It Over

The OPD Observer

The Republican landslide that captured control of both the senate and house for the GOP foreshadows many important changes in the relationships between government and business—some of them of immediate moment and others in the more distant future, in the opinion of Washington business observers. All major policies, those now existent and those to come later, will be tempered by a Republican viewpoint that is traditionally concerned with protection and advancement of domestic industry.

The changeover in control is not necessarily a return to isolationist policies as so many foreign news commentators fear is taking place, but rather a relaxation of the attempt to remake the world to conform to idealistic theories. The "good neighbor" spirit will still prevail, although on the theory that the "neighbors" must give as well as take. This is the long-range change to look for in the field of international relations.

In the more immediate future, and primarily of a domestic nature, these are changes to be expected:—An early termination of the national emergency either by concurrent resolution of Congress or proclamation by the President; a stop-gap tax bill sharply reducing taxes on individuals, repealing a number of excises and slashing others; a sharp curtailment in the Federal budget, and a host of investigations to uncover ammunition for the 1948 Presidential campaign. There is also some possibility of restrictive legislation on union activities coming to pass, but the Republicans can be expected to move slowly since its eyes are on 1948.

Fertilizers and Politics

The fertilizer industry has gained a big advantage in its fight against the government extending its activities in the field of fertilizer production as a result of Tuesday's Congressional elections. It means the death of such proposals as the Hill-Flannagan bill to have the government build a number of plants all over the country, the Lemke bill for Federal licensing of the industry and the Hill plan for construction of a plant at Mobile, Ala.

The two Congressional committees that handle this legislation, the house committee on agriculture and the house appropriations committee, both will be headed by chairmen who are known to be opposed to these measures—Representative Clifford Hope, of Kansas, and Representative John Taber, of New York. In the senate, the industry also will have a stopper in Senator Styles Bridges, of New Hampshire, who will take over the reigns of the senate appropriations committee. Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, will head the senate agricultural committee. His position on the measures is unknown, however.

Little Business Not Helped

Another one of the pet palns of former Commerce Secretary Henry A. Wallace to help little business appears to have gone out the window. And the fault lies, not with Congress, even though it did turn a cold shoulder on some of Mr. Wallace's other schemes, but with the Bureau of the Budget.

It will be recalled that, during the consideration of the department's current appropriation, considerable stress was laid by the secretary on building up the services of the Bureau of Standards to aid little business. The bureau was to be the poor man's laboratory. Congress went along to the extent of earmarking $500,000 for this project—but that is as far as it has ever got.

The Bureau of the Budget stepped into the picture later to inform the department that, even though the money was appropriated, it couldn't be spent unless the request came from the outside—meaning that the bureau can't use the funds to start a project on its own initiative but has to wait until it gets a request from business for some particular study to be made.

Thus far the bureau hasn't been able to spend a dime of the money.

Are Vitamins Machines?

Maybe it is an indication of the state of OPA confusion or maybe the attorneys didn't want to get into the argument over whether a vitamin is a drug or a food and decided to play it safe.

Last week the agency decided that price controls over vitamins were no longer needed, either for the bulk or packaged varieties, and decided to decontrol the item. But don't look for the action to be formalized in any

—Continued on page 38

Nuclear Research Lab. Planned for Schenectady

Plans for establishment of a $20,000,000 nuclear research laboratory near Schenectady, N. Y., for the study of power generation from atomic energy is announced by the War Department. The General Electric Company under a contract made several months ago will operate the research center and is serving as the prime contractor for design and construction.

This will be the fourth in the network of laboratories established by the Manhattan Project to further nuclear research, and has been given the name of the Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory.

The Clinton Laboratory at Oak Ridge and the Argonne National Laboratory at Chicago are already carrying out research programs with both educational institutions and industrial organizations participating. Work has been started on the Brook Haven National Laboratory on Long Island, which will be operated by a corporation formed by nine of the major Eastern universities.

Alkalies CC Ratings Tightened by CPA

The Civilian Production Administration has issued direction No. 21 to priority regulation No. 28, pertaining to CC ratings for alkalies:—

The shortage of alkalies (sodium carbonate, sodium sesquicarbonate, sodium bicarbonate, sodium hydroxide, sodium allicates, and sodium phosphates) has become so severe that some consumers may not be able to obtain sufficient alkalies to maintain their existing rate of operation. Therefore, except as noted below, the Civilian Production Administration will not undertake to assign CC ratings for alkalies to support the commencement or expansion of operations, or the maintenance of existing levels of production, since to grant ratings to such consumers would pre-empt an undue proportion of the amount of alkalies available. CC ratings for alkalies will be assigned only in cases of emergency, or of deliberate inequity of distribution among established consumers, or for the production of critical products in accordance with Schedule 1 of Priorities Regulation 28.

SOCMA to Meet In N.Y. November 13

The regular monthly luncheon meeting of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association will be held at the Murray Hill hotel, New York, on November 13. The meeting will start at 12:30 p.m.

Among the topics to be discussed are the legal status of the association as a clearing house for information about members' labor agreements; the Civilian Production Administration's action on basic chemical distributions, and the State Department's proposed charter for an international trade organization on which preliminary hearing are now being held in London.

WAA Offers General Manufacturing Plant

A modern steel castings plant in Shreveport, La., which is adaptable to general manufacturing, is being offered for sale or lease by War Assets Administration. The plant was operated during the war by the J. B. Beaird Co. which owns an adjacent plant. Sealed bids to purchase or lease the property must be received by 2 p.m. (CST), December 2, in the WAA Regional Office, 7020 Franklin avenue, New Orleans, La.

Lead Supply Abroad Queried by Americans

OPD Washington Bureau

A reopening of the international agreement drawn up during the war which restricted United States purchases of lead to Western Hemisphere sources is being given serious consideration in high government circles in a move to ease the lead shortage in this country.

Officials are reported to be swinging around to the view maintained in the Civilian Production Administration that the acute lead shortage being so keenly felt by the paint industry, battery producers and other cosumers of the metal is not of a temporary nature, and new world sources of supply must be opened to this country if there is to be any real relief in the near future.

The present restriction on United States purchases is a holdover of the work of the Combined Raw Materials Board which divided up the world sources between the United States and Great Britain. To save ship transportation and at the same time establish some measure of control over prices by reducing the number of bidders for supplies, the United States agreed to limit its purchases to this hemisphere. Mexico has been and still remains our chief source of the metal.

Since the Combined Raw Materials Board went out of existence the first of this year, administration of the agreements entered into by the board has been handled by the State Department. At least one association—in the petroleum field—has appealed to the State Department to open negotiations for a revision of the agreement at least to the extent of permitting the United States to make purchases from Australia.

Australia, before the war, was one of the chief suppliers of lead and is understood to have reserves to last an estimated fifty years. Burma is also understood to have large deposits. United States reserves, however, are estimated at only about 12 years on the basis of 1935-39 consumption.

During the war lead production in

—Continued on page 89

Atomic Commission Gets Military-Liaison Body

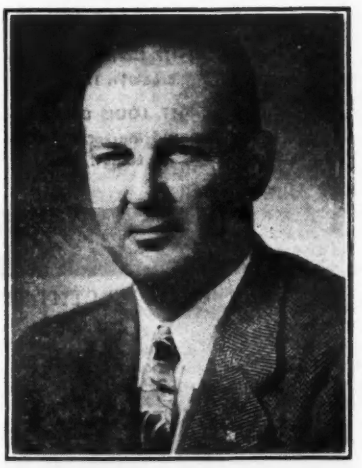
OPD Washington Bureau

A six-man military liaison committee to advise the Atomic Energy Commission on military application of atomic energy was appointed November 4 by the War and Navy Departments. Members of the group are:—

Lieut.-Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, Maj. Gen. Lunsford E. Oliver and Col. John H. Hinds for the army; Rear Admiral Thorvald A. Solberg, Read Admiral Ralph A. Ofstie, and Rear Admiral William S. Parsons for the navy.

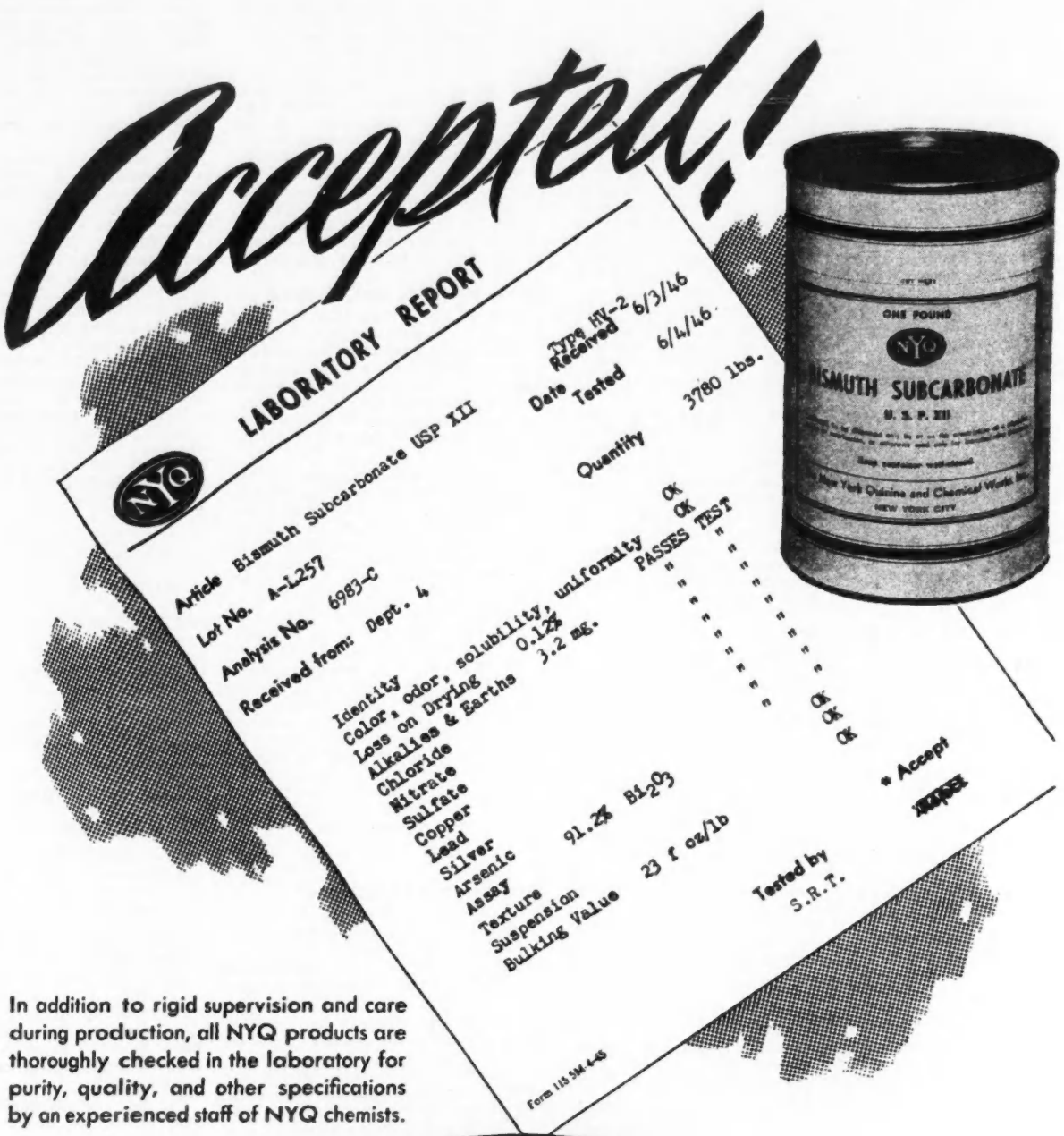
Creation of the committee is provided for in the Atomic Energy Control Act.

Oronite Sales Head



H. E. Bramston Cook has been appointed general sales manager for the Oronite Chemical Company, subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco. He was manager of technical products sales for Union Oil Company when he entered the Navy as a Lieutenant Commander in 1941.

Accepted!



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Acetoaceto-2:5-dichloroanilide

Dye—Starting point in making yellow dyestuffs by coupling with a diazotized amino compound, preferably containing nitro groups which help to retain the insolubility in oil and thus prevent bleeding.

Alphabetadichloroparatolyl-ethane

Perfume—Aromatic (U.S. 2293772, 2293773, 2293774, and 2293775) for perfumes.

1-Aminocarbazole

Dye—Reactant in making dyestuffs.

Starting point (Brit. 495395) in making red-to-brownish sulphonated dyestuffs for wool with the aid of halogenated isatins, isatin, naphhisatin.

Azelaic Acid Cyclic Acyloin

Cosmetic—Ingredient (U.S. 2228268) of various preparations.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes—Claimed (U.S. 2228268) as synthetic wax.

Resins—Intermediate (U.S. 2228268) for making synthetic resins.

Benzidin Yellow

Printing—Suggested as a substitute for and replacer of chrome yellow in several types of printing because of advantages in cost, tinctorial strength, light-fasteners, flow and handle, stability with respect to vehicles and mixtures.

Butylpiperonylamide, Normal

Insecticide and Fungicide—Synergist for pyrethrins in oil-base flysprays.

4-Chlor-3:5-dinitro-2-methoxy-benzene Trifluoride

Chemical—New compound claimed (U.S. 2257093) interesting to investigators, processors, and compounders.

Copper-Phthalocyanin, Chlorinated

Ink—Pigment in lithographic and printing inks.

Linoleum and Oilcloth—Pigment in finishes for linoleum and oilcloth.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Pigment in artist's colors, lakes, oil and water paints, enamels, and lacquers (gives a brilliant green color of outstanding fastness properties).

Paper—Pigment in coloring or printing on cardboard, paper, pulpboard, wallpaper.

Textile—Pigment in coating and printing finishes for textiles.

Dichlorodiphenyl-Silicon

Resins—Starting point (Brit. 544-143) in making infusible and insoluble glassy resins of good electrical properties.

Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Statler hotel, Boston, December 12-15.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, Palmer house, Chicago, December 2-3.

American Fair Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 26.

American Institute Chemical Engineers, Philadelphia, November 17-20.

American Management Association Conference, Palmer house, Chicago, November 14-15.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, midyear meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 9-11.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of New York Board of Trade, Drug & Chemical Club, New York, November 19.

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Commodore hotel, New York, December 2-4.

National Fertilizer Association, Atlanta-Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, November 11-13.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 11-13.

Society of Cosmetic chemists, Savoy Plaza hotel, New York, December 6.

Synthetic Organical Chemical Manufacturers Association, Roosevelt hotel, New York, December 17.

New Vice-President

Ernest R. Durrer was recently elected executive vice-president and a member of the board of directors of Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., essential oils and aromatic chemicals, New York. He has been associated with the company for many years in America and abroad.

U.S. Health Service To Do Nuclear Research

The entrance of the U. S. Public Health Service into the nuclear research program at the Clinton Laboratories, operated for the government by the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, and the organization of a new biological research division as a cooperative undertaking with the National Institute of health, which is the research branch of the U. S. Public Health Service, and the Monsanto company, was approved by the Manhattan District. The program will include extensive research into the effect of nuclear radiation upon living cells. Considerable study must be done to determine the maximum safe exposure to nuclear radiation for workers in this field before atomic energy can have a practical use in industry.

Dr. Alexander Hollaender, principal biophysicist of the institute, will direct the program as head biophysicist assigned to the Clinton Laboratories. He will be associated with Dr. Eugene P. Wigner, research director of the laboratories.

Foreign Trade Council To Honor W.L.Clayton

William L. Clayton, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, will be presented with the 1946 Robbert Dollar Memorial Award at the World Trade Dinner which will climax the thirty-third convention of the National Foreign Trade Council, to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 11-13.

Patent Office Expansion Urged

Officials of fourteen patent law associations, representing patent attorneys throughout the United States, have requested that the Patent Office be expanded, its offices be restored to a single building and a study be made of the long range needs of the Patent Office in our expanding economy, according to Secretary of Commerce W. Averell Harriman. Mr. Harriman said that the request was made at a recent meeting with him and with Patent Commissioner Casper W. Ooms.

APMA Plans Program For Midyear Meeting

Preliminary plans have been announced for the midyear meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, scheduled to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, on December 9-11.

Following the precedent set at the annual meeting last June, the Canadian Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association will again collaborate with the American group. A delegation of about 40 members from Canada is expected to sit in joint session on the afternoon of December 10, which will be devoted to a business scientific program.

Also collaborating, will be the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade. Its vice-chairman, Dr. Carle M. Bigelow, of the Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., will address the session of December 10.

The morning of the opening day will be given over to an industry-scientific program with the afternoon devoted to the scientific award session. The latter will include the presentation of papers on the basic progress of chemotherapy by scientists of note, as well as presentation and acceptance addresses.

Pacific Chemical Show Planned for Next Fall

The first regularly scheduled Pacific Chemical Exposition, featuring an industrial chemical conference and display for the western states and Pacific area, will be presented in the Civic Auditorium in San Francisco, October 21-25, 1947, by the California section of the American Chemical Society. Chairman for the exposition is Paul H. Williams, of Shell Development Company, and the manager is Marcus W. Hinson, who has handled the National Chemical Expositon for the Chicago section since 1940.

Citronella Oil Duty Free Decision Upheld

OPD Washington Bureau

Decision of the United States Customs Court that citronella oil containing a petroleum distillate is entitled to entry free of duty under paragraph 1731 of the tariff act of 1930 was sustained by the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals November 4 in the government's suit against Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Company, Ivorydale, Ohio. The court's ruling rejected the contentions of the government that the oil was a mixture containing essential or distilled oils and properly dutiable at 30 percent advalorem plus 40c. a pound under paragraph 60 of the act.

Extensive references were made by the appeals court to discussions of citronella oil in various standard chemistry publications to show that, in spite of the contentions of the government, it was generally understood in the trade that citronella oil from Ceylon was diluted with kerosene and might contain as much as 15 percent. The court added that the legislative history of the tariff act indicated that congress also knew this to be case. The decision added:—

The tariff act makes no distinction between different grades of citronella oil, nor does it make any distinction between the products of different countries. It is made duty free regardless of its source and of its grade or quality. Admittedly, one of its most important elements is geraniol, but the geraniol content does not effect its dutiable status.

The presence of the petroleum distillate in the merchandise at bar did not affect its use for the purpose for which it was purchased. It diluted or adulterated the citronella oil, but not to an extent which affected its use in making soap. No benefit resulted to the importer from the adulteration, and such evidence as there is in the record is to the effect that importers do not wish it adulterated

—*Continued on page 72*

Naval Stores 1947 Program Approved

OPD Washington Bureau

The 1947 Naval Stores Conservation Program has been approved by the Department of Agriculture. Inaugurated in 1936 to encourage farmers to use practices which will conserve the timber resources of the Deep South, these programs are administered by the Forest Service of the department under regulations similar to those for other farm programs administered by the Production and Marketing Administration.

Important provisions of the 1947 program are:—payment of 1 cent per face for each properly worked face; materials and services furnished by the Forest Service, the cost of which will be deducted from the earned payment of the producer, and additional deductions for failure to meet fully fire and timber cutting requirements.

China-America Council Expands Activities

Establishment of the first American trade association devoted to promotion of United States trade throughout the Far East and India has been effected by a decision of the China-America Council of Commerce and Industry to expand its scope of activity to other Asiatic areas as well. The name of the organization has been changed to the Far East-America Council of Commerce and Industry, but the identity of the China-America Council will be maintained as its China division and the China work will continue unimpaired.

The membership of the China-America Council, which was organized in October, 1943, now comprises approximately 400 companies representing a cross-section of American industry interested in trade with the Pacific areas.

Chemical Warfare Group To Meet November 20

The status and future plans for the Chemical Warfare Association will be discussed by the New York chapter at a dinner meeting to be held at the Building Trade Employers Association, 2 Park avenue, on November 20. An officer of the national chapter will be principal speaker.

German Research Reports

A new plastic base glue, said by the Germans to be an excellent adhesive for all kinds of wood, was developed for war uses at the Chemische-Werke Albert, Wiesbaden, Germany, according to a 165-page report on the German high-temperature coaltar industry, now on sale by the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce. Among other developments described in the report are an unusual continuous coaltar still, pitches, tar oils, and related products.

The glue, called "No. 319-J," may be used for either cold- or hot-press work. It sets rapidly, results in a firm joint, and is highly resistant to heat, moisture, and microorganisms. Stored in a cool, dry place, the glue will retain its properties for months, although it cannot be kept in metal containers. It is clear, thin, and easily applied with a brush. Just before use the glue must be mixed cold with a catalyst in the proportion of 100 parts glue to 10 parts catalyst. Commercial production of the glue was begun in 1944, but Allied bombings prevented any large amounts from being made.

To make the glue, phenol, formaldehyde, and caustic soda are charged together in a stainless steel, steam-heated kettle provided with a mechanical agitator. The temperature of the mixture is raised to 90 degrees centigrade and maintained at that point until the mixture becomes turbid. It is then cooled to 60 degrees and neutralized with paratoluene sulfonic acid solution. After the mixture has settled the water layer is decanted. The resin is then dehydrated under approximately 700 millimeters vacuum until a viscosity of 18-20 centipoises is reached. The resin is then diluted with methanol and softener.

Detailed information on the composition and manufacturer of the glue, the catalyst, and the softener are contained in the report. A three-page section (in German) on the various uses of the glue is included.

An unusual continuous tar still installed in the Duisberg-Meiderich plant of the Gesellschaft fuer Teerverwertung is described in the report as the most important improvement in tar plant equipment. Before installing this new equipment, the firm, which was the largest tar distilling organization in Germany, relied entirely on batch stills.

The continuous still uses vacuum instead of atmospheric pressure in the vaporizing and fractionating columns.

—*Continued on page 61*

TOTAQUINE MERCK

an official U.S.P. Antimalarial

now available for chill-tonic manufacture

Totaquine is the only Cinchona derivative being made available, through direct application, by the Civilian Production Administration for the compounding of chill tonics and other antimalarial pharmaceutical preparations.

Totaquine Merck U.S.P. XII is a greatly improved product—a white to slightly yellow fine powder, practically free from Quinoidine, and fully meeting all specifications. Totaquine Merck is an effective and low-cost antimalarial.

Ample stocks permit prompt shipment of all allocations granted by the Civilian Production Administration under Order M-131.

Specify "Merck" on your next C.P.A. application.

Information on the compounding of Totaquine is available on request.

Write to Technical Sales Service, Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, New Jersey

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MERCK MERCK

Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

November 7, 1946

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gals., works....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .80
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
kgs.....lb. .37 - .39
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
kgs.....lb. .35 - .37
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms....lb. .327 - .7000
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .06½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07 - —
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works.lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works.lb. .50 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works.lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, doms., c.l., wks..lb. .07½- —
Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 28% bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
glacial, nat., C.P., dms., works..100 lbs.12.50 -13.25
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks .....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
synth., tech., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
USP, dms., works.100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.41 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.51
USP, 36%, cbys.....lb. .06 - .10

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride).
Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb. lots..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .59
standard USP., fine cryst., gran. (30-40 mesh), powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis. lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aminoacetic, USP, cryst., powd., bbls., frt. adjusted.lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Anthranilic, resub., bbls....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1] USP, dms., 500-kilo lots..kilo.24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots.....kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots.....kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams.....kilo.27.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works.. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.05
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
999 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
999 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,000 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
999 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works. lb. .95 - —
Boric, tech., 99.5% cryst. (same as prices for powder). gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.99.90 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton. 95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30 - —
Broenner's, bb'l.....lb. 1.11 - —
Acid, cacodylic, bots. .....lb.13.50 -14.50
Camphoric, cns. .....lb. No stocks
Caprylic, 99%, dms.....lb. No stocks
Capric, tech., ret. dms.....lb. No stocks
Castor oil, split, ret. dms...lb.
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works .....lb. .02½- —
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- .19
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Citric, anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't. lb. .22 - —
smaller lots, bbls. .....lb. .23 - —
dms. .....lb. .23½- .29½
kgs. .....lb. .24 - —
USP, cryst., gran., bbls., c.l., lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, bbls. .....lb. .21 - —
dms. .....lb. .23 - .24
kgs. .....lb. .21½- —
powdered citric acid, ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls. .....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms.....lb. No prices
Corn oil, s.d., dms., c.l., wks. lb. No prices
Cottonseed oil, s.d., dms., c.l. lb. No prices
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. No prices
Cresylic dom. coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - .96
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - .96
tanks .....gal. .75 - .90
Petroleum, heavy grade (247°-298°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .490 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref. gal. .616 - —
1-19, Cal., ref....gal. .510 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref. gal. .636 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .586 - —
light grade (200°-246°), tanks, Cal. ref..gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-246°), dms., 20 Cal. ref.gal. .50 - —
Sewaren, N J., ref. gal. .636 - —
1-19, Cal. ref....gal. .570 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref. gal. .606 - —
tanks., dlvd. ....gal. .646 - —
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, wks. lb. .25 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .85 - .95
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, monosulphonic).
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., wks.lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- .11
90%, cbys., c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms...lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.32 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls....lb. .12 - —
dmja. .....lb. .21 - .23
kgs. .....lb. .14 - .15
Glutamic hydrochloride, dms., lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls.....lb. .43½- .45
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E..lb. .48 - —
tech., 46%, cbys., same basis, lb. .45 - —
34%, cbys., same basis.....lb. .35 - .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
NF, dilute, 2%, 5-lb. bots..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., wks. lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
30%, rubber dms., works..lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works..lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works..lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works..lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .06 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return, Phila..lb. .064 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., acid basis..lb. .065 - —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns., lb. .75 - .97
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13½
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .24½- .26½
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14½- —
10 or less.....lb. .14½- .19½
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or less, lb. .26 - .28½
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XII, 85%, cbys.....lb. .94 - .97
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .82 - .85
Acid, Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Lauric, dist., 85%, dms.....lb. No prices
60%, dms. .....lb. No prices
Linseed oil, light, dms.....lb. No prices
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic,[1] kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloracetic, tech., flakes, 96-97%, dms..lb. .16½- —
purified, flake, 99%, dms...lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.45
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys extra..lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys., extra....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .08½- —
Myristic, dist., dms..... No stocks
Naphthenic, 210-220 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .10½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
230-245 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .12¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .12 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works... kilo. 6.00 - 6.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra..lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra..lb. .13½- —
Oleic (see Oil, Red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- .11¾
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11½- .12
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- .13
Palm oil,[2] white, dist., dms..lb. No stocks
Para-aminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works..lb. .80 - —
Peanut oil, s.d., tanks, works. lb. No prices
Phenylacetic, bots. .....lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Phosphoric, food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., frt. alld....100 lbs. 7.00 - 9.50
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys. .....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys. .....lb. .10½- —
20 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
dilut., 10%, cbys., djns..lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs. .....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls. .....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .18½- —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - 2.03
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms. .....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, dms., ex whse. gal. .29 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l...lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .32 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .36 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. No stocks
Soybean oil,[1] s.d., dms., works. lb. No prices
tanks, works.....lb. No prices
Stearic, double pressed, bgs..lb. .33½- .34½
single pressed, bgs.....lb. .32 - .34
triple pressed, bgs.....lb. .36½- .37½
Stearic acid l.c.l. prices are:—Ten lots, ½c. per lb. higher; less than ten lots, 1c. higher.
Succinic, bbls. .....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.50 - 2.20
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works.. 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.14.50 - —
66°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
Acid, sulphuric, CP, USP, consumers cbys., extra..lb. .09 - —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra....lb. .09½- —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .09½- —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .72
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.. lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powder, bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, bbls..lb. .55 - —
kgs. .....lb. .55½- —
Thioglycolic, bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 2.00 - 2.06
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[1] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. kgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Root, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.25.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .25 - —
Adeps lanae[1] USP, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works.lb. .28 - .30
pharmaceutical, dms., works. lb. .26 - .28
Agar .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 2.85 - 2.90
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble), light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
egg edible,[1,7] cryst., gran., bbls. lb. 1.80 - 1.90
powd., bbls. .....lb. 1.85 - 1.95
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
tankcars, dlvd.....lb. .20 - —
Amyl ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. of Miss. R. lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.).
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .90 - —
dms. .....lb. .85 - .90
Butyl, normal,[1] ferment, fil., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .261 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .266 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .252 - —
tankwagon, frt. alld..lb. .256 - —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E....lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .20½- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .14½- —
Normal butyl alcohol prices in West, ½c per lb. higher.
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .06½- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber etns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.75 - 1.80
smaller lots.....lb. 1.95 - 2.20
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Denatured,[1,7] CD14, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .613 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal .633 - .653
tanks, E., dlvd.....gal. .543 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .613 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .633 - .653
tanks, E. works.....gal. .543 - —
Anhydrous 5c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, dms., c.l., wks., E.gal. .60½- —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .62½- .65½
tanks, E. works.....gal. .53½- —
SD23G, dms., c.l., works.gal. .652 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .672 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .582 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l.....gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .63 - .65½
tanks, E. works.....gal. .54 - —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works. gal. .62 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .64½- .69½
tanks, E. works.....gal. .53 - —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD3H plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Special solvent, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .62 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .63 - .65
tanks, E. works.....gal. .56 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- .14½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .12½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12½

Controls on Materials

Applications of CPA, OPA and WFA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling
[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)
[3]—General Limitation Order
[4]—General Preference Order
[5]—Conservation Order
[6]—Allocation
[7]—War Food Order

Alcohol, ethyl, 190 pf., dms., c.l. works..gal. 17.73½- —
l.c.l., works..gal. 17.76 -17.79
tanks..gal. 17.65½- —
absolute, dms., c.l., works..gal. 18.67½- —
l.c.l., works..gal. 18.71 -18.74
tanks..gal. 18.60½- —
Ethylbenzyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
tanks, works..lb. .24 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .85 - —
dms., c.l., works..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
tanks, works..lb. .19 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, isobutyl).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works..lb. .0660- —
tanks, works..lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., divd..gal. .40½- .41
l.c.l., divd..gal. .42½- .44
tanks, divd..gal. .34 - .34½
99%, dms., incl., c.l., divd.. gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., divd..gal. .47 - —
tanks, divd..gal. .37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol methylisobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots..lb. 4.25 - —
Phenylethyl, dms..lb. 2.80 - 2.75
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis. lb. .60 - .62
Propyl, normal, dms., works..gal. .67 - —
smaller containers, works. gal. .82 - —
tanks, works..gal. .60 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .53 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .50 - —
Aldol, dms., works..lb. .13 - .15
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs..lb. 2.25 - 2.80
Algarobilla, c.l., ex dock.... long ton. 80.00 -82.80
Algarobilla price based on ocean frt. at $12 and $1 insurance per long ton.
Algin, bbls., fib. dms..lb. .70 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet, root, bgs..lb. .85 - .90
Allspice, Mexican, futures, bgs. lb. .28 - .29½
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works..lb. .90 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., divd..lb. .14 - —
tanks, divd..lb. .12½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs..lb. .42 - .43
Curacao, kgs..lb. .42 - .43
Socotrine, kgs..lb. .47 - .49
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Alphanaphthol, bbls..lb. .62 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls..lb. .32 - —
Alphanaphthylthioures, fib. dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½- .23½
Alphapinene, from gum turpentine, dms., c.l., wks..gal. 1.02½- —
l.c.l., works..gal. 1.04½- —
tanks, works..gal. .99½- —
from steam-distilled wood turpentine, tanks, works..gal. .71¾- —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .1340- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .1390- —
tanks, works..lb. .1200- —
Alphacocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls...lb. .43 - .45
Alum, ammonia, bernt, USP. bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, classified, grade, grd., kgs., works..lb. .65 - .67
top grade, ground, kgs., works. lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, ground, kgs., works..lb. .10½- .40
Acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .00½- .10
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .06½- .09
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - .11
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
solution, 32 deg., cryst., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Formate, solution, 12-30° Be, bbls., c.l., works, f.o.b. equaled Phila. and Chi..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works, same basis. lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .024 - .031
l.c.l., works.....lb. .035 - .040
light, bgs., divd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., divd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide, gel tech., min. 15% Al (OH_3), dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point..lb. .03 - .03½
ton lots, same basis..lb. .03¼- .03½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .03½- .04
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17½- —
contract, works.....lb. .16½- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., wks..lb. .20½- —
contract, works.....lb. .19½- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .18 - —
contract, works.....lb. .17 - —
powder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms.....lb. .16 - .17
Laurate, precip., bbls.....lb. .25 - .30
Naphthenate, 1.7% Al, 50-gal. dms., works..lb. .19 - —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., ctn., c.l....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.20
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.40
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Alumina hydrate).

Aluminum, 96-99%, c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .13 - .16
paste, lining, extra fine, 325-lb. dms..lb. .58 - .60
ink, 150-lb. dms.....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms.....lb. .53 - —
powder, lining, extra fine, 120-lb. dms..lb. .56 - —
lithe, 150-lb. dms.....lb. .60 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms..lb. .62 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dms..lb. .43 - —
unpolished, stand., dms...lb. .35 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dms.. lb. .48 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 2c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 20,000 lbs., and 4c. for 20,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz. 6.75 -12.00
Aminoethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, bots., dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Ammonia acetate, reagent, crystals, bbls..lb. .24 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald..ton. 59.00 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .14½- —
refrigeration, tanks, works... ton. 61.50 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05½- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .02½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content). ton. 65.00 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. .44 - .47
Biborate, gran., bbls., N. Y. or Chi..lb. .1515- —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l.....lb. .0564- —
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .15¼
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1060- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130- —
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls.....lb. .28 - —
dms.....lb. .29 - —
Powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms..lb. .06¼- .06½
cns.....lb. .14¼- .17½
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms., kgs.. lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms.....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars.....lb. 3.95 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls..lb. 1.26 - 1.28
Molybdate,[9] c.p., cryst., kgs..lb. 1.04 - .87
fine cryst., bbls., kgs....lb. .84 - 1.13
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Nitrate,[1] fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% nitrogen, bgs., same N unit price, delivered, as Ammonia sulphate, bgs., c.l., shipping point.....ton. 52.00 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton. 46.00 - —
tech., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Nitrate - limestone, 20.5% N. bgs., Hopewell, Va...ton. 32.50 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
dms.....lb. .25 - .29
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. No stocks
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .87 - .89
tech., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb .07¾- —
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .39 - .41
tech., bgs., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- .08½
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs...lb. 1.15 - 1.16
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms...lb. .24 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works. lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate,[1] bulk, producing ovens..ton. 39.00 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works.....lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .06 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
jars.....lb. .57 - —
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Thiocyanate (see Ammonia sulphocyanide).
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., divd..lb. .17 Nom.
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .17½ Nom.
tanks, divd.....lb. .16 Nom.
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .191 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .201 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .181 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works....lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .085 - —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.77 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .80 - .85
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - .46½
Anethol, com'l, dms., works..lb. .057 - .060
NF, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Angelica dom. atropurpurea root, bls..lb. 1.30 - 1.40
imported, natural, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld...lb. .13 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld....lb. .11 - —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise, Argentine, bgs., afloat..lb. .45 - .46
Argentine, futures.....lb. .46 - .47
Chinese, star.....lb. .21½- .22
Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .45½- .46
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .49½ Nom.
Syrian, bgs., futures.....lb. .45 - .46
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks

Anisic aldehyde, dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
cns., bots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Annatto, paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs.....lb. .13½- .15¾
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works. lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1,6] bulk, c.l., works...lb. .14½- .17½
Needle,[1,6] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs...lb. .16½ Nom.
Chinese, black, 70%, cs....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[1,6] ceramic grade, bgs., c.l..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
paint grade, bgs., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
Salt,[1,6] 65%, bgs., c.l., divd. E. of Miss. River..lb. No stocks
Sulphide,[1,6] 66-70%, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17¼- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz. 23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .17 - .18
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots..oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment port, 100 kilos (100% purity)..35.00 -36.00
Arnica flowers, bbls.....lb. 1.00 Nom.
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls..lb. .12 - .16
Arsenic, chloride (arsenous), bots. lb. 1.55 - —
Metal, lump, c.l.....lb. No prices
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous, and Arsenic, white).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .05 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .05¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .94 - .95
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y., fibrous).
Asbestos, fiber,[1] 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Cana. mines. ton. 49.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis..ton. 44.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis..ton. 32.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton. 28.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton. 26.50 - —
7K, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton. 19.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton. 16.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton. 15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, Dunellen, N. J..lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l.....ton. 36.40 - —
l.c.l.....ton. 41.40 - —
Cuba, A, bulk, c.l.....ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton. 90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l.....ton. 38.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton. 55.00 - —
Egyptian.....ton. No stocks
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340° F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton. 30.00 -32.00
270-295° fusing point, bgs., mines..ton. 30.50 - —
seconds, 300-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines..ton. 25.50 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines..ton. 30.50 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., works..lb. .05¾- .12
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight, Colo. mines..ton. 30.50 - —
Mexican, refd., dms., f.o.b. Tampico, Mex. metric ton. 27.50 - —
South American, refd., dms., c.l., N. J. refy..ton. 22.00 -23.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 24.00 -25.00
tanks, same basis.....ton. 15.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz. 9.85 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 7.35 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Barbasco root,[1] (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Barium carbonate, natural, 90% through 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 68.00 -70.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 65.00 -75.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 65.00 -75.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 70.00 -80.00
Chlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .27½- .31
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 73.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 75.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 80.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works...lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate, crystals, bbls.....lb. .06½- .07½
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .15 - .16
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .09½- .11½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - .11½
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .11½- .13
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - .15
grd. dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .15 - .17
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up....lb. .24½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .25½- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs.....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, air-floated, paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis..ton. 30.10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 31.10 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton. 40.95 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines. ton. 18.87 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton. 18.80 -19.00
Ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines..ton. 8.50 -11.50
Bauxite bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 2.50 Nom.
Root, bls.....lb. 2.50 Nom.
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works. ton. 11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works....ton. 16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - 1.10
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .65 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Bensidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .30 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .25 - .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. .90 - 1.05

Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .55 - .70
dms.....lb. .55 - .60
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Chloride, tech., cbys., works, frt. equald..lb. .20 - —
refined, cbys.....lb. .21 - —
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Formate, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Propionate, bots.....lb. 1.80 - 2.45
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.....lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .32 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 3.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works. lb. .31 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.55 - —
95%, dms., works.....lb. 2.05 - —
98-99%, works.....lb. 2.20 - —
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- —
Bath root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Bismuth chloride, jars.....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, jars.....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, cns.....lb. 2.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.60 - —
Nitrate, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, cns., dms., kgs..lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls, dms. lb. 1.50 - 2.07
X-ray, fib. dms.....lb. 2.72 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms....lb. 1.44 - 2.10
Subiodide, fib. dms.....lb. 4.15 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms..lb. 1.31 - 1.54
Subsalicylate, USP, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
Sulphocarbolate, fib. dms....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .19 - —
Bone 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. dest..lb. .19 - —
1, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .15½- .16½
2 bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .13 - .15½
3 bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .14 - .14½
4, bgs., bbl., c.l., same basis. lb. .12 - .13
5, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .10½- .11
6, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .10½- .11
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
7, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .13½- .14
8, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .14½- .15
490A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .03½- —
Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast, ex dock, or whse., prices are 1¼c. higher.
Carbon, channel, compressed, beads, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .05½- —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
divd. or whse.....lb. .0970- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l. divd. or whse..lb. .1030- —
Furnace, HMF, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .07¼- —
SRF, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .05½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .06 - —
Thermatonic, bgs., c.l., works, La..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., whse. Trenton, N. J. lb. .06½- —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs.....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .32 - .34
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Black Indian hemp root, bls...lb. .55 - .60
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 67.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 70.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works....ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 80.00 - —
pulp, 66%, bbls., c.l., works, ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton. 42.00 - —
Bleaching powder,[9] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.80
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs..unit-ton. 10.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago. unit-ton. 10.50 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.75 - 1.90
toner bbls., same basis....lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis..lb. .38 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.20 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper, phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.00 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.50 - 4.90
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash Prussian, and Soda).

WANTED

One of our most valued clients, a very large manufacturer, is desperately in need of the following:

ANILINE OIL
BUTYL ACETATE
CAUSTIC POTASH
CAUSTIC SODA
CHROMIC ACID
FORMALDEHYDE
FORMALIN
FORMIC ACID
MALEIC ANHYDRIDE
METHYL ETHYL KETONE
MONASTRAL PIGMENTS
PARANITRANILINE
PARA RED
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE
SODA ASH
SODIUM SULPHIDE
UREA

Any commercial quantities of the above can be used to good advantage. Your offers will receive our immediate consideration and prompt decision.

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG COMPANY
Chemicals
GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3324
CABLE—"WILNEUBERG"

Blue, milori, bbls., same basis.. lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.50 - —
tungstic .....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis. lb. .45½- —
Prussian, bbls., same basis.lb. .36 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis.lb. .36 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .39 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis. lb. .23 - .37
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - .13
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls., lb. 3.15 - —
tungstic, bbls. .....lb. 3.30 - 3.55
ink toner, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.83 - —
synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.98 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.24 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, divd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blues dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blue mass, NF, cns., tube....lb. 1.53 - 1.75
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.61 - 1.75
Bluedag, root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).

Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago....ton.57.00 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.44.00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works.. ton.50.00 - —
Chicago, works....ton.55.00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works....ton.70.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works. ton.45.00 - —
Chicago, works....ton.50.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D.).
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip.).
Boneset leaves, bls. .....lb. .16 - .17
Borage flowers, bls. .....lb. .60 - .62
Borax, tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis.lb. .28 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).

Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cbys. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.85 - 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., 100-lb. cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
gold, moulding, 100-lb. cans, dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, 100-lb. cns., dms., same basis..lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, 100-lb. cns., dms., same basis..lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Brown, iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .08½- .08
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .09¾- .09¾
raw, American, bbls., works. lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .06 - .10
Umber, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .08¼- —
Italian-type, bbls., works.lb. .04¾- —
Turkey-type, bbls., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05¼- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .06 - —
Los Angeles.....lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse., Los Angeles. lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works.lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., works.....lb. .12 - —

Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .38 - .42
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .32 - .34
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Buchu leaves, bls. .....lb. .80 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls. .....lb. .45 - .48
Berries, bgs. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .55 - .62
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .14 - .16
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 2. gal. .08½- —
Butyl acetate, normal,[1] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .234 - —
l.c.l., same basis...lb. .239 - —
tanks, same basis...lb. .224 - —
tankwagon, same basis. lb. .229 - —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis...lb. .277 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .282 - —
tanks, same basis....lb. .267 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis...lb. .14½- —
secondary,[1] dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c. per lb. higher.
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .14½- —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .26½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, red., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .24½- .25½
Phenylacetate, dms. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., divd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks, divd. .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms. .....lb. .31½- .35
Butyric ether, bots. .....lb. 6.50 - 6.90
cns., works .....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works .....lb. .60 - —

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Sodium Sulfapyridine

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★ ★ ★

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Aminoacetic Acid U. S. P.
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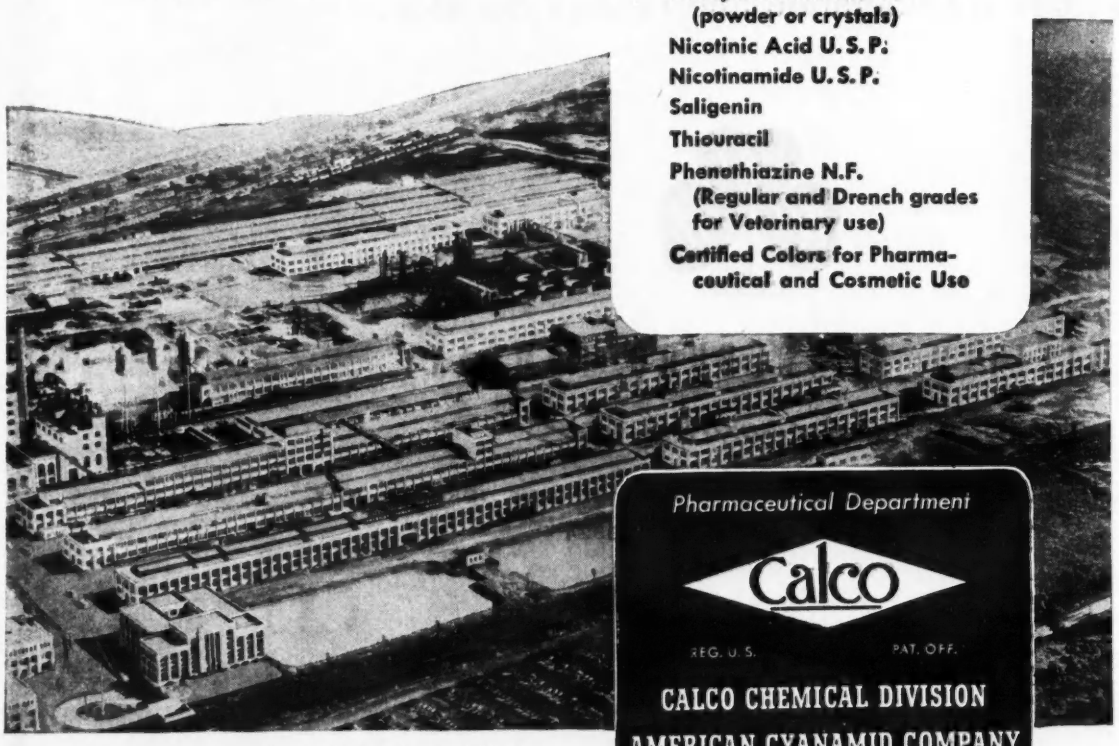
Choline Chloride
Cholino Dihydrogen Citrate
Cinchophen N.F. (and Sodium Salt)
Neocinchophen U. S. P.
Mandelic Acid U. S. P. (and Calcium Salt)
Menadione U. S. P.
Methylene Blue U. S. P. (powder or crystals)
Nicotinic Acid U. S. P.
Nicotinamide U. S. P.
Saligenin
Thiouracil
Phenothiazine N.F. (Regular and Drench grades for Veterinary use)
Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical and Cosmetic Use



Pharmaceutical Department
Calco
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
Bound Brook, New Jersey

Represented in Canada by Calco Chemical Division
North American Cyanamid, Limited
P. O. Box 10, St. Lambert, Montreal 23, P. Q.
Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto 1, Ontario

C

Cadmium bromide, bots.....lb. 1.64 - 1.91
jars .....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cns. .....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[2] ingots or sticks, divd. lb. 1.30 - 1.50
pat. shapes, cs., divd....lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1] dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 2.80 - 2.85
smaller lots..... .....lb. 2.95 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.45
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.20 - 5.87
Calabar beans, bgs., futures. lb. .65 - .66
Calamus root, natural, dom., bls. lb. .45 - .50
imported, bleached, bls..lb. .70 - .85
Calciferol, in corn oil, dms., 10,000 units or more, works, unit. .10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 units, works, unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 units, works, unit. .12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., divd.... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., whse., wks., frt. alld..lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Bromide, N.F., jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1] dms., c.l., works.ton.50.00 - —
divd. .....ton.87.00 -90.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., divd..ton.18.50 -38.00
l.c.l., divd.....ton.28.50 -51.65
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works..ton. 7.50 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., divd. ton.18.00 -37.50
l.c.l., divd.....ton.28.00 -50.65

Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; minimum prices are for spot delivery. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums, $3.50 per ton over paper bags.

Cyanide, dms., delivered E. of Rockies..lb. .20 - .40
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls.lb. .32 - —
dms. .....lb. .67 - .69
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glutamate, kgs.....lb. 1.80 - —
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Hypochlorite, dms., divd. E. of Rockies..lb. .22 - .25½
cans, in cases, same basis..lb. .3776- .4223
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls.....lb. .33 - .40
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .30
Mandelate, USP, dense, fluffy, works, dms..lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Naphthenate, 5% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .23½- .26½
Panthothenate, doz., 100-gram bots, works..per gram. .10 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
less than 10, works.....lb. .08 - .10
medicinal, dibasic, bgs..... 100 lbs.11.40 -18.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .0645- .0680
Resinate, precip., 5.5% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .18½- —
Silicate, hydrated, c.l., bgs., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30½- —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.45.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works...ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works....lb. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls. .....lb. .40 - .50
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms. lb. .13¼- .19½
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works.lb. 1.00 - 1.50
fine particle size, works. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.32
Calomel, bbls., dms.....lb. 2.44 - 2.46

Camphor, natural	lb.	No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.)	lb.	.44½- —
5 to 9 bbls.	lb.	.45 - —
1 to 4 bbls.	lb.	.46 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.48 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.69 - —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.70 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.82 - —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.83 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.84 - —
Monobromated, dms.	lb.	3.20 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).		
Cantharides, Russian, bgs.	lb.	9.00 - —
Chinese, cs.	lb.	7.00 - 7.25
powd., bxs.	lb.	7.50 - 7.75
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).		
Capsicum oleoresin, USP VII, cns.	lb.	4.50 - 4.65
Caramel coloring, bbls.	gal.	.70 - 1.10
Caraway seed, California, Dutch type	lb.	.25½- .26
Caraway seed, Canadian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Danish, bgs.	lb.	.26 - .26½
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.25¾- .26¼
futures, bgs.	lb.	.26 - .26½
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Swedish, bgs.	lb.	.23½- .24
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.70 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.80 - —
35%, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.75 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.27 - —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.21½- —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., nearest delivery point buyer's works	lb.	.11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¾- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10¾- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss R., N. of Ohio R.	lb.	.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.	lb.	.06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1] e.p., dms., c.l.	gal.	.92 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	1.04 - —
tech., Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.20 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.14 - —
Zone 3, 55½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.90 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.96 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.25 - —
Zone 4, 53½-gal. dms., c.l.,	gal.	.79 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.86 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l.	gal.	1.03 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	1.13 - —
USP, cbys.	lb.	.17 .19

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom, bleached, bold, cs.,	lb.	1.75 - 1.80
medium, cs.	lb.	1.55 - 1.60
decorticated, Guatemala, cs.	lb.	1.35 - 1.40
India, cs.	lb.	1.35 - 1.40
green, Alleppey, bgs.	lb.	1.05 - 1.10
Carotene, cryst., 1,850,000 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units		.50 - —
research grade (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps. 100 grams, dlvd.	gram	2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd.	gram	2.90 - —
in vegetable oil, 250,000 USP units per gm., bots., works	lb.	27.50 - —
50,000 USP units per gm., bots., works	lb.	8.43 - —
dms., works	lb.	7.68 - —
3,000 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units		.55 - —
dms., works, 1,000,000 units		.50 - —
3,300 USP units per gm., dms., works	lb.	.66 - .71
Carvol, bots.	lb.	14.75 -22.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.40 - .45
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾- —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point	lb.	No prices
2,000 lbs. or more, but under 10,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	No prices
less than 2,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	No prices
rennet-precip., 10,000 lbs. or more, same basis	lb.	No prices
2,000 lbs. or more, but under 10,000 lbs., same	lb.	No prices
less than 2,000 lbs.	lb.	No prices
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more	lb.	No prices
rennet-precip., unground, 100 bgs. or more	lb.	No prices
Cassia, Batavia No. 1, Thinquill bls.	lb.	.60 Nom.
No. 1, regular, bls.	lb.	Nominal
shortstick, bls.	lb.	.50 Nom.
broken, bls.	lb.	.48 Nom.
China buds, bgs.	lb.	.36 - .37
Kwangsi, broken, bls.	lb.	.19 - .20
rolls, selected, cs.	lb.	.17½- .18
extra select, broken, bls.	lb.	.15 - .15½
Saigon, all medium, futures	lb.	.45 - .46
4-10-4, bls.	lb.	.44 - .45
Cassia fistula, bskts.	lb.	.26 - .28
Castor bean, bgs., Brazilian ports,	long ton.	215.00 -225.00
Oil (see Oil, castor).		
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works	unit-ton.	3.15 - 4.75
Castoreum, nat., cns.	lb.	8.00 -12.00
synthetic, cns.	lb.	10.00 -21.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., frt. alld.	lb.	1.90 - —
resublimed, works, frt. alld., dms.	lb.	2.25 - —
Catnep, bls.	lb.	.60 - .65
Celery seed, French, bgs.	lb.	.50 Nom.
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.25 - .28
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).		
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.30 - —
granules, ctns., same basis	lb.	.35 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, high (36.5%) butyryl content, 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.	lb.	.45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.46 - —
50-lb. ctns., 100-900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.47 - —
smaller pkgs., works	lb.	.48 - —
medium (15.5 or 17.0%), 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.	lb.	.43 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.44 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.45 - —
smaller pkgs., works	lb.	.46 - —

Granules are 5c. per lb. higher. all quantities.

Acetate-propionate, flake, high (31.5% propionyl content), 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.	lb.	.45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.47 - —
smaller pkgs., works	lb.	.48 - —

Granules are 5c. per lb. higher all quantities.

Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works	lb.	1.60 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., kgs., works	lb.	.50 - .52
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetic, dentifrice, and drug, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.02¾- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	32.50 -40.00
Chalk, precipitated, rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungarian type, cs.,	lb.	.90 - .95
Roman, bls., futures	lb.	1.55 - 1.60
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	43.50 - —
bur, bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works	ton.	45.50 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	61.70 - —
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	66.70 - —
granular, all grades, bgs., works	ton.	58.50 -64.50
screenings, bgs., works	ton.	33.50 - —
Pinewood,[7] lump, bgs., c.l., Southern shipping point	ton.	20.00 -24.00
granular, powd., bgs., c.l., works, South.	ton.	32.20 -34.20
l.c.l., works	ton.	41.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.	lb.	.06 - .07
Chestnut extract, standard 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.82 - 4.60
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.07 - 4.85
tanks, works	100 lbs.	3.22 - 4.00
powdered, 65% tannin, bags extra, c.l., works.	100 lbs.	9.02 - 9.96
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.77 -10.71
Chillies (see Pepper, Red).		
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	9.50 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	14.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	7.00 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	8.50 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	9.50 -15.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	12.50 - —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto, Boston, Norfolk, Phila.	ton.	19.00 -21.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars	lb.	.93 - .98
dms.	lb.	.90 - .95
Chlorinated rubber[3] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works	lb.	.32 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.35 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.	lb.	1.35 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l.	lb.	.05½- —
contracts	lb.	.05¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.		1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.		2.00 - —
2, wks., frt. equald. 100 lbs.		2.50 - —
1, wks., frt. equald. 100 lbs.		3.00 - —

Open market prices are 5 percent higher, according to OPA ceiling.

Chloroform, tech., dms.	lb.	.20 - .22
USP, dms.	lb.	.30 - .33
Chloropicrin, com'l, 100 lb. cyl., 100-lb. cyls., same basis	lb.	.32 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.	lb.	1.60 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.	lb.	1.25 - —
Choline chloride, fib. dms., works	lb.	3.00 - 3.10
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works	lb.	3.00 - 3.10

Spot Deliveries

GUM ARABIC Clean Amber Sorts
Sphinx Brand

PHOSPHORIC ACID 75% Edible Food Grade
PHOSPHORIC ACID U.S.P. Syrupy
CALCIUM CARBIDE 14 N.D.
BORIC ACID
MAGNESIUM METAL POWDER High Purity
PHOSPHORUS Red Amorphous
HEAVY CALCINED MAGNESIA White
COPPER SULPHATE
SODIUM PERBORATE U.S.P.
SODIUM HYDROSULPHITE
RESORCINOL U.S.P. Recrystallized
SALOL U.S.P. (Phenol Salicylate)
BENZYL CINNAMATE
CINNAMIC ACID

—OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS—

Distributors for THE RUFERT CHEMICAL COMPANY
NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE
NICKEL OXIDE, etc.

GOLWYNNE
CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • PHONE LE 2-9740

Chrome acetate, powd., 20% Cr., bbls., works..lb. .32 - .34
ten lots, works..lb. .30 - .33
solut., 7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .06¼- —
8½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .06¾- —
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .24 - .27
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome oxide).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bulk.....lb. 6.02 - 6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 16 in., can..lb. 1.20 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
Cinchonine[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
large, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
Cinchopen, NF, heavy, dms., works..lb. 2.70 - 2.80
standard, dms., works.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, chys., cns., dms...lb. .85 - 1.15
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls..lb. No stocks
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 7.25 - 9.00
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. No prices
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 9.50 -12.50
Clove, Madagascar, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
futures, bls.....lb. .13¾- .14¼
Zanzibar, bls.....lb. .15¾- .16
futures, bls.....lb. .15¾- .16
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs....lb. .65 - .70
imported, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, 50 gal., bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works .....bbl. 8.75 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .07½- .08½
refd., 50-gal., bbls., c.l., works, bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works .....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .08½- .09½
water-gas, crude, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works .....bbl. 8.75 - —
refd., 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, dm. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works .....dm. 9.25 - —

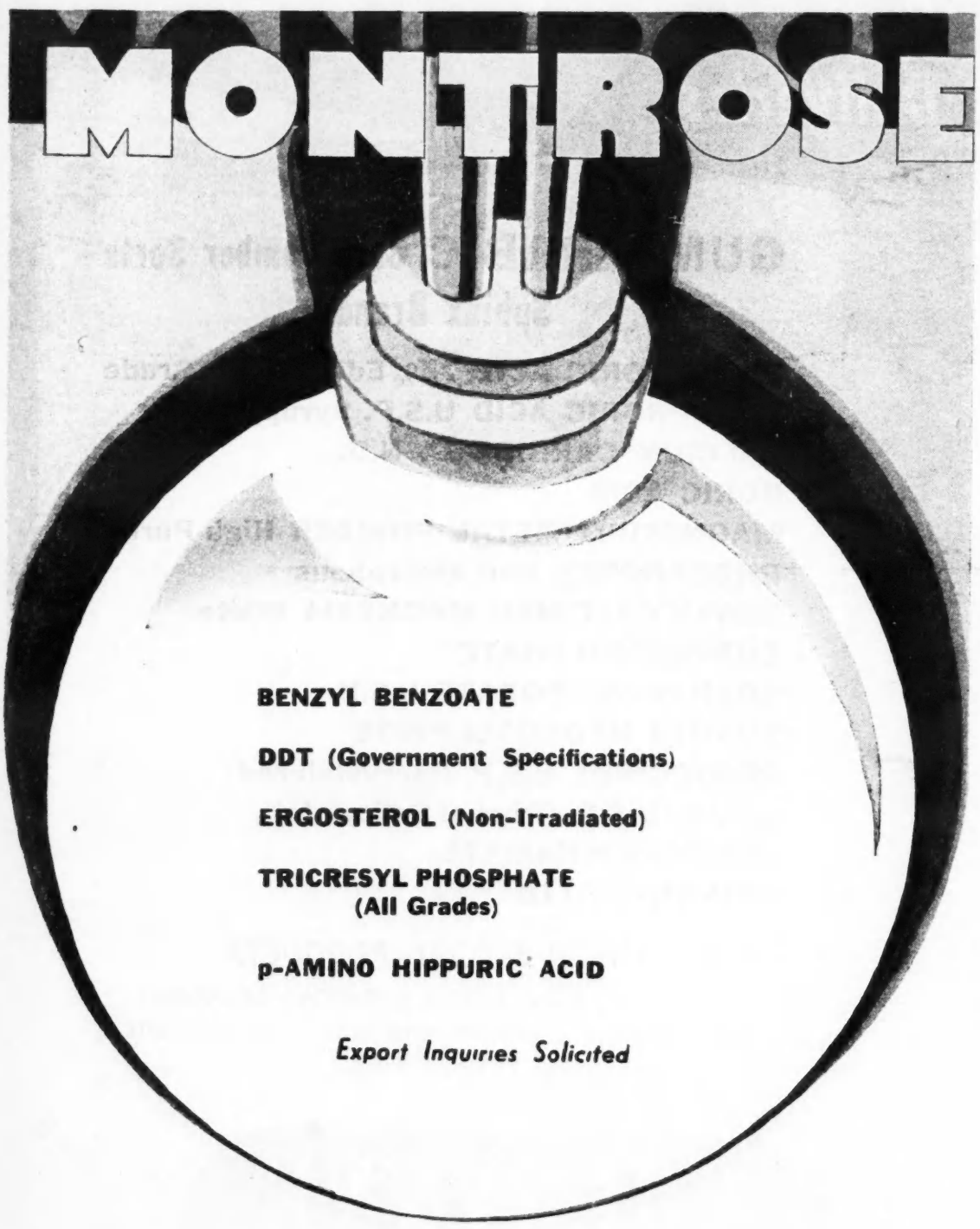
Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd., lb. .29¾- —
feed grade, 23¼% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works.. lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 49¼% Co, kgs..lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .37½- —
feed grade, 24.8% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 52% Co, kgs....lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms...lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[1] black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, 100-lb. dms..lb. .36¼- —
Soyate, 3%-3.5% Co, 50-gal. dms..lb. .42 - .44
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .62 - —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs....lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland or New York.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz. lots, cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .46 - .47
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .47 - .48
Cocoa butter,[1,7] bulk, ship. pt.lb. .33 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .53 - .54
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
blue, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Colchinine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Colchicum seed.....lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .19¼- .20½
cns.....lb. .23 - .29½
Flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .22
cns.....lb. .25 - .31

Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .52 - .58
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .57 - .60
Condurango bark, bgs., futures, lb. .25 - .26
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns....lb. No stocks
S. A., USP, cns.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works..lb. .25¼- —
smaller containers, wks..lb. .27 - —
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.....lb. .19½- .20½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23
crystals, bbls.....lb. .14¾- .17
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Hydrate, dms.....lb. .22¼- —
Iodide, bots.....lb. .34 - .38
Metal,[1] electrolytic.....lb. .14¾- —
Naphthenate, 8% Cu, 50-gal. dms..lb. .19 - —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls..lb. .19¼- .20¼
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23½
Oxide, black, bbls., works...lb. .19 - .20
red, com'l, bbls., works....lb. .21 - .24½
Copper oxychloride-sulphate,[6] bgs..lb. .17 - .20
Resinate, precip., 8.5% Cu, 125-lb. dms..lb. .18¼- —
Stearate, bgs., works.....lb. .35½- —
Sulphate,[1] 99%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.65 - —
l.c.l., 700 to 30,000 lbs.. 100 lbs. 5.80 - 6.15
monohydrated, dms., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.10.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs.10.85 - —
tribasic, bgs., works, c.l...lb. 17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¼- —
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra,[1,7] c.i.f. Pacific ports..ton.110.25 - —
c.i.f. Atlantic or Gulf ports.. ton.116.20 - —

Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .09¾- .09¾
Indian bgs.....lb. No stocks
Italian, bgs. ,if released....lb. .08 - .09½
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Corn silk, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 4.866 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis.... 100 lbs. 4.909 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l....100 lbs. 5.117 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.217 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[2] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.07 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.92 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. No prices
Meal, 41% protein, bulk, mills, c.l..ton.90.00 - —
Coumarin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more.. lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .80 - .90
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .45½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs., lb. .46 - .46½
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys., lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Coaltar (see Cresol).
Oil,[1] coaltar, crude, tanks, works..gal. .15½- .16½
refined, dms., c.l., works, gal. .247 - .265
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .26 - .31
tanks, same basis....gal. .18 - .19½
solution, tanks, works....gal. .141 - .149
Wood, beech, bots., cbys.....lb. .95 - 1.04
Hardwood, N.F., bots., cbys.lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .31 - .32
Cresol,[2] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .10¼- .11¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10½- .12¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09¼- .11½
USP, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- .12¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¾- .14
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10½- .12¾
Croton aldehyde, 91-96%, 55 and 110 gal. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
5 and 10-gal. dms. l.c.l. works..lb. .17 - —
Cryolite, nat.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.50 - 9.75
bbls., l.c.l., works....100 lbs.10.00 - —
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .45 - —
4% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .36 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. 1.37 - 1.38
powd., cs.....lb. 1.47 - 1.48
Culvers root, bls.....lb. .46 - .48
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. .44 - .45
Morocco, bgs. .....lb. .45 - .46
Persian, bgs., futures.....lb. .44 - .45
Syrian, bgs., futures.....lb. .44 - .45
Cutch, bgs. .....lb. No stocks
Cyanamide[6] fertilizer mixing grades, guaranteed 20.6% N., gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk, unit-ton. 1.62½- —
21% N., pulv., bgs. same basis..unit-ton. 1.83½- —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms. c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09½- —
Cyclohexanol, 99%-100%, dms., works..lb. .21 - .23
Cyclohexanone, 97½% min. dms., c.l., works..lb. .30 - .33
tech., dms., c.l., works....lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .29 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls. divd., gal. .27 - —

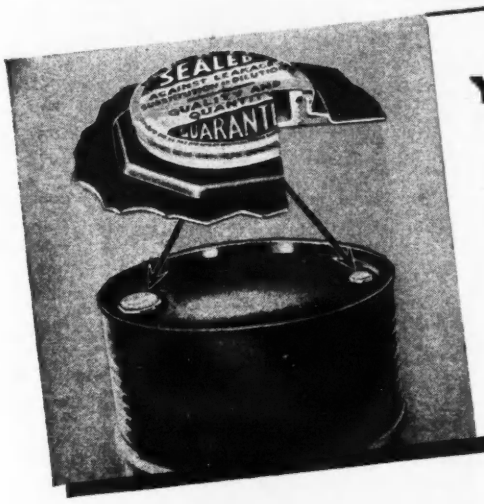
D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
DDT, fiber, dms., c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .50 - —
tins, smaller lots, works...lb. .55 - .60
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works..ton.35.75 - —
Degras, common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls....lb. .22 - .24
over 2% ffa, bbls.....lb. .21 - .23
Derris root (see Cube root).
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.201 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.301 - —
Chicago, bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 5.80 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 5.941 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.041 - —
Chicago, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 5.54 - —
dark, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.041 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.141 - —
Chicago, bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 5.64 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.791 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.891 - —
Chicago, bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 5.39 - —
Dextrin prices above are for paper bags; cotton bags quoted 20c. higher.
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - .10¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .10½- .11
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grades, bots...lb. 5.20 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots. 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works..... ....lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).
Phthalate, dms., tanks.....lb. No prices
Diatomaceous earth, dom. CP, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific coast. ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic
fied, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.85.00 -90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - —
Dibutyl phthalate,[1] 5-gal. cns., works..lb. .3040- —
1-gal. cns., works.....lb. .3240- —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .2580- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .2640- —
tanks, works.....lb. .2490- —
Sebacate,[1] dms., c.l., works..lb. .5720- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .5620- —
tanks, works.....lb. .5470- —
Tartrate, dms., works frt. alld. lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l. works.. lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .69 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorethane (see DDT).



MONTROSE Chemical Company
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y. TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

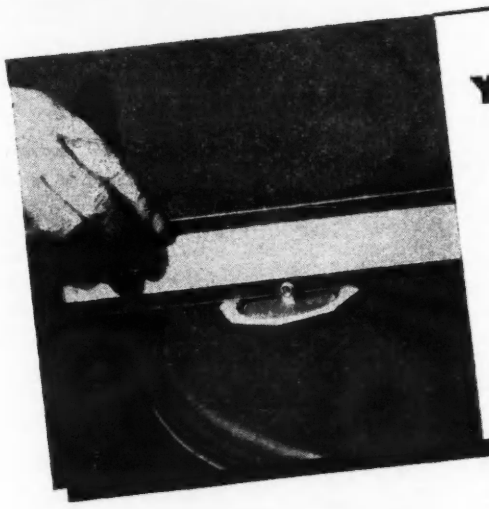
You save *2 ways* when your drums are equipped with Tri-Sure Closures



1

You save when your drums are in *transit*

The Tri-Sure Closure has a seal, plug and flange that are precision-interlocked — absolutely air-tight, leak-age-proof and pilferage proof — the most reliable device ever developed for the protection of liquids in drums. You prevent possible loss or spoilage — and save valuable gallonage — whenever a shipment is made in drums equipped with Tri-Sure Closures.



2

You save when your drums are *emptied*

The flange of the Tri-Sure Closure fits perfectly *flush* with the inside of the drumhead. This flush fitting of the flange assures *complete drainage* of the drum's contents — and the saving of gallonage which other-wise would be wasted. Your saving averages over 8 ounces per drum — amounting to more than 650 gallons in a shipment of 10,000 55-gallon drums.

Tri-Sure
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
CLOSURES

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC., 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
TRI-SURE PRODUCTS LIMITED, ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO, CANADA

Dichloroethyl ether,[4] purified, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald with So. Charleston	lb.	.16	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	- —
Diethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.23½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22½	- —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms. refd., 99%, dms	lb.	.35@	- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31	- —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21½	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.20½	- —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.13	- —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.54	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.56	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.50	- —
Diethylaminoethanol, dms l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.75	- —
Diethylanilin, dms.	lb.	.40	- —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.21	- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.15½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.14½	- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.	lb.	1.05	- 1.15
Diglycol laurate, dms.	lb.	.31	- .32
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17	- —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.23	- —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms., works of N.Y. met.	lb.	.95	- 1.00
smaller containers, same basis	lb.	1.05	- 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms. works.	lb	.19	- —
Dilseed, decorticated, bgs.	lb.	.14½	- .15
dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.10½	- .11
Dimethyl phathalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20½	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.19	- —
Dimethylene, anhyd., cyl., frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100% basis.	lb.	.37½	- —
solution, dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100% basis.	lb.	.37	- .47½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.36	- —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.21	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.22	- —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls.	lb.	.18	- —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.14	- —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.	lb.	.35	- .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.22	- —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.18	- —
oily, dms.	lb.	.08	- —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd.	lb.	.44	- —
smaller lots, dlvd.	lb.	.46	- .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19	- —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentene, destructive dist., dms., dlvd. E.	gal.	.70	- .71
tanks, dlvd. E.	gal.	.60	- .61
steam-dist., dms., dlvd. E.	gal.	.71	- .75
tanks, dlvd. E.	gal.	.62	- .66
Diphenyl,[6] bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	- .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.48	- .55
dms.	lb.	.42	- .45
Diphenylamine, bbls.	lb.	.25	- —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., tons.	lb.	.35	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.36	- .37
Divi-divi, 42% tannin, c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock	ton.	68.00	-70.00
38% tannin, c.l., same basis	ton.	68.00	-69.00
Doggrass root, dom., cut bls.	lb.	.30	- .35
Imp., NF, cut, bls.	lb.	.48	- .50
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls.	lb.	.12	- .14
Dover's powder, USP, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Dragon's blood, drops, cs.		.55	- .60
reeds, cs.	lb.	No stocks	

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics), 5-lb. lots—

Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.00	- —
Green, FD&C, No. 1 cns.	lb.	13.00	- —
No. 2, cns.	lb.	17.00	- —
No. 3, cns.	lb.	27.00	- —
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	2.80	- —
No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.55	- —
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	5.75	- —
No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.05	- —
No. 3, cns.	lb.	17.00	- —
No. 4, cns.	lb.	5.50	- —
No. 32, cns.	lb.	4.05	- —
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1 cns.	lb.	3.00	- —
No. 3, cns.	lb.	2.55	- —
No. 4, cns.	lb.	2.55	- —
No. 5, cns.	lb.	3.05	- —
No. 6, cns.	lb.	3.05	- —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics), 1-lb. lots—

Black, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	3.35	- —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.	lb.	12.35	- —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35	- —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.	lb.	12.35	- —
No. 6, cns.	lb.	12.35	- —
Orange, D&C, No. 5, cns.	lb.	8.35	- —
No. 4, cns.	lb.	15.35	- —
No. 10, cns.	lb.	15.85	- —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns.	lb.	2.85	- —
No. 17, cns.	lb.	8.35	- —
No. 18, cns.	lb.	15.35	- —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns.	lb.	8.35	- —
No. 8, cns.	lb.	3.35	- —
No. 11, cns.	lb.	10.35	- —
No. 19, cns.	lb.	15.35	- —
No. 22, cns.	lb.	8.35	- —
No. 33, cns.	lb.	13.35	- —
No. 37, cns.	lb.	12.35	- —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics), 1-lb. lots—

Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35	- —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35	- —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.35	- —
No. 8, cns	lb.	21.85	- —
No. 8, cns	lb.	7.85	- —
No. 10, cns.	lb.	12.35	- —
No. 13, cns.	lb.	13.35	- —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	8.35	- —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—

26	Chrome yellow, 2G	lb.	.65	- .70
40	Chrome yellow R	lb.	.90	- 1.00
53	Victoria violet	lb.	.90	- 1.00
165	Lake red C	lb.	.70	- .80
170	Fast red A	lb.	.56	- .60
180	Fast red VR	lb.	1.50	- 1.60
189	Lake red R, paste	lb.	.85	- .90
189	Lake red R, powd.	lb.	3.00	- 3.10
202	Chrome blue black U	lb.	.35	- .42
204	Chrome black A	lb.	.42	- .45
208	Fast red blue R	lb.	.75	- 2.00
216	Chrome red B	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
262	Cloth red 2B	lb.	.80	- .80
280	Fast cyanin 5R	lb.	.90	- 1.00
290	Chrome black F	lb.	.85	- .85
304	Paper yellow	lb.	.88	- .90
307	Fast cyanin black B	lb.	.80	- .85
326	Direct fast scarlet	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
366	Chyrophenin G	lb.	.58	- .70
362	Direct scarlet B	lb.	1.15	- 1.20
387	Direct violet B	lb.	1.00	- 1.80
394	Direct violet N	lb.	.80	- .80
401	Developed black BHN,	lb.	.45	- .60
406	Direct blue 2B	lb.	.66	- .75
415	Direct orange B	lb.	.60	- .70
419	Direct fast red F	lb.	.70	- .75
420	Direct brown M	lb.	.55	- .57
448	Benzo purpurin 4B	lb.	.65	- .65
405	Benzo purpurin 10B	lb.	.40	- .50
502	Direct azorin G	lb.	.75	- .80
512	Direct blue RD	lb.	.80	- 1.00
518	Direct pure blue 6B	lb.	1.20	- 1.30
520	Direct pure blue	lb.	.50	- 1.00
529	Direct fast black FF	lb.	.55	- 1.00
581	Direct black EW	lb.	.50	- .54
582	Direct black RX	lb.	.35	- .44
592	Direct green B	lb.	.50	- .55
594	Direct green G	lb.	.50	- .55
596	Direct brown 3GO	lb.	.85	- 1.00
620	Direct yellow R	lb.	1.25	- 1.50
698	Acid violet	lb.	1.00	- 3.00
812	Frimulin	lb.	.70	- .75
814	Direct fast yellow	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
945	Nigrosin (water soluble),	lb.	.35	- .50
1177	Indigo, 20%, paste	lb.	.15	- .15
	Benzo fast black L	lb.	.90	- 1.00
	Sulphur black	lb.	.20	- .25
	Sulphur blue	lb.	.45	- 1.00
	Sulphur brown	lb.	.25	- .50
	Sulphur maroon	lb.	.40	—
	Sulphur tan	lb.	.30	- .50
	Sulphur olive	lb.	.25	- .54
	Sulphur yellow	lb.	.30	- .50
	Zambesi black	lb.	.75	- .80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—				
865	Nigrosin derivatives	lb.	.36	- .44
Blue—				
7075	Alizarin astrol base	lb.	15.00	- —
1073	Alizarin cyanin, green base	lb.	6.00	- —
Brown—				
	Brown, oil soluble	lb.	1.15	- —
Green—				
1078	Alizarin cyanin green base	lb.	5.00	- —
Orange—				
24	Sudan I	lb.	.75	- —
	Red shade	lb.	.75	- —
Red—				
75	Sudan II	lb.	1.05	- —
256	Sudan IV	lb.	.85	- —
980	Oil violet	lb.	.60	- —
749	Rhodamine B (oil pink),	lb.	2.50	- —
1060	Anthraquinone, violet base	lb.	6.00	- —
Yellow—				
16	Amidoazobenzene yellow,	lb.	.90	- —
17	Amidoazotoluene yellow,	lb.	.75	- —
61	Yellow OB	lb.	1.40	- 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—				
246	Naphthol blue black S.	lb.	.50	- —
729	Victoria blue B	lb.	1.85	- —
861	Indulin	lb.	.87	- —
873	Methylene gray	lb.	1.50	- —
909	New blue P	lb.	1.20	- —
922	Methylene blue	lb.	1.00	- —
1054	Alizarin saphirol B.	lb.	1.90	- —
1130	Indigotin IA	lb.	.85	- —
Blue—				
714	Patent blue A	lb.	1.05	- 1.10
Brown—				
231	Bismarck brown G	lb.	.47	- .63
234	Resorcin brown Y	lb.	.65	- —
235	Resorcin dark brown R.	lb.	.66	- —
632	Bismarck brown R	lb.	.47	- .63
793	Phosphin	lb.	4.65	- —
Green—				
5	Naphthol green B	lb.	1.00	- —
657	Malachite green	lb.	1.35	- —
662	Brilliant green	lb.	2.00	- —
666	Guinea green B	lb.	1.15	- —
737	Wool green S	lb.	.58	- —
924	Methylene green B	lb.	1.55	- —
1078	Alizarin cyanin green	lb.	2.00	- —
Orange—				
10	Chrysodin G	lb.	.44	- —
21	Chrysodin R	lb.	.41	- —
27	Orange G	lb.	.50	- —
31	Amidonaphthol red G.	lb.	.42	- —
37	Amidonaphthol red 6B.	lb.	.68	- —
151	Orange Y	lb.	.31	- .33
161	Orange R	lb.	.34	- —
Red—				
79	Ponceau R	lb.	.48	- —
88	Fast red B	lb.	1.65	- —
176	Fast red A	lb.	.54	- —
179	Azorubin	lb.	.60	- —
183	Crocein scarlet 3BX	lb.	.72	- .75
185	Cochineal red A	lb.	.60	- —
252	Brilliant crocein M	lb.	.68	- —
677	Fuchsin	lb.	2.10	- —
749	Rhodamine B	lb.	3.50	- —
752	Rhodamine 6B	lb.	4.50	- —
768	Eosin G	lb.	1.50	- —
841	Safranin	lb.	1.45	- —
Violet—				
680	Methyl violet B	lb.	.70	- .75
681	Crystal violet B	lb.	1.70	- —
695	Acid violet 4BM	lb.	.80	- —
Yellow—				
10	Naphthol yellow S	lb.	.80	- —
138	Metanil yellow	lb.	.56	- .58
636	Fast light yellow	lb.	1.25	- —
639	Xylene light yellow	lb.	1.15	- —
640	Tartrasin	lb.	.80	- —
655	Auramine	lb.	1.27	- —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25-lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—				
864	Nigrosin	lb.	.36	- .44
Blue—				
860	Indulin	lb.	.60	- .70

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Prepared Monthly by U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.

U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

November ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1946

The method of procuring natural resins in the Far East has remained unaltered for hundreds of years. Here, a native workman is tapping and collecting gum.

Imported Natural Resins Are Again Available for Protective Coatings

Reopened Primary Markets in the Far East Ship Damar, Batu, And East India Resins—Manilla Gum Expected Soon

The reopening of primary markets in the Far East have once again made many natural resins available as an additional source of raw materials for the protective coatings industry. Popular resins, such as Damar (Batavia and Singapore), Batu, and Black and Pale East India, have already begun to arrive in this country, and quantities of Manilla Gum (alcohol-soluble) are expected in the first part of 1947.

← It is welcome news, during these days of shortages, to announce the reopening of primary natural resin markets in the Far East. To bring readers of U.S.I. Chemical News up-to-date on this important development in the coatings industry, we are presenting this exclusive article. →

Other natural resins, which were available during the war, continue to enjoy wide popularity. Congo Gum, for example, has found new uses in many industries, where it is replacing other imported and manufactured raw materials. Kauri Gum consumption is expected to increase particularly since China Wood Oil has returned to the market. Red Gum (Accroides or Yacca) continues in good demand.

Prices Up in Primary Markets

World demand for natural resins, particularly from countries which have neither the raw materials nor the facilities for the production of synthetic resins, and the general tendency toward inflation abroad have combined to boost the costs of natural resins in the primary markets. Under the stress of great need and competitive bidding, some prewar resin prices have almost doubled. However, because of the increased production of synthetic resins in this country and the great variety of types now available, natural resins will have to find their level here based on the highly competitive synthetic resin market.

Refined Resins Available

Assuming that costs will level off to meet the competition of synthetics in the United States, users will still be faced with the fundamental disadvantage of processing or refining the imported raw resins. To overcome this handicap, which is unnecessary with syn-

(*Continued on next page*)

THE MONTH IN COATINGS

An asphalt-base paint, said to dry in an hour and to be an excellent heat-insulator, is marketed . . . A method is proposed for standardizing industrial finishes . . . Government sources announce expected imports of 25,000 tons of tung oil from China this year . . . The development of a new silicone paint that will afford lifetime finishes for automobiles, refrigerators, electric ranges and hospital equipment nears completion . . . A temporary protective coating for metal parts is announced . . . A surface analyzer is made available which checks surface finishes down to less than 1 microinch, according to the manufacturer . . . A non-drying film that is said to prevent overspray from sticking to dry walls of spray booths is announced . . . U.S. scientists discover an accelerated anti-leaching method for testing the basic quality of paints . . . A new-type coating composition for automobile refinishing is reported to prevent "bleed through" of maroons and reds . . . The spraying of metal powder or plastics through an oxy-propane flame is found useful in plating tank linings . . . Plans are under way to install the first full-scale process for the continuous manufacture of precipitated pigment colors.

Protein Hydrolysates Aid Liver Necrosis Treatment

Protein hydrolysates containing methionine are successful in the treatment of acute necrosis of the liver according to a report published recently in a medical journal. One patient, described as having been in a coma for 97 hours, is said to have shown no evidence of liver damage as early as three months after recovery. Methionine, one of the ten amino acids considered essentially for the growth and repair of animal tissue, is now synthesized by a U.S.I. process which cuts costs about 97 per cent.

First Post-War A.S.I. Show To Be Held in December

Newest developments in the automotive industry will be featured in the first post-war Automotive Service Industries Show to be held in the Atlantic City Auditorium from December 9th to 14th. Products of U.S.I. applicable to the automotive industry will be exhibited in booths 193 and 194. The Show is held under the auspices of the Motor and Equipment Manufacturers Association, the National Standard Parts Association, and the Motor and Equipment Wholesalers Association.

New Analgesic Discovered

A possible rival for aspirin may exist in its near-relative, salicylamide, according to investigations made recently by a New York research laboratory. The material, also known as o-hydroxybenzamide, is described as a tasteless, yellowish-white crystalline powder which has a quicker and deeper and more lasting effect than aspirin.

Batavian Damar sorted by Javanese workers. Imports of natural resins from Java and other Far East markets are beginning to enter the U.S.A.

ADVERTISEMENT—*This entire page is a paid advertisement.*

November ★ **U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS** ★ 1946

Substitutes for Egg White, Whipped Cream Are Found

New synthetic products, designed to replace egg white and heavy cream, have recently been announced from foreign sources. The egg white replacement, said to have been used successfully for food and technical purposes, is described as having excellent food value. The whipped cream substitute, which is manufactured by means of a patented process, is reported to contain an edible vegetable flour, and a fatty base.

New "Resin Index"

The "Resin Index of 1946" has just been released. The booklet lists the name, producer, and basic properties of approximately 800 resins, broken down into 23 categories.

Feed Manufacturers Turn To Increased Vitamin B-G Use in Meat Shortage

With shortage of animal protein becoming serious because of decreased operations of the meat packing industry, feed manufacturers are faced with the substitution of greater quantities of vegetable protein to replace scarce animal protein. Nutritionists are recommending increased use of Vitamin B-G products to bring feeds carrying large quantities of vegetable protein to a high level of performance. The added riboflavin and other members of the vitamin B-G complex improve feed efficiency. U.S.I. is now offering a varied line of feed supplements and fortifiers, containing riboflavin and members of the vitamin B-G complex.

New Testosterone Process

A new commercial process for the preparation of testosterone from sarsaparilla root is under way, according to a recent announcement from Mexico. The process is not secret, and production costs are said to be favorable in comparison with other methods. Testosterone is one of the male hormones.

Natural Resins

(Continued from preceding page)

thetic resins, U.S.I. has instituted a comprehensive program to supply the consuming trade with refined gums. These gums retain all the desirable properties of the natural products, but are completely free from foreign matter and insolubles.

Such refining, which produces standardized resins meeting rigid specifications, requires specialized equipment for large scale operation of the same magnitude as synthetics. U.S.I. took a tremendous step forward in this direction years ago with the introduction of fused and esterified grades of Congo Gum. Well-directed research along similar lines has continued on other natural resins so that, given ample supplies, it will be possible to open up a completely new line of interesting and economical raw materials complementing U.S.I.'s wide variety of synthetic resins. Another field for natural resins lies in their use as raw materials for the manufacture of synthetic resins.

Data on Synthetic Fuels

More than 200 reels of microfilms covering hitherto secret information on synthetic fuels and lubricants are now obtainable. Until recently, this data was restricted to members of the Petroleum Industry War Council.

"There are times, Peabody, when I think you'd do better in some other field!"

Courtesy Drug and Cosmetic Industry

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information on these items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

To preserve food from decay, (a) a new process has been developed which is alleged to prevent changes of color and flavor produced by other methods, and (b) a new series of petroleum-derived products are now available. **(No. 128)**

USI

A new leak detector, based on an electronic principle, is used to test hermetically-sealed instruments. **(No. 129)**

USI

A new plasticizer, claimed to be superior to many of the commonly used plasticizers in permanence, oil-resistance, flexibility and stability, is offered for use with polyvinyl chloride, ethyl cellulose, nitrocellulose, polyvinyl butyral and other resins. **(No. 130)**

USI

A new-type plastic packaging, which is said to withstand pressures up to 600 psi and temperatures ranging from —120 to +160 degrees F. is reported to be easily applied and to be removed merely by slitting the covering with the finger nail. **(No. 131)**

USI

To wash nylon, silk, rayon, and celanese without shrinkage or distortion is the purpose of a new soapless cleaner. It is claimed to refinish as it washes, depositing a protective film that remains on the fabric. **(No. 132)**

USI

A new color developing agent, designed for color films and color paper, is claimed to eliminate the danger of skin irritations and dermitis said to be produced by other agents of this type. **(No. 133)**

USI

A new odor-control product is claimed to overcome obnoxious restroom odors without exchanging them for annoying chemical odors. **(No. 134)**

USI

To remove fingerprints, a new polish has been developed, which is described as a non-flammable, non-greasy heavy liquid. **(No. 135)**

USI

A new mildew-proofing compound has been found effective in the treatment of athlete's foot as well as in general mildewproofing, the manufacturer states. **(No. 136)**

USI

A new-type plasticizer for synthetic rubber is stated to be completely soluble in Buna N and Neoprene. **(No. 137)**

USI

New luminous materials have been developed whose "glow rate" intensity can be controlled without use of either lamps or power supply, according to the manufacturer. **(No. 138)**

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Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate

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Ethyl Chloroformate
Ethyl Formate

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Acetoacet-ortho-chlorgnilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloranilide
Alpha acetylbutyrolactone
5 Chloro 2-pentanone
5 Diethylamino 2 pentanone
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Alpha-Oxalpropionate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate
Methyl Cyclopropyl Ketone

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Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.

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*Vacatone 40
*Curbay B-G *Curbay Special Liquid

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Congo Gums—raw, fused & esterified
*Aroplaz—alkyds and allied materials
*Arofene—pure phenolics
*Arochem—modified types
Natural Resins—all standard grades

OTHER PRODUCTS
Collodions
Ethylene Glycol
Nitrocellulose Solutions
Ethylene
Urethan
dl-Methionine

Printed in U.S.A.

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25-lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Brown—
231 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green—
637 Malachite green base..lb. 2.00 - —
Orange—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .90 - —
Red—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base..lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine R.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow—lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS.....lb. 2.00 - —
Violet—
680 Methyl violet base.....lb. .85 - —
Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Egg, albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.15 - 1.22
imported .....lb. No stocks
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .53 - .54
select, bndls.....lb. .55 - .56
Emetine hydrochloride, bots...oz.53.50 -54.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride, tins.....oz. .95 - 1.45
Sulphate, tins.....oz. .95 - 1.45
100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots. hydrous, bots., 100 oz..oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tin. 100 ozs.oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. oz. .48 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots..gram. .70 - .95
Epsom salt, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 1.80 - 1.95
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.40
dried, bgs.....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .04 - .07
USP, cryst., bgs., l.c.l.100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., smaller lots..100 lbs. 2.85 - —

Epsom salt prices freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

Ergot, USP, cns.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, bots.....oz.65.00 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd .....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, cons., bots., 100 lbs..lb. .98 - 1.16
Sulphuric, cons., dms.....lb. .11 - .19
USP anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
Synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1548- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1598- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1448- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .1607- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1657- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1507- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .1626- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1676- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1526- —
N.F., dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .06½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10¾- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .06½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .36 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .50 - .53
B-ethoxy propionate, dms., works..lb. .70 - —
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E...lb. .56 - —
Chloride, tech., dms.....lb. .18 - .20
USP, bbls., cyl.....lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns. .....lb. 2.65 - 3.00
Formate, dms., Agnue, Calif.lb. .26 - .32
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .33½- .39½
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., works..lb. .50 - —
Ethylcellulose, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylene, dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .0842- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0891- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .0891- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0941- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .0743- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0792- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E... .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .12½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .40 - —
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —

Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots..oz.10.50 -10.75
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 2.95
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Eugenol, pure, USP XII.....lb. 2.60 - 2.95
Euphorbia, bls. .....lb. .20 - .22

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh..ton.17.00 -20.50
bulk, c.l. .....ton.14.00 -17.50
glass, 20 mesh, bgs., works, min. 2 tons..ton.12.75 -16.25
bulk, c.l. .....ton. 9.75 -12.25
pottery, bgs., l.c.l., works, min. 2 tons..ton.20.00 22.00
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.17.00 19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs., futures..lb. .15½- .16
Indian, bgs., afloat.....lb. .15 - .15½
Fenugreek, domestic, futures, bgs., source..lb. .09 - .09½
Indian, bgs. .....lb. .09 - .09½
Morocco, bgs. .....lb. .09½- .10
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate, ferric).
Film scrap, colored, cs., works.lb. .13½- .15
water-white, cs., works.....lb. .14½- .17
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.....gal.20.00 -20.25
Oregon, bbls. .....gal. 2.65 - 2.70
Fishberries, bgs. .....lb. .24 - .25
Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works..ton.155.00 - —
65% protein, bgs., E. works. ton.160.00 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East coast..ton.140.00 -150.00

Flake white, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Flaxseed, black, bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Blonde, bgs.....lb. .31 - .33
Fluorspar,[1] No. 1, ground, 95-98% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines, net ton.37.00 - —
washed, gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, c.l., bulk, mines, ton.33.00 -
65%, c.l., bulk, mines....ton.32.00 -
60%, c.l., bulk, mines....ton.31.00 -
less than 60%, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1] bbls., c.l., works, lb. .0520- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .0570- —
dms., extra, c.l., works.....lb. .0460- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .0510- —
tanks, works .....lb. .0620- —
tanktrucks, dlvd., N.Y.C.....lb. .0845- —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
Tex. mines .....ton.12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne...ton. 3.00 - —
imp., bgs., c.l.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l., works. lb. .15½- —
cns., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .18½- .25½
tech., dmv., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., cns., dms.....lb. .15½- .20½
tanks, works .....lb. .09½- —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .35 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .33 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .31 - —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .19 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .14 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .20¾- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls., futures...lb. .30 - .31
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs..lb. No stocks
Extract, bbls. .....lb. No stocks
Gammapicoline 95%, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.35 - —
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax Arkansas 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .06¾- —
Bayonne, 74 octane, tanks, gal. .0760- .09
Gulf Coast, 73-75 octane, tanks..gal. .06¾- .07¼
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .06¾- .07
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor 74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .07½- .09¼
natural, 26/70 octane, Group 3, tanks..gal. .04 - —
Gelatin, silver label, otns., dlvd. lb. .90 - .97
export, cs. .....lb. 1.00 - —
Silver label prices 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash. and Wyo.
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .34 - .35
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. No prices
Geranyl acetate, cns.....lb. No prices
Ginger, African, No. 1, bls...lb. .15¼- .16
Calicut, Romeo-type, bgs....lb. .16 - .16¼
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .16¼- .17
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .15¼- .16
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .23 - .23½
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16¼
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15¼
Rhattoon, bgs. .....lb. .14 - .14½

cancelling an invitation to mold...

How Dowicides Prevent Destruction

Paint is a feeding ground for mold. But the paint industry is one of many in which wise manufacturers rely on Dowicides to protect their products.

Both oil and water paints contain food for microorganisms. Dowicides, added during manufacturing processes, forestall damage to finished product and to painted surfaces.

Paint protected by Dowicides remains free of mold even under conditions of extreme moisture, as in dairies, canneries, paper and textile mills.

Dowicides thus greatly improve the serviceability of paint. Dowicide-treated paint insures maximum light reflection. It reduces maintenance. It cuts operating costs by preventing frequent shutdowns.

You can save money by using Dowicides if mold, bacteria, fungi or termites attack your products or materials.

Any Dow sales office will tell you how.

DOWICIDE
germicides and fungicides

control termites mold and bacteria

DOWICIDES IN THE PAINT INDUSTRY

Dowicides are noted for their application in fighting mold in the paint industry. Mold attacks nearly all kinds of paint. Dowicides added during manufacturing processes, result in paint that stays mold-free under all conditions.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY • MIDLAND, MICHIGAN
New York • Boston • Philadelphia • Washington • Cleveland • Detroit • Chicago • St. Louis
Houston • San Francisco • Los Angeles • Seattle

DOW
CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Glaubers salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., bgs., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.45

Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest.
lb. .16 - .23
80/85, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- .22½
85/88, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .17 - .24
92/100, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- .25½
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.

Hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .14 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., divd,...lb. .15 - .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .16 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .17 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., divd.....lb. .18 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., divd.....lb. .19 - .26½
267-296, bgs., c.l., divd.....lb. .20 - .27½
299-330, bgs., c.l., divd.....lb. .21 - .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., divd.....lb. .22 - .29½
365-394, bgs., c.l., divd.....lb. .23 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., divd.....lb. .24 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., divd.....lb. .25 - .32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., divd.....lb. .26 - .33½
496-529, bgs., c.l., divd.....lb. .27 - .34½
Hide glue l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l. bbls., ½c. over bgs.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks..lb. .12¾- —
soaplye, 80%, tanks.....lb. .11½- —
dynamite, dms., c.l.....lb. .17½- .18½
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - .18¾
tanks .....lb. .17½- .18
high gravity, dms., c.l.....lb. .17½- .18½
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - .18¾
tanks .....lb. .17½- .18

Glycerin, refined, B.P., 98%, dms., c.l..lb. .18¾- —
tanks .....lb. .18½- —
USP, 95%, dms., c.l.....lb. .18½- —
tanks .....lb. .18 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l...lb. .17¾- —
tanks .....lb. .17¾- —
Glycine, USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz.20.75 -21.00
acid-yellow, bots.....oz.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride photo., bots.. oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots .....oz.14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bbls .....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
powd., bxs.....lb. 9.25 - 9.50
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Grains of paradise bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Graphite, dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, graphitic carbon content 65-70%, bgs., whse..lb. .04½- —
70-75%, bgs., same basis. lb. .05 - —
75-80%, same basis.....lb. .05½- —
80-85%, bgs., same basis. lb. .06 - —
85-90%, bgs., same basis. lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis. lb. .08 - —
imported, amorphous, powd., divd..lb. .04 - .06
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., same basis..lb. .14 - 16
90-92%, powd., same basis.. lb. .16 - .19
97% powd., same basis...lb. .22 - .25
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, 200-lb. crtns, same basis..lb. .21 - .22
No. 2, same basis .....lb. .22 - .24

Grease, choice, loose.....lb. .22 Nom.
house, loose.....lb. .21¼ Nom.
yellow, loose.....lb. .21⅝ Nom.
white, loose.....lb. .21⅜- .21⅞
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, molybdic, kegs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., works.....lb. 3.75 - —
Chrome,[1] CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N.C. E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .26 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis. lb. .27 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis. lb. .28 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis. lb. .28½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis. lb. .29½- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis. lb. .29¾- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis. lb. .30¾- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis. lb. .32½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .34 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis. lb. .35¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis..lb. .36¾- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis..lb. .07 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07¾- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¾- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. 10¼- —
Green, chrome, reduced color, 28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .11 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13½- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19¾- —
51-53%, bbls., same basis.lb. .20½- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .22 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis.lb. .23¼- —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chrome oxide, pure, dms., works..lb. .27½- .30
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
tungstic, bbls., works.....lb. 3.50 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] tetrahydroxide (hydrated chromium oxide), bbls., works...lb. .85 - —
toner, bbls., works.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs...lb. 3.00 - 4.00
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Guaiac, resin, cs.....lb. .32 - .34
Wood, bls.....lb. .33 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., N.F., tins...lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Liquid, N.F., bots., cbys....lb. 1.60 - 1.84
Carbonate, dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.45
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs....lb. .14¼- .14¾
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
Asphaltum (see A).
Asafetida (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.70
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo (former dollar-and-cent ceilings revoked Feb. 2. New ceiling prices are to be based on prices to be paid by importers in the Belgian Congo plus landed costs, as determined by a formula under the new import regulations).
East India (former dollar-and-cents ceilings on all other copals revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be figured on same basis as Congo).
Manila, No. 1, hard, bbls., amber, light, bskts, c.l., whse..lb. .25 - —
Dammar (former dollar-and-cent ceiling on Batavia and Singapore revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be figured on same basis as copals).
Elemi (former dollar-and-cent ceilings on elemi revoked May 21. New ceiling prices to be figured on same basis as copals).
Ester,[7] gum-resin type, dms., c.l., divd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. England States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va...lb. .1300- —
l.c.l., divd., Ill., etc.....lb. .1325- —
other points, same basis. lb. .1400- —
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., divd. Ill., Ind., etc..lb. .1050- .1074
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Gamboge, pipes, cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd. bbls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Ghatti, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .21 - .50
Kauri (former dollar-and-cent ceilings revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be based on prices to be figured on same basis as copals).
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. .50 - .60
Mastic, cs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .48 - .50
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs.....lb. .27 - .45
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, bgs.....lb. .90 - .95
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.65 - 3.90
No. 3, cs.....lb. 3.20 - 3.45
Yacca (former dollar-and-cent ceiling prices revoked May 21. New ceiling prices to be figured on same basis as copals).
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kan., frt. equald..ton.10.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kan.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Tex.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex.; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald. ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., New Brighton, N. Y., same basis..ton 14.40 - —

MALMSTROM NIMCO BRAND WOOL FAT & LANOLIN

IT'S

SCENTsational

BECAUSE IT'S

ODORLESS!

MALMSTROM New Cosmetic Grade LANOLIN

In the new non-darkening PALE COLOR

To manufacturers of perfumed Lipsticks, Creams, Ointments, and Lotions the new MALMSTROM ODORLESS Lanolin marks a new advancement in the manufacture of perfumed cosmetics. This revolutionary new type of Lanolin eliminates the need for masking the objectional odor of common wool fat. Equally important is the new non-darkening PALE COLOR which will give your products sales creating eye-appeal.

MALMSTROM'S ODORLESS Lanolin will help to simplify your manufacturing processes. Also, it will give your perfumed cosmetics definite sales advantages by—

- Increasing their emollient properties. Promoting a smooth, creamy rich appearance and a homogeneous mixture.
- Not darkening your preparations.
- Reducing the irritation of sensitive skins. Acting as a skin softener, relieving dry skin conditions.
- Not turning rancid since it is not a glyceride. Resisting heat and sun, and being stable.

Start now to improve the quality of your perfumed cosmetics; let us show you how to use the new MALMSTROM ODORLESS Lanolin. Samples and prices upon request.

SALES AGENTS—
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Cleveland 14, Ohio
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Detroit, Michigan
GRIFFIN CHEMICAL CO.
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N. I. MALMSTROM & CO.
America's Largest Processor of Wool Fat & Lanolin
147 LOMBARDY STREET, BROOKLYN 22, NEW YORK
30 W. WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO 2, ILLINOIS
Office and Warehouse

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.	lb.	.60	- .65
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.	lb.	2.95	- 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls.	lb.	.46	- .47
Helonias root, bls.	lb.	2.25	- 2.30
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 6, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.43	-
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.40	- -
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.37	- -
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.36	- -
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.34	- -
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.32	- -
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.30	- -
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.17½	- -
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.16½	- -
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.15½	- -
red, No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.14½	- -
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tan, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	No stocks	
tanks, works	lb.	No stocks	
Henbane leaves, bls.	lb.	1.00	- 1.25
Henna leaves, bls.	lb.	.29	- .30
powd., bbls., bxs.		.34	- .36
Heptane,[1] industrial grade, 50°-100° C., dms., c.l., Group 3,	gal.	.12½	- -
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.13	- -
tanks, Group 3	gal.	.10½	- -
77°-115° C., dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.13	- -
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.13	- -
tanks, Group 3	gal.	.10½	- -
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16	- -
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29	- .55
Hexalin (see cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine,[1] tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.	lb.	.24	- -
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.25	- -
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis	lb.	.35	- -
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.36	- -
Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3,	gal.	.13½	- -
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.14	- -
tanks, Group 3	gal.	.10½	- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16	- -
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29	- .55
Hexanol, normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.25	- -
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	15.00	-35.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago	unit-ton	8.00	- 9.00
Hops, NF, bls.	lb.	.56	- 1.50
Horehound, bls.	lb.	.12½	- .13
Hydrangea root, bls.	lb.	.22	- .25
Hydrastine, alkaloid, bots.	oz.	20.00	-22.00
Hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	20.00	-22.00
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	29.00	-32.00
Hydrastinine, 10-gr. bots.	bot.	1.95	- -
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works	lb.	.30	- .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.	lb.	.03¾	- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River or West coast via Panama Canal	lb.	.15½	- .15¾
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.	lb.	.90	- .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.	lb.	No prices	
dms., extra, ret'able, divd.	lb.	No prices	
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	39.00	-45.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.	oz.	18.00	-20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	18.00	-19.50
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	14.00	-19.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.42	- -
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.34	- -
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.34	- -
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	- -
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.30	- -
Hyssop, bgs.	lb.	.60	- .61
leaves, bgs.	lb.	.69	- .70

I

Iceland moss, bgs.	lb.	.50	- .52
Ichthammol, NF, bots.	lb.	2.40	- -
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indigo, nat., chests	lb.	2.44	- 2.50
synth., paste, bots.	lb.	.16½	- .19
powd., bbls.	lb.	.74½	- .85
Indol, CP, bots.	lb.	19.00	-22.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars	lb.	1.67	- -
150-lb. kgs.	lb.	1.28¼	- -
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars	lb.	1.75	- 1.85
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs.	lb.	3.95	- 4.10
25-lb. jars or fib. dms.	lb.	4.20	- -
Ionone, ketone, bot.	lb.	6.00	- 9.50
Methyl, bot.	lb.	6.25	-12.00
Ipecac root, bgs.	lb.	4.75	- 5.00
powd., bgs.	lb.	5.00	- 5.25
Irish moss, bleached, prime	lb.	.25	- .30
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., divd.	lb.	.17	- -
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.18	- -
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys.	lb.	.17	- -
50-lb. djns.	lb.	.18	- -
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		4.90	- 5.25
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		6.80	- 6.85
cryst., tech., bbls., works, frt. alld., 100 lbs.		4.00	- 6.00
USP X, lump, bbls.	lb.	.07	- .08¼
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt alld. or equald.	lb.	.05½	- .06
djns., same basis	lb.	.10	- -
Citrate, USP VIII, gran., dms.,	lb.	.70	- .75
powd., cns.	lb.	.84	- .87
Glycerophosphate, bbls.	lb.	3.40	- 3.52
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms.	lb.	1.50	- 1.52
Iodide, bots.	lb.	3.18	- 3.22
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.16½	- .17½
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.	lb.	.03½	- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.	lb.	.83	- .85
powd., cns.	lb.	.52	- -
kgs.	lb.	.47	- .49
Iron phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs.	lb.	.54	- .57
Pyrophosphate, gran., cns.	lb.	.59	- .63
Reduced, 90%, kgs.	lb.	.65	- .75
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.17¼	- -
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	ton	35.00	- -
l.c.l., works	ton	40.00	- -
partially hydrated bgs., c.l., works	ton	26.50	- -
(ferrous) tech. (see Copperas).			
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.	lb.	.05½	- .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.10¼	- -
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms.	lb.	.33	- .38
scale, dms.	lb.	.49	- .52
Oxalate, bbls.	lb.	.23½	- -
dms., kgs.	lb.	.25½	- .26½
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms.	lb.	.23½	- .26½
Isobornyl acetate, cns., works	lb.	.80	- .95
Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate, dms., c.l., works	gal.	4.35	- -
l.c.l., works	gal.	4.45	- 4.55
tanks, works	gal.	4.25	- -
Isobutyl acetate, cns.	lb.	1.10	- -
Propionate, cns.	lb.	No prices	
Isoeugenol, cns., works	lb.	3.75	- 4.25
Isopentane, dms., works	lb.	.45	- .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.21	- -
l.c.l. works	lb.	.22	- -
tanks, works	lb.	.20	- -
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.10½	- -
l.c.l. E. of Rockies, same basis	lb.	.11	- -
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis	lb.	.09½	- -
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).			
Ether, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.06	- -
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼	- -
tanks, divd.	lb.	.04½	- -
Isopropylamine, dms., works	lb.	.25	- -

J

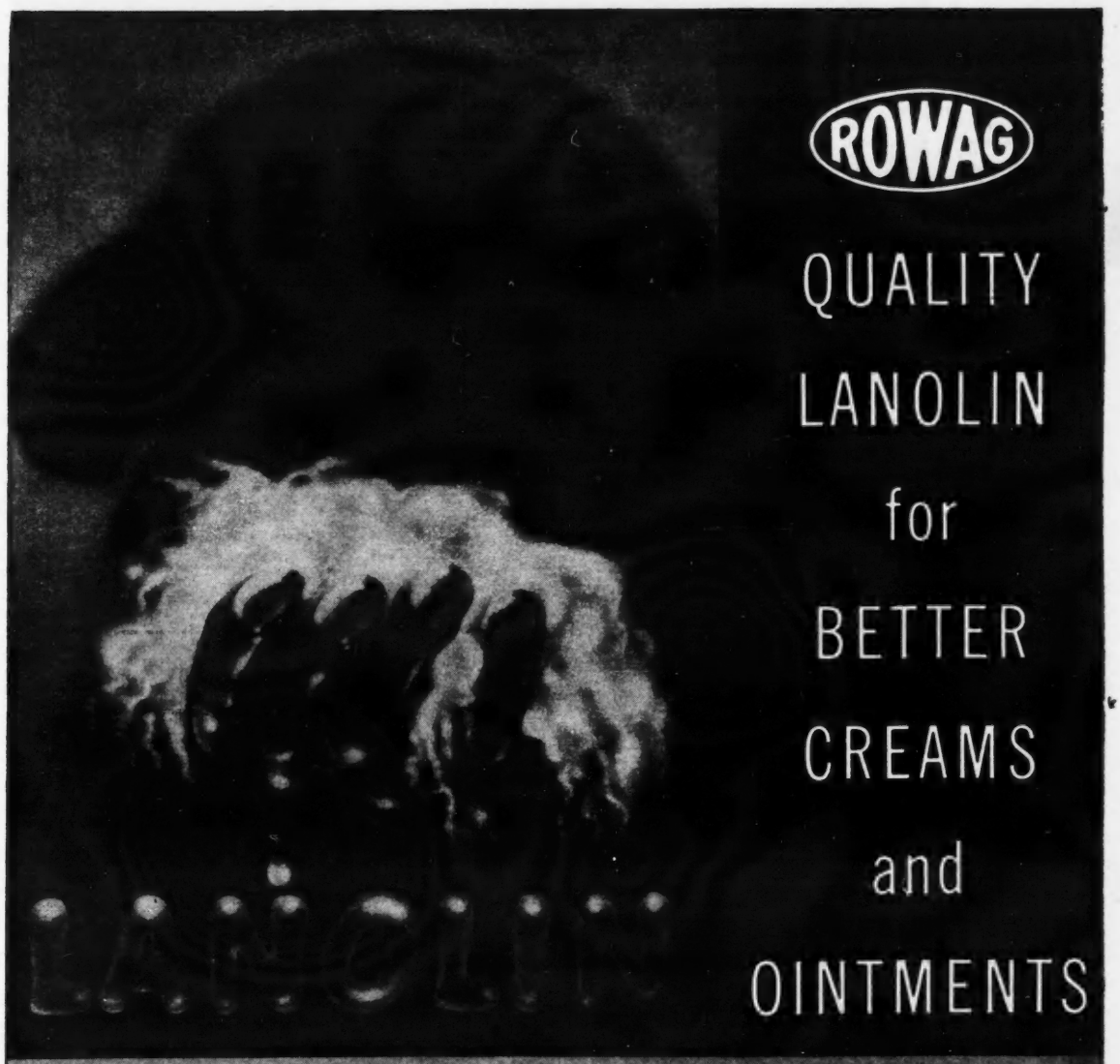
Jaborandi leaves, bls.	lb.	.30	- .35
Jalap root, NF, bls.	lb.	.37	- .52
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.43	- .58
Resin, lump, cns.	lb.	5.85	- -
powd., bxs	lb.	5.90	- -
Juniper berries, bgs	lb.	.22	- .25
Juniper tar, USP, dms.	lb.	.68	- 1.00

K

Kamala, powd., cns.	lb.	.46	- .48
Kaolin (see China clay).			
Kava kava root, bls.	lb.	.28	- .30
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 w.w., tanks	gal.	.06	- -
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks	gal.	.061	- -
California, 40-43 w.w., tanks	gal.	.07	- -
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., tanks	gal.	.04¾	- .05
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tanks	gal.	.04875	- -
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks	gal.	.0635	- .0705
47 w.w., tanks	gal	.0705	- -
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.10	- .11
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse.	ton.	85.00	-95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse.	ton.	95.00	-105.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls.	lb.	1.35	- 1.40
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).			
Lard, ref., tierces, c.l.	lb.	No prices	
prime steam, tierces, c.l.	lb.	No prices	
Larkspur seed, bgs.	lb.	.80	- .82
Laurel berries, bls.	lb.	.23	- .26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.	lb.	.18½	- .19
Greek, bls.	lb.	.19½	- .20
Portuguese, futures, bls.	lb.	.15½	- .16
good, bls.	lb.	.16	- .16½
Turkish, bls., futures	lb.	.15½	- .16
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.	lb.	.60	- .65
ordinary, bls.	lb.	.35	- .43
select, bls.	lb.	.65	- .70
Lead, acetate,[1] white, broken, bbls.	lb.	.12½	- -
cryst., bbls.	lb.	.12½	- -
gran., powd., bbls.	lb.	.13½	- -
Arsenate,[1] basic powder, 3-lb bgs. or larger, c.l.	lb.	.14	- -
l.c.l.	lb.	.14½	- -
1-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.24	- -
l.c.l.	lb.	.24½	- -
standard, paste, cns., c.l.	lb.	.06¾	- -
l.c.l.	lb.	.07	- -
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse basis, frt. alld. to dest.			
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., 20-ton lots, divd. E.	lb.	.06½	- -
divd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.06¾	- -
Lead, blue, basic sulphate, bbls., l.c.l., divd. E.	lb.	.06¾	- -
divd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.09	- -
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, fib. dms.	lb.	.49	- -
Iodide, NF V, bots.	lb.	2.80	- -
jars	lb.	2.60	
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.	lb.	.22½	- -
Metal,[5] (see Protective Coatings Materials market).			
Metallic paste, dms., works	lb.	No stocks	
Naphthenate, 24%-30%, Pb	lb.	.16	- .19½
Nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.12½	- -
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.17¾	- -
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.	lb.	.23	- .28
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ala., Ariz., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts., in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.11	- -
other points	lb.	.10¾	- -
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.11½	- -
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12	- -
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.11¾	- -
other points	lb.	.11¾	- -
smaller lots, Ala., etc.	lb.	.12	- -
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.12½	- -
Colo., etc.	lb.	.12¼	- -
other points	lb.	.11¾	- -
in oil, kgs.	lb.	.15¾	- -



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Cable Address: "ROWAG" — Plant: MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Lead, red, 97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Wash. and Ore..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc. lb. .11¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .12¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .12 - —
other points.....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala. lb. .12¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .12¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .12½- —
other points.....lb. .12 - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .11¼- —
other points.....lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .12 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .12½- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .12¼- —
other points.....lb. .11¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .12½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .12¾- —
other points.....lb. .12¼- —
Resinate, precip., 23.6% Pb dms..lb. .20 - —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .0730- .0780
Soyate, 20.15% Pb., dms.....lb. .22¼- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .34½- .35¼
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, 16% Pb, dms.....lb. .10 - .11
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., l.c.l., 6 tons, one delivery, E. frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots, E. frt. alld. lb. .11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¾- —
White, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo. lb. .10 - —
dlvd. other points....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc....lb. .10¼- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .09 - —
other points.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc....lb. .09¼- —
other points.....lb. .09 - —
in oil, consumers, kgs.....lb. .15 - —
painters, kgs.....lb. .14 - —
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.....lb. .35¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .36½- .45
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l..lb. .39¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .40¾- .50
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .35¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .36½- .45
vegetable, pure, bots., 100 lbs. lb. 2.75 - —
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. .40 - .42
powd., bbls.....lb. .60 - .62
Root, natural, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
powd., bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
5-lb. bundles, cs.....lb. .65 - .68
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
Lime, agricultural, works....ton. 9.00 - 9.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, Adams, Mass..ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
Berkeley, W. Va....ton. 8.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.25 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 9.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 7.90 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 7.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 7.90 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 7.90 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 8.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 7.90 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 8.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 8.00 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 7.50 - —
Newals, Ala.....ton. 7.90 - —
Rippiemead, Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Rockland, Maine....ton. 8.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Sherwood, Texas....ton. 7.90 - —
Sherwood, Wisc.....ton. 8.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 8.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
Hydrated, Adams, Mass....ton.10.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.....ton.10.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton.10.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn..ton.10.65 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton.10.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton.11.65 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton.10.65 - —
LeRoy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton.10.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton.11.65 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.10.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton.10.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton.10.00 - —
Newals, Ala.....ton.11.65 - —
Petoskey, Mich.....ton.10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak.ton.12.00 - —
Rippiemead, Va.....ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Maine....ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.....ton.11.65 - —
Sherwood, Wisc.....ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.10.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Maine....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen[2] 20.5% N, (see Ammonia nitrate-lime-stone).
Limestone, ground, bulk, works. ton. 1.40 - —
Linalool .....lb. 7.00 - —
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots..lb. 8.50 - —
ex lignaloe wood, bots.....lb. 7.75 - 8.40
ex petitgrain, bots.....lb. 3.90 - 4.10
Linden flowers with leaves, bls. lb. .55 - .60
without leaves, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Linseed meal,[1] 34%, bulk, c.l., ton. No prices
32%, same basis.....ton. No prices
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l. dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10 - —
other points .....lb. .09¾- —
Ala., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10½- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .11 - —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10¾- —
other points .....lb. .10¼- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .11 - —
Ariz., etc. .....lb. .11½- —
Colo., etc. .....lb. .11¼- —
other points .....lb. .10¾- —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works, frt. equald.lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.92 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs...lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars .....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs....lb. 1.40 - 1.41
Fluoride, bbls. .....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars .....lb. 1.25 - 1.46
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
jars .....lb. 5.05 - —
Stearate, fib. dms., works....lb. .53¼- —
Lithopone,[1] ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20tons)..lb. .0440- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0465- —
bbls., c.l. .....lb. .0435- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0490- —
titanated (high-strength), bgs. lb. .05¾- —
smaller lots .....lb. .06 - —
bbls., c.l. .....lb. .06 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .06¼- —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse. Pac. Cst. ½c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks.oz.35.50 -36.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.lb. .34 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .32 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., c.l....lb. .17 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09¾- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .22 - —
No. 5, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .23¼- —
No 5, boxs., l.c.l.....lb. .21½- —
No. 6, boxs., l.c.l.....lb. .20¾- .44½
Lovage root, American (ligusticum acias folium), bbls..lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Lupulin, NF, tin.....lb.12.75 -13.00
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00

M

Mace, Amboyna, cs.....lb. 1.00 Nom.
Banda, cs. .....lb. 1.30 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Broken, bxs. .....lb. 1.00 Nom.
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia arsenate,[1] dms.....lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., l.c.l., Zone 1..lb. .07¼- —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08½- —
kgs., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09¾- —
USP, bgs., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09 - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09¼- —
kgs., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .10¾- —
Magnesia carbonate prices, basis Philliipsburg, N. J., and Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, Pa. Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I.; Zone 2, remainder of U. S.
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd.lb. .12¾- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works...ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .20 - .25
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs...lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works...lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls. lb. .60 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .08 - .09
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l. lb. .34½- —
less than ton.....lb. .35¼- —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bgs., c.l., mines, Calif..ton.58.75 - —
dead-burnt,[1] bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -32.00
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .28 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
blue, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .49 - .50
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .25½- —
Arsenate,[2] bgs. .....lb. .12 - .12¾
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., wks.lb. .14 - .16
Dioxide, African, battery, 84%-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.77.00 -82.00
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works... ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works. ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.74.75 -79.75
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, fib., dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars .....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls..lb. .22 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Mn, dms...lb. .17¾- —
Resinate, fused, 5½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .17¼- —
Soyate, 8.2% Mn, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Manganese sulphate, anhyd., dms., works..lb. No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. .04 - .06
fertilizer grade, 66%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East..ton.62.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis or Balto. or Cincinnati... ton.65.00 - —
industrial grade, 80%, bgs..lb. .05 - .05¾
75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East. ton.60.00 - —
Tallate, 4% Mn, dms.....lb. .10¼- .11¼
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock, U. S. ports..ton.58.00 Nom.
Manna, flake, large, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
small, cs.....lb. No stocks
Mannitol,[6] com'l, bbls., works.lb. .35 - .40
reagent, cs. or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .14 Nom.
California, French type, new crop, bls., Pacific Coast.lb. .35 - .36
Chilean, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menadione, USP, bots., works, gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cns..lb. 7.80 - 8.05
synthetic, tech., cns.....lb. No prices
USP, laevo, cns.....lb. No prices
racemic, cns. .....lb. 6.10 - 6.20
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails .....lb. 1.30 - —
50%, pails .....lb. 1.88 - 1.90
Mercury bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms. .....lb. 2.59 - 2.61
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst., powd.....lb. 3.86 - —
Iodide, red, NF, dms.....lb. 4.30 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 4.40 - —
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, USP, fib dms.....lb. 2.94 - 2.96
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. No stocks
Gold X+, deep, 23, 3¾x3¾ in., pkg. No stocks
Silver, 3¾x3¾ in.....pkg. No stocks
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs. ..lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .78 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. R., 3c. higher.
synth., dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .31 - —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd.....gal. .34 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .36 - —
2, frt. alld. .....gal. .42 - —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A. gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .51½- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .24 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .27 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash. Buyers in zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered zone 4 price or at the zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
10 dms.....lb. .16½- —
1-9 dms.....lb .17¼- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13¼- .15
10 dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
1-9 dms, dlvd.....lb. .17¼- —
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss. .....lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss. .....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss. .....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss. .....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .30½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., incl. E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss R., 3c. per gal. higher.
Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis. gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .88 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis. lb. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .64 - —
Zone 4 same basis.gal. .64½- —
Natural methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo. N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex. Wyo. Zone 3—Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
Methyl acetone, synth., tanks, Zone 1..gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —
Synthetic methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore. and Seattle, Wash. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, dms.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
bots., cns. .....lb. 2.20 - 2.60
Benzoate, cns.....lb. .45 - .55
Bromide, cns.....lb. .63 - .65
cyls. .....lb. .55 - .70
Chloride, refrigeration, cyls., 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders. lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .36 - —
50 to 499 lbs., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, 500-lb..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .36 - .40
60-499 lb. cyl.....lb. .40 - —
Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point; prices above are in 60, 90 and 130-lb. cylinders; 20-lb. cylinders 10c. per pound higher.
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 3.50
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Lactate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. No stocks
Oleate, dms., c.l.....lb. .35 - —
Salicylate,[1] dms., 500 lbs....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylcellulose, special, vis. (4,000 cps.) fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld...lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .65 - .70
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .58 - .62
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms. works .lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, USP, kgs., works. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
cns., works.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., wks..lb. .18 - .22
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methyleneanilin, lbs., ton lots, min. frt. alld..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .37 - —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd.lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns....lb. 3.75 - —
Methylpentanediol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
1 and 5-gal. cont., works..lb. .20½- .23½
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.ton.47.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.51.00 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works. ton.50.00 -60.00
graphite, bulk, Pa., mines.ton.80.00 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05¾- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06¼- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, ¾c. higher.
Milk powder,[1,7] skimmed, roller, bulk, c.l..lb. .15¼- .17¼
spray, bulk c.l.....lb. .15¾- .17¼
whole, roller, bbls., c.l....lb. .40 - .41
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .41 - .42
Milk sugar, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾- .27¼
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses,[1,8] blackstrap, tanks, works Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2.....gal. .18½- —
Area 3.....ton.26.00 - —
Area 4.....ton.29.00 - —
tanks, Area 5.....ton.34.60 - —
Area 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area 3, Calif.; Area 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[6] kgs., 90%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[1,6] pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%...lb. .34 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .09
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .18 - —
tanks, 100% basis, works..lb. .15 - —

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Monomethylene, anhydrous, cyl., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100% basis	lb.	.32½ - —
Monomethylene solution, dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100% basis	lb.	.37 - .43½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.32 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms.	lb.	2.40 - 2.90
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).		
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.	oz.	11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs	oz.	10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.	oz.	9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.	oz.	8.80 - —
Hydrobromine, 5 ozs.	oz.	8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.	oz.	8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs.	oz.	9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.	oz.	8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.	oz.	9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.	oz.	8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.67 - —
smaller containers, works	lb.	.75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.	lb.	.12 - .18
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots.,	oz.	55.00 -60.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	4.00 - 9.10
25 lbs.	lb.	4.10 - 9.20
5 lbs.	lb.	4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	4.15 - 9.35
25 lbs.	lb.	4.25 - 9.55
5 lbs.	lb.	4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns.	lb.	1.40 - 2.00
25 lbs.	lb.	1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.	lb.	1.65 - 2.90
Muskroot, bls.	lb.	No prices
Mustard seed, Calif., Brown, bgs.	lb.	.15½- .16
yellow, bgs.	lb.	.21 Nom.
Danish, yellow, bgs., futures	lb.	.21½- .22
Mustard seed, Montana, brown, bgs., futures	lb.	.10½- .11
oriental, bgs.	lb.	**.11½- .12**
futures, f.o.b. source	lb.	.08¾- .09¼
yellow, bgs.	lb.	No prices
futures	lb.	.16½- .17
Washington, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.16½- .17
Myrobalans, whole, J1, U. S. ports, ex dock	ton.	46.00 -47.00
J2, same basis	ton.	42.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.). Solvent (see S).		
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.03 - .03½
bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.0335- .0375
tanks, same basis	lb.	.0275- .0325
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb	.0325- .0375
bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.0325- .0375
tanks, same basis	lb.	.03 - .0375
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, c.l., works	lb	.09½- —
50-lb. cs., same basis	lb.	.09¾- —
1-lb pkgs., same basis	lb.	.11 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works.	lb.	7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y.	ton.	12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y.	ton.	15.50 - —
Nephelinesyenite in bgs. is $2 per ton higher than bulk.		
Nerolin, crys., cns.	lb.	**1.70 - 1.95**
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).		
Nickel, carbonate, bbls.	lb.	.36 - .36¼
Chloride, bbls.	lb.	.18 - .20
Cyanide, bots., dms.	lb.	No stocks
Oxide, black, bbls.	lb.	.35 - .38
Salt, bbls.	lb.	.13 - .13½
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works, kilo.		9.50 - 9.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs. to dealers, frt. allowed	lb.	.8660- —
over 95 lbs.	lb.	1.015 - —
tins, 10 lbs.	lb.	7.00 - 8.00
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.	ton.	16.00 - —
Nitercake, bulk, works.	lb.	.08 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l.,	lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07 - —
tanks		
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight	lb.	.28 - —
5-6, 40-60 cps., same basis.	lb.	.27 - —
Ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight	lb.	.28 - —
5-6, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., works, dry weight,	lb.	.25 - —

Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., works	lb.	.25 - —
Nitrogen solut., tanks	ton.	108.21 - —

Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from ports, and anhydrous ammonia basis, Hopewell, Va., bulk, works.

Nitrogenous process tankage,[1,7] bulk, works. unit-ton.		3.15 - 3.50
Sewage sludge,[1] bulk, works, unit-ton.		2.00+.40-3.00+.40
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots.	lb.	.24 - .25
Nitropropane 1, dms., works.	lb.	.25 - —
M, dms., works.	lb.	.25 - —
Nutgalls, bgs.	lb.	.44 - .50
Nutmegs, West Indian, bgs., Nov.-Dec.	lb.	.80 - .82
Nux vomica, bls.	lb.	**.09½- .10**
powder, bbls., bxs.	lb.	.12 - .13

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	No stocks
Octane,[1] 100° C-140° C, industrial grade dms., c.l., G.3.	gal.	.15½- —
l.c.l., G. 3.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals., G. 3.	gal.	.55 - —
tanks, G. 3.	gal.	.13 - —
Octanol, (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).		
Oil, almond, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).		
Bitter, F.P.A., bots.	lb.	4.35 - 5.00
USP, bots.	lb.	No prices
sweet, exp., dms., cns.	lb.	1.10 - 1.45
Angelica root, bots.	lb.	115.00 -275.00
Seed, bots.	lb.	115.00 -265.00
Anilin (see A).		
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms.	lb.	1.35 - 2.75
Russian, cns.	lb.	3.75 - —
Apricot kernel, cns.	lb.	.60 - .65
Avocado, cns., dms.	lb.	1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, tanks	lb.	No prices
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.	lb.	1.30 - 1.65
Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns.	lb.	1.58 - 1.75
Bergamot, artif., cns.	lb.	2.25 - 5.50
natural, Italian, cns.	lb.	4.50 - 6.50
Birch (see Oil, sweet, birch).		
Birchtar, crude, cns.	lb.	5.00 - 6.00
rectified, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns.	lb.	5.25 - 6.00
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).		
Bone, dms., works.	gal.	.65 - .70
Cajeput, tech., dms.	lb.	2.25 Nom.
redistilled, USP IX, cns.	lb.	2.40 - 2.75
Calamus, cns.	lb.	20.00 -30.00
Camphor, white, nat., cns.	lb.	.95 - 1.25
synthetic, dms.	lb.	.15 - .35
Cananga, native, cns.	lb.	8.00 -14.00
rectified, cns.	lb.	10.50 -17.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum, oleoresin).		
Caraway, NF, cns.	lb.	6.00 - 8.75
Cardamom, bots.	lb.	18.00 -25.00
Cassia, USP, cns.	lb.	4.00 - 6.50
Castor, blown, ret. dms., c.l.	lb.	No prices
l.c.l.	lb.	No prices
cold-pressed, USP, cns.	lb.	.30½- .32½
ret. dms., c.l.	lb.	No prices
l.c.l.	lb.	.29 - —
tanks	lb.	.27 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms, c.l.	lb.	No prices
l.c.l.	lb.	.36 - —
tanks	lb.	.34½- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	No prices
l.c.l.	lb.	.34½- —
tanks	lb.	.33 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	No prices
l.c.l.	lb.	.28¾- —
tanks	lb.	.27 - —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat). dms., c.l.	lb.	No prices
l.c.l.	lb.	No prices
75% (62-64% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No prices
l.c.l.	lb.	No prices
Cedarleaf,[1] USP, cns., dms.	lb.	2.55 - 2.70
Cedarwood, USP, cns.	lb.	.80 - 1.30
dms.	lb.	.85 - 1.15
Celery, bots.	lb.	17.00 -22.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.	lb	.60 - .85
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).		
Cinnamon bark oil, bots.	lb.	32.00 -41.00
leaf, dms.	lb.	1.40 - 1.85
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.	lb.	1.85 - 2.75
Java, cns.	lb.	4.75 - —
Clove, USP, cns.	lb.	1.55 - 1.85
Coconut, Cochin type, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y.	lb.	No prices
Manila, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y.	lb.	.25 Nom.
tankcars, mills, Pac. Coast.	lb.	.24 - —
ref., bleached, undeod., tankcars	lb.	No prices
bichd., deod., tankcars.	lb.	No prices
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.	gal.	.88 - .90
tanks	gal.	.86 Nom.
Codliver, USP, bbls., dms.	gal.	2.60 - 3.80
Coriander, bots.	lb.	18.00 -22.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works.	lb.	.26 - —
deod., bichd., tanks, Chicago.	lb.	No prices
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd E.	lb.	No prices
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	No prices
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, works.	lb.	.26 - —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd E.	lb.	No prices
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	No prices
salad, or winterized, tankcars	lb.	No prices
Creosote (see C).		
Croton, NF, cns.	lb.	4.75 - 5.50
Cubeb, cns.	lb.	No prices
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)		
Cumin, bots.	lb.	8.50 -22.00
Cypress, bots	lb	12.00 -16.00
Dagras (see D).		
Dillseed, bots.	lb.	6.00 - 7.00
Dillweed, bots.	lb.	4.00 - 5.00
Dip (see D).		
Erigeron, cns.	lb.	2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, USP, rect., 80-90%, cns.	lb.	1.18 - 1.40
70-80%, cns.	lb.	1.05 - 1.40
Fennel, sweet, cns	lb.	3.75 - 4.50
Fir, Canada, cns.	lb.	2.50 - 2.80
Fishliver, dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram. per million units.		.30 - —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 grams. per million units.		.001 - —
200,000 or more A units. per million units.		.40 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).		
Garlic, pure, bots.	oz.	15.00 - —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).		
Geranium, Algerian, cns.	lb.	16.00 -28.00
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	16.25 -22.00
Russian, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).		
Ginger, dist., bots.	lb.	11.00 -14.00
Grapefruit, Florida, cns.	lb.	2.20 - 2.45
California, bots., cns.	lb.	2.30 - —
Grease, common, No. 1, bbls., c.l.	lb.	No prices
extra, No. 1, bbls., c.l.	lb.	No prices
Winter strained, bbls., c.l.	lb.	No prices
prime, burning, bbls., c.l.	lb.	No prices
inedible, bbls., c.l.	lb.	No prices
Guaiacwood, cns.	lb.	2.90 - 4.00
Hemlock, cns.	lb.	2.65 - 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	No prices
Juniper berry, dom., bots.	lb.	**6.50 - 8.50**
Juniper tar, USP (see Juniper Tar).		
Juniper wood, tech., cns.	lb.	.83 - 1.60
Lard oil (see Oil, grease).		
Laurel, bots.	lb.	No prices
Lavandin, cns.	lb.	4.15 - 5.00
Lavender flower, French, 35%-42% ester, cns.	lb.	10.00 -17.00
30-32% ester	lb.	6.00 -16.00
Russian, cns.	lb.	13.75 - —
Spike, Spanish, pure, cns.	lb.	2.85 - 3.10
tech., cns.	lb.	2.10 - 2.50

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Oil, lemon, USP, Calif., cns.	lb.	3.25 - —
Messina,[1] cns.	lb.	3.25 - —
Terpeneless, bots.	lb.	40.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.	lb.	3.80 - 4.45
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Wood, Mexican, cns.	lb.	4.60 - 5.75
Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).		
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns.	lb.	5.25 - 7.20
West Indian, cns.	lb.	6.00 - 7.50
expressed, West Indian, cns.	lb.	13.50 -15.00
Linseed,[1] raw, dms, c.l.	lb.	.353 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.357 - .363
tanks	lb.	.345 - —
tankwagon	lb.	.347 - —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 higher than raw.		
Linseed, replacement, dms., c.l.	lb.	.333 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.337 - .343
tanks	lb.	.325 - —
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutral, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks	gal.	.07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks	gal.	.07¼- .11¼
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0.25 pour, tanks	gal.	.23 - 25
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks	gal.	.18½- .19
200-300 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.16 - .18
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.26 - .31
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks	gal.	.17 - .19
600-650 steam, refd., tanks	gal.	.15¼- .20
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks	gal.	.26 - .36
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks	gal.	.28 - .38
Mace, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	6.75 - 7.50
Mineral, white (see Oil, white).		
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.	lb.	6.40 -10.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto.	lb.	.21½- .23½
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.	lb.	No prices
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	No prices
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	No prices
tanks	lb.	No prices
Mustard, artif., USP, cns.	lb.	1.45 - 1.65
Seed exp., dms., extra	lb.	.14¾- —
Neatsfoot,[1] 15°, bbls.	gal.	No prices
20°, bbls.	gal.	No prices
30°, bbls.	gal.	No prices
pure, bbls.	lb.	No prices
Neroli, French, bots.	lb.	150.00 -300.00
Haitian, bots.	lb.	170.00 -200.00
Nutmeg, cns.	lb.	6.75 - 7.50
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.	lb.	.85 - .95
Officica, liquid, dms.	lb.	.30 - .31
Oleo, extra, tcs., Chicago	lb.	.38¼- —
prime, Chicago	lb.	No prices
Olibanum, bots.	lb.	5.00 - 6.25
extra fine	lb.	6.25 - —
Olive, denat., dms.	gal.	No stocks
edible, Calif., 3%-½% f.f.a., dms., extra, works	gal.	No prices
imported, dms.	gal.	8.50 - 9.00
foots, dms., c.l.	lb.	No prices
tankcars	lb.	No prices
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat). dms., c.l.	lb.	No stocks
l.c.l.	lb.	No stocks
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No stocks
l.c.l.	lb.	No stocks
95% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No stocks
l.c.l.	lb.	No stocks
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.	lb.	1.25 - 1.75
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns.	lb.	1.45 - 2.00
Calif., cns.	lb.	1.60 - 2.00
Florida, cns., dms.	lb.	1.45 - 1.80
Messina, coppers	lb.	No stocks
West Indian, cns.	lb.	2.25 - 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots.	lb.	100.00 -114.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.	lb.	2.85 - 3.10
Palm, Niger, dms.	lb.	No prices
Palmarosa, cns.	lb.	8.50 - 9.50
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y.	lb.	No prices
Paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.S.	gal.	.05⅝- —
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.S.	gal.	.05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour, G.S.	gal.	.06 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour bbls, extra, ind. refy.	gal.	.12 - —
100-110 vis., 0/10 pour same basis	gal.	.08¼- —
10/25 pour, same basis	gal.	.08¼- —
Patchouli, imported, cns.	lb.	70.00 -114.00
Peanut, bleached, undeord., tankcars	lb.	No prices
crude, tanks, works	lb.	.27 - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	No prices
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd., E.	lb.	No prices
hydrogenated, tankcars	lb.	No prices
Pennyroyal, dom., dms., cns.	lb.	3.25 - 3.60
import, cns.	lb.	4.25 - 4.50
Peppermint, natural, dms.	lb.	7.75 - 8.15
redist., USP, dms.	lb.	8.30 - 8.75
Perilla, crude, dms.	lb.	No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns.	lb.	4.10 - 4.75
Pimento, berry, dms.	lb.	6.75 - 8.00
Leaf, cns.	lb.	3.25 - 3.65
Pine, destructively dist., ret. dms., l.c.l. Jacksonville	gal.	68 - —
New Orleans	gal.	.60 - —
steam dist., dms.	gal.	.65 - —
Pineneedle, cns.	lb.	3.35 - 3.65
Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms.	gal.	.18 - —
tankwagon	gal.	.13½- —
light, dms.	gal.	16¼- —
tankwagon	gal.	12¼- -
Rapeseed, bulk	lb.	No prices
Red, single dist., ret. dms., tanks, dlvd., E. of Rockies.	lb.	.29¾- .30¾
	lb.	.28½- —
double dist., ret. dms.	lb.	.32¾- .33¼
Rose, natural, coppers	oz.	31.25 -40.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms.	lb.	1.10 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.40 - 1.75
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms.	gal.	.66 - —
2d rectified, dms.	gal.	.68 - —
3d rectified, dms.	gal.	.72 - —
Rue, bots.	lb.	4.75 - 5.25
Sage, Dalmatian, cns.	lb.	6.50 - —
Spanish, cns.	lb.	2.35 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, Mysore, cns., case lots.	lb.	11.15 -19.00
Sardine, crude, tanks Pac. coast	lb.	.23½- —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	No prices
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	No prices
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	No prices
tanks	lb.	No prices
Sassafras, artificial	lb.	.80 - 1.10
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).		
domestic, USP XII, cns., dms.	lb.	1.90 - 2.30
Savin, cns.	lb.	27.00 - —
Savory, cns.	lb.	5.00 - —
Seal, No. 1, tanks, U.S. ports.	lb.	No prices
Sesame, tanks	lb.	No prices
Shingle stain, bbls., c.i., works,	gal.	.2185- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.25 - .29
tanks, works	gal.	.15 - .16
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Soybean, clarified, dms.	lb.	No prices
tanks	lb.	No prices
crude, tanks, Decatur	lb.	.23 - —
winterized, tankcars, Decatur	lb.	.25½ Nom.
ret. dms.	lb.	No prices
refd., varnish, dms.	lb.	No prices
tanks	lb.	No prices
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	No prices
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	No prices
Spearmint, dms.	lb.	12.25 -15.00
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms.	lb.	No prices
natural, 45°, dms.	lb.	No prices
Spruce, cns., dms.	lb.	2.65 - 2.75
Sunflower, imported, refined, tanks	lb.	No prices
semi-refined, tanks	lb.	No prices
Sweet birch, North, cns.	lb.	5.00 - —
South, cns.	lb.	2.50 - 3.45
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works, ton.		No prices
l.c.l., works	ton.	No prices
tanks, works	ton.	.06 - .07¼
refined, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾- .08
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½- .08¼
tanks, works	lb.	No prices
Tallow, acidless, bbls., c.l., Chicago	lb.	No prices
tanks, Chicago	lb.	No prices
Tansy, cns.	lb.	12.00 - —
Tar, pine, crude, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities	gal.	.32¾- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.28¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities	gal.	.27 - —
rectified, USP, bbls.	gal.	.60½- -
Oil, tar acid (see T).		
Thyme, red, NF, cns.	lb.	2.60 - 3.65
White, cns.	lb.	2.85 - 3.75
Tung, dms., c.l.	lb.	.39 - .39½
l.c.l.	lb.	.40 - .41
tanks	lb.	.38⅜- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).		
Turpentine, rectified, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	.26 - .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.	lb.	37.50 -42.50
Haitian	lb.	32.00 -35.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms.	lb.	No stocks
Winter bleached, dms.	lb.	No stocks
Wheat germ, dms.	gal.	10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., incl., c.l.	gal.	.40 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.43 - .47
65-75 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.	gal.	.41 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.44 - .48
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.	gal.	.43 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.46 - .50
125/135 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.	gal.	.54½- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.57½- 61⅛
145/155 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.	gal.	.56½- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.59⅛- —
175/185 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.	gal.	.59 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.62 - .66
200/210 vis., dms., dms incl. c.l.	gal.	.63 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.66 - .70
335/345 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.	gal.	.71 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.74 - .78
55, 70 and 85 vis., non-ret. dms., SanFrancisco	gal.	.45 - —
smaller lots, same basis	gal.	.47 - .50
Oil, white mineral, USP, 100 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco	gal.	.56½- —
smaller lots, same basis	gal.	.57½- .61⅛
145 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco	gal.	.64 - —
smaller lots, same basis	gal.	.66 - .69
180 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco	gal.	.69½- —
smaller lots, same basis	gal.	.71½- .74½
340 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco	gal.	.81 - —
smaller lots, same basis	gal.	.83 - .86
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns.	lb.	5.50 -12.00
South, cns.	lb.	3.65 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).		
Wood (see Oil, tung).		
Wormseed, cns.	lb.	6.00 - 6.75
Wormwood, cns.	lb.	10.00 -12.25
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots.	lb.	18.00 -24.00
first, bots.	lb.	14.00 -17.50
second, bots.	lb.	10.50 -14.00
third, bots.	lb.	5.75 - 9.00
Oleostearin, loose, Chicago	lb.	No prices
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines, ton.		7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	9.50 - —
lumps, paper bgs., c.l., works, ton.		7.00 - —
spalls, paper bgs., c.l., works, ton.		5.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns.	lb.	21.80 -21.55
gran.	lb.	22.70 -29.95
powd.	lb.	22.70 -29.95

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Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .95 - .96
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .18¾- —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c.; El Paso, Tex., 2c.; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroaniline, toner.....lb. 1.12 - —
Molybdate,[3] bbls.....lb. .34½- —
Orthonitroaniline toner,[1] bbls., kgs., works..lb. .86 - 1.05
Persian,[1] bbls. .....lb. .30 - .45
Orange mineral, American, bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .14 - —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .14½- —
Mont., Wyo., Colo., N. Mex..lb. .14¾- —
other points.....lb. .13¾- —
Orange mineral, Amer., bbls., smaller lots, Ala., etc.....lb. .14½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .15 - —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .14¾- —
other points.....lb. .14¼- —
Orange flowers, cs.....lb. .46 - .48
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .13 - .15
Sweet, bls. .....lb. .13¼- .14
Oregano, Italian, bgs.....lb. .27 - .27½
Mexican, curly leaf, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
flat leaf, bgs.....lb. .09¾- .10¼
Portuguese, bgs. .....lb. .24½- .25½
Orris root, Florentine, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
Verona, bls. .....lb. .35 - .36
Portuguese, bls. .....lb. .35 - .36
Orthoxymylphenol, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls. .....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroaniline, dms. .....lb. .60 - —
Orthochlorophenol, dms. .....lb. .25 - .27
Orthocresol,[2] 30.4° C., min., M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .22
l.c.l., works .....lb. .18 - .18½
29° C. min., M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., works .....lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroaniline, dms. .....lb. .43 - .5b
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitrodiphenyl, tech., grade A., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
grade B, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns., lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms. .....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms. .....lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms. .....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls.....lb. .29 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
Ouabaine, USP, bots.....gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
small lots, works.....lb. 3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 7.05 - 7.35
Sulphate, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Calif., sweet Caliente, ground, bgs..lb. .40 - .41
Chilean, bgs.....lb. .38 - .38½
Portuguese, bgs.....lb. .38 - .41
Spanish, bgs. .....lb. .43½- .44
Para-anisidin, dms., works....lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - .27
Paracresol, bbls., works.....lb. .41 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.lb. .1595- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1645- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1545- —
Paradichlorobenezene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .12½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .17
Paraffin,[1] crude scale, white or yellow, 124-126 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. .05¼- —
fully ref'd slabs, loose, 117-119 ASTM, c.l., refinery..lb. .05 - —
123-125 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0520- —
125-127 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0529- —
128-130 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0560- —
130-132 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0585- —
133-135 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0615- —
135-137 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0640- —
Prices in bags 4/10c lb higher.
Paraformaldehyde, dms. 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .22 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98% 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., wks..lb. .12 - —
10-gal. dms., works.....lb. .15 - —
USP, cbys., cns.....lb. .35 - .45
Paranitroaniline, kgs., works...lb. .41 - .43
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., wks. lb. .13 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works..lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs. lb. 1.25 - —
Parateluenesulphonamide, bbls..lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.....lb. .45 - —
Paris green,[1] dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27 - —
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Pectin, bbls. .....lb. 1.25 - —
Penicillin,[4,5] ampule, per 100,000 unit. .38 - —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works, lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, CP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .75 - —
smaller containers.....lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .31 - —
Pentane, 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., dms., Group 3, gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .07½- .07¾
28°-38° C, laboratory grade, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E..gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3.....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
Pepper, black,[7] bgs.....lb. .82 - .84
futures, bgs., Nov.-Dec.....lb. .52 - .53
Red, capsicum, Carolina longs, new crop, bgs., shipment point..lb. .55 Nom.
sports, old crop, bgs...lb. No stocks
Louisiana, longs, new crop, bgs., shipment point..lb. No stocks
sports, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Niger, bgs.....lb. .47 - .48
Chillies, Haitian, bgs.....lb. .56 - .57
Mexican, long.....lb. .50 - .51
White,[7] bgs. .....lb. .70 - .72
Peppermint, dom., USP, bls...lb. 1.20 - 1.25
imported, USP, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Perchloroethylene, dms. c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld..lb. .0772- .0800
Zone 2, same basis.....lb. .0832- .0850
Zone 3, same basis. .....lb. .0882- .0900
Zone 4, same basis.....lb. .0876- .0900
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis...lb. .0882- .0850
Zone 2, same basis.....lb. .0882- .0900
Zone 3, same basis .....lb. .0932- .0950
Zone 4, same basis.....lb. .0926- .0950
Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill. Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va. Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah Wash.
Peru balsam, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.80
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., Group 3..lb. .021 - —
golden topaz, bbls., c.l.....lb. .032 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .036 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.lb. .024 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .028 - —
Petrolatum, USP, amber, non-ret. dms., c.l..lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
extra amber, dms., c.l.....lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
cream, c.l., dms.....lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¾- —
white, lily, dms., c.l.....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¼- —
snow, dms., c.l.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
soft, dms. c.l.....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¾- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¾- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades, bbl. 1.28 - 1.98
Illinois .....bbl. 1.67 - —
Kentucky, Union County, bbl. 1.62 - 1.67
Louisiana-Arkansas ...bbl. 1.16 - 1.50
Montana .....bbl. 1.20 - 1.60
Oklahoma-Kansas ....bbl. 1.15 - 1.55
Pennsylvania, lower field, bbl. 3.23 - 3.25
Upper field..... ....bbl. 1.66 - 3.00
Texas East.....bbl. 1.60 - —
Gulf coast..... .....bbl. 1.40 - 1.83
North, North-Central.bbl. 1.36 - 1.60
Panhandle .....bbl. 1.08 - 1.50
West .....bbl. 1.00 - 1.40
Wyoming .....bbl. 1.15 - 1.55
Ether, laboratory grade, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E.. gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .29 - —
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E..gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .29 - —
40°-75° C., 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E..gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .29 - —
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery, Arkansas, No. 2. gal. .04¼- —
No. 3.....gal. .04¼- —
Bayonne, No. 2, tanks.. gal. .0610- .0640
California, heavy.....bbl. 1.25 - 1.30
light .....bbl. 1.35 - 1.40
diesel .....gal. .04¾- .05¼
Group 3, No. 1.....gal. .04¾- .04¾
No. 2, straw.....gal. .04¼- .04¾
No. 3.....gal. .04 - .04¼
Oklahoma, No. 1, p.w.gal. .04¾- .05¼
No. 1, straw.....gal. .04¾- —
No. 2, straw.....gal. .04¼- .04¾
No. 3.....gal. .04 - .04¼
No. 6.....bbl. 1.15 - 1.35
range .....gal. .04¼- —
Pennsylvania, No 1..gal. .06¾- .07
No. 2.....gal. .06¼- .06¾
No. 3.....gal. .06¼- .06¾
35-40 gravity.....gal. .06¼- —
Bunker C (No. 6), tanks, Albany, N. Y..bbl. 1.92 - —
Baltimore, Md.....bbl. 1.72 - —
Boston, Mass.....bbl. 1.96½- —
Charleston, S. C. .....bbl. 1.83 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.....bbl. 1.63 - 1.83
New York, N. Y.. ....bbl. 1.92 - 2.02
Norfolk, Va.....bbl. 1.88 - 1.93
Philadelphia, Pa.....bbl. 1.92 - 2.02
Portland, Me. .....bbl. 2.01 - 2.06
Providence, R. I.....bbl. 1.98 - 2.04
Savannah, Ga.....bbl. 1.88 - —
Lacquer diluent, California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles..gal. .12 - —
Fort Wells, Wash. ....gal. .13 - —
East Coast, N. J. N. Y., tanks, refinery..gal. .12½- —
Group 3, benzol type tanks, gal. .08¾- .09¼
toluol type, tanks.....gal. .08¾- .09¼
San Francisco.....gal. .11¼- —
Wilbridge, Ore. .....gal. .12 - —

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C. P. ANALYZED • FINE • INDUSTRIAL

Petroleum, mineral spirits, California, San Francisco, 168-252 b.r., tanks..gal. .10¾- —
198-236 b.r., tanks...gal. .11¼- —
246-307 b.r., tanks...gal. .11½- —
312-408 b.r., tanks...gal. .10 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks...gal. .10 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks, refinery..gal. .07½- —
Gulf coast, tanks.....gal. .07¾- —
tankwagon, Baltimore....gal. .14½- —
Boston .....gal. .13 - —
Buffalo .....gal. .11¼- —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .11½- —
Chicago .....gal. .1400- —
Detroit .....gal. .1710- —
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .1280- —
Lancaster, Pa. .....gal. .13 - —
Newark .....gal. .12 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .12 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .13½- —
Providence .....gal. .14 - —
Rochester .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .1320- —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .14½- —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .12 - —

Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco.gal. .13 - -
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery..gal. .11½ -
Group 3, tanks, refinery, gal. .08¾- -
tankwagon, Newark....gal. .12½- —
Chicago .....gal. .14¼- —
Detroit .....gal. .15½- —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —

High-solvency, No. 8, tanks, Paulsboro, N. J..gal. .16 - .22½

Petroleum naphtha, high-solvency, No. 40, tanks, same basis, gal. .17 - .22
No. 40, tanks, same basis, gal. .17½- .23
No. A-80, tanks, Carteret, N. J..gal. .21½- —
Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit..gal. .24 Nom
No. B-90, tanks, all shipping points..gal. .24½- —
No. F-80, tanks, Carteret, N. J..gal. .23 - —
V.M.&P., at refinery, California, 46.5, 254 l.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, El Segundo..gal. .12 - —
Richmond .....gal. .12½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .13 - —
64-77, 190 l.b.p., 310 e.p., Los Angeles.....gal. .11 - —
San Francisco....gal. .11½- —
Portland, Seattle.gal. .12 - —
Group 3, tanks..... ..gal. .08¾- -
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .08¾- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13½- —
Chicago .....gal. .1460- —
Detroit .....gal. .1710- —
Milwaukee ..... gal. .15½- -
Minneapolis ..... gal. .1540- -
Newark .....gal. .13½- —
New York.....gal. .12½- -
Philadelphia .....gal. .13 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .14 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —

Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California, San Francisco gal. .26½- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .12 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .08½- -

Petroleum solvent, Stoddard, (C.S. 8-53), at refinery:—
California (San Francisco), tanks..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks..gal. .07¾- .08
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal. .14 - —
Boston .....gal. .12½- —
Chicago .....gal. .14½- —
Detroit .....gal. .16½- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .15½- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1540- —
Newark .....gal. .12 - —
New York.....gal. .11½- —
Philadelphia .....gal. .12 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .13 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .14½- —
Syracuse .....gal. .1270- —

Sulphonates, 63% sulphonic content, ret. dms., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- .10¾
tanks, works.....lb. .09¼- —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- .10¾
tanks, works.....lb. .09¼- —

Phenobarbital, cns. .....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equaid. lb. .10¾- .11
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- .11¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09¾- .10½
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¾- .11¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- .12
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09¾- .10¼
USP, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- .12½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .13¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .11¾

Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .87 - .92
Yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .82 - .87
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or more, works..lb. .49 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, solution, 50%, bots..lb. 2.35 - 2.50
pure, bots. .....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, dms.....lb. 1.65 - 3.00
Phenylethylphenyl, acetate, bots. lb. 5.35 - 7.50
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works. lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol CP, fib. dms...lb.13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.....lb.12.00 -12.55
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock [1] Fla., land pebble unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., bulk, car at mine, c.l..... long ton. 2.60 - —
70%-68%, same basis.. long ton. 3.00 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 3.60 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 4.60 - —
77%-76%, b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 5.60 - —
entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., 30% P_2O_5 minimum.. short ton. 3.15 - —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.35 - —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.70 - —
Tennessee, brown, unground, run-of-mine, 76-68% b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., same basis.. long ton. 5.50 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., same basis..long ton. 6.00 - —
refinery ground, 29% P_2O_5, same basis..long ton. 5.15 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis.... long ton. 5.35 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.45 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 5.70 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 6.20 - —
Phosphorus, red amorphous, cs. lb. .40 - .44
tins, export.....lb. .55 - —
yellow, cns.....lb. .23 - .25
dms., c.l.....lb. .14½- —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .12½- .15
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, cs. .....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride, dms., c.l.....lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- .15
Phthalamide, bbls., works....lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .13 - .14¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - .15¼
Pichi leaves, ozs.....lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots .....oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vis..oz. 5.25 - 6.50
Nitrate, bots., vis.....oz. 5.15 - 6.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .24 - .24½
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl., c.l., works, dlvd. E..gal. .31 - .37¾
l.c.l., works, dms. incl..gal. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .27 - .29
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots..lb.16.00 -17.00
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works....lb. .04 - .06
Hardwood, paper bgs., works.. lb. .03½- —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —
Soybean, dms., works.....lb. .04 - .06
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Podophyllin, dms. .....lb.12.25 -12.50
Pokeroot, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld. lb. .32 - —
20,000 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .34 - .36
Water-clear, polystyrene, 7c. per lb. less than plain colors.
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs..lb. .75 - .76
Poppy flowers, bls.....lb. .60 - .70
Seed, Argentine, bgs, futures. lb. .20½- .21
Danish, bgs. .....lb. .26 - .26½
Dutch .....lb. .25½- .26
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Swedish, bgs.....lb. .21½- .22
Turkish, bgs. .....lb. .22 - .22½
Potash abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, dms.....lb. .28 - .33
Arsenite, USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .10 - .21
Bichromate,[1] bgs., c.l., works. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¼- .10¾
Potash bichromate in bbls. ½c. higher.
Borate, gran., bbls., N. Y. or Chi..lb. .1015- —
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., 600-lb. bbls., dms..lb. .25 - .29
Carbonate, calcined, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms ....lb. .19 - .21
Caustic, low-chloride, 90% basis, flake, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 9.31 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 9.66½- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 8.56 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 8.66½- —
tanks, works....100 lbs. 8.06 - —
solid .....100 lbs. 8.56 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.93½- —
regular, flake, 98-52%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- .07½
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works, frt alld..lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .03½- .03¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
[1] c.l .....lb. .06¼- .06¾
Chromate, bgs.....lb. .24 - .28

ORGANIC CHEMICALS

ACETONE
ALLYL ALCOHOL
ALLYL CHLORIDE
SECONDARY BUTYL ALCOHOL
TERTIARY BUTYL ALCOHOL
DIACETONE ALCOHOL
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL (REFINED 99%)
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL (REFINED 91%)
ISOPROPYL ETHER
MESITYL OXIDE
METHYL ETHYL KETONE
METHYL ISOBUTYL CARBINOL
(METHYL AMYL ALCOHOL)
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

100 BUSH STREET, SAN FRANCISCO 6
500 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 18

Los Angeles · Houston · Chicago

St. Louis · Cleveland

Potash chlorate,[1] cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .130
powd., dms., kgs., c.l. works, lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .130
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .16 - .18
Chloride, tech., cryst., 98% bgs., kgs..lb. .06 Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .33½- .38½
powd. 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cns. obys..lb. 1.65 - 1.67
dms., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. 1.50 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacosulphonate, NF, dms.lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots., cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, Carlsbad, N. M..unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, same basis unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls...lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate,[6] dom., 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel ports..... unit-ton. .53½- —
granular, 50-52% K_2O, ex vessel U. S. ports..unit-ton. .53½- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M. are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal.; 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific coast ports.
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
tech. fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate, kgs., works....lb. .09¾- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Persulphate, dms., c.l. works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .50 - .58
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l works, ton.200.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be, ret drums, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4. works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works.. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4. works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4. works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate,[6] NF, gran.....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls .....lb. .15 - .21
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis 90-95% K_2O_4, min. 90%, ex vessel Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton.36.25 - —
West coast potash ports, same basis..ton.39.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., N.F., dms..lb. .62 - .70
Triocyanate (see Potash sulphocyanide)
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.96
Potash-magnesia sulphate,[6] bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports...ton.26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, kgs., works..lb. .40 - .48
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Berries, bgs. .....lb. .20 - .21
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .50 - .65
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 4.00 - —
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .08¾- —
Propyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed)
Pulsatilla, bls. .....lb. .60 - .65
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, 0%, 1, 1¼, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾ —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Chi., ton lots.....lb. .04¼- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .27 - .28
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms...100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum,[1] concentrate, dewaxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, dms., works..lb. 9.25 - 9.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins for 100 cc., dms., regular base, works..gal. 6.65 - —
odorless base, dms., works. gal. 6.75 - —
(30 to 1), base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal.10.00 - —
Pyrethrum, flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .33¾- —
powder, 0.5% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb 25 - —
Pyridin, denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.55 - 1.60
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis lb. 45 - 45½
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports long ton. 8.00 10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.10.00 -11.50
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.13.00 -13.90
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 9.50 - —
325 mesh, same basis....ton.11.50 - —
Pyrophylite in paper bgs., $1.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
mixed mottled, cs., wks.lb. .14 - —
white, China, ivory, cs., wks. lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
transparent, cs., works....lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
mixed colors, cs., works..lb. .14 - .
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond..lb. .063125- .06525
clarified, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .068125- .070625
dissolved, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .04575- .0595
tanks, works.....lb. .04075- —
ground, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l. lb. .089 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0915- —
Quebracho extract prices based on $12 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs. lb. .12 - .15
Quercitron crystals, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
solid, bxs. .....lb. .23 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net) flask.93.00 -94.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.oz. No stocks
powd., precip., cns.....oz. No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. No stocks
Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs....oz. No stocks
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs., oz. No stocks
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .89¼- —
Quinine hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .80½- —
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns..oz. No stocks
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works...lb. .24½- .50

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
paste, dms. .....lb. .52 - —
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis...lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¾c.) (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 1.05 - 1.30
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .90 - 1.15
Red, cadmium, lithopone, maroon, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.15 - 1.25
medium shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.00 - 1.10
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .95 - 1.00
Orange-red, bbls., same basis..lb. .95 - 1.00
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs. 5c. per lb higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse., Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine, No. 40, dms., bulk, works..lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 6.10 - —
Crocus Martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., works.lb. .85 - .94
Indian, dom., pure, bbls., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Iron oxide, pure, bbls.....lb. .09 - .09¾
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; and E. St. Louis..lb. .06¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .085 - .094
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works. lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - .97
Lithol toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .65 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .23
Rose lake, bbls., works.....lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake bbls., works..lb. 1.18 - —

Bemis MULTIWALLS

THE CHOICE FOR A BETTER PACKAGING JOB

Chemical manufacturers have found there are two major reasons for choosing Bemis Multiwall Paper Shipping Sacks.

First, of course, they are *good* shipping sacks . . . top quality in every respect.

Then, equally important, the Bemis Multiwall Specialist will work with you on your entire packaging problem . . . package design, storage, plant layout, filling, handling, and car loading.

Bemis Multiwall Specialists have given important help in many plants. Chances are they can help you, too.

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Salt Lake City • Seattle • Wichita

Red, maroon, alizarin lake, 25% kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots, works...lb. 2.62 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Para toner, chlorinated, kgs.lb. .02 - —
concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - .75
Persian (see Orange).
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works, lb. .55 Nom.
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04⅝- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.13
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - —
Venetian, 5%, bbls., wks.....lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .0275- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .0325- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms..lb. 2.77 - 2.79
Red saunders wood grd., bbls.lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.lb. .64 - .74
USP cryst., dms., frt. alld..lb. 1.60 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .14 - .16
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Riboflavin, bots.....kilo.200.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option, lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, gran., powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .34½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
Spanish, bls.....lb. 12½- .1
Rosin, gum—
B, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.80 - —
D, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
E, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.35 - —
F, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.80 - —
G, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.80 - —
H, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.80 - —
I, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.80 - —
K, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.80 - —
M, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.80 - —
N, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.80 - —
WG, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.80 - —
WW, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.85 - —
X, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. No prices
Wood, B (resin), dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 5.50 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
K, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
M, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.05 - —
N, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.15 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 6.25 - —
WW, X, dms., c.l., works... 100 dms. 6.40 - —
Rotenone,[1] bbls., works.....lb.12.05 - 14.50
extract, liq., dms., works..... per unit. 1.15 - —
powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone,[1] bgs., c.l., mines.. ton.25.50 - —
c.l., mines.....ton.37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. 45 - 48

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .55 - .70
activated, ground with lime, bbls..lb. .35 - .50
Saccharin,[1] insoluble and soluble, 1,000 lbs. and up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.38.00 -39.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Sage, leucophyla, bgs., Pacific coast..lb. .32 - .33
Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .18 - .18½
futures.....lb. .17 - .17½
Dalmatian, bls., futures.....lb. .31 Nom.
Greek, bls.....lb. .29 - .29½
Palestine, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Washington, Dalmatian-type, bls..lb. .40 - .41
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .10 - .12
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks.
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks.
Saligenin, dms., works.....lb.15.00 -20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .92 - .93
Powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.15.80 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.20.60 - —
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.16.90 - —
l.c.l., ...ton.23.40 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.ton.15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 ton lots..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.55 - 9.00
powd., bbls., 10-20 ton lots.. 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns.kilo.170.00 -185.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls..lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
Mexican, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
select, bls.....lb. .60 - .75
Savory, Calif., bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Spanish, bls.....lb. .22 - .22½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs....lb. .20 - .21
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .10 - .13½
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .30¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .31¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .31¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .31¾- —
Selenium, pwd., cns., 10-lb. lots.. lb. 1.85 - —
cs., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. 1.75 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls, lb. .27 - .28
siftings, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .24 - .29
2, bls.....lb. .22 - .27
3, bls.....lb. .20 - .24
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .24 - .29
Pods, bls.....lb. .14 - .21
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bbls., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .71 - —
Boston.....lb. .72 - —
Chicago.....lb. .72½- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .74½- —
refined, bbls., 1,500-lb. lot. lb. .78½- —
Boston.....lb. .79½- —
Chicago.....lb. .80 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .82 - —
Bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to prices: (1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb.; (2) bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more.
Superfine, 100 bgs., Boston, N.Y. lb. .72 - .73
Chicago.....lb. .72¾- .73
Pacific coast.....lb. .75 - .76
TN, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y..lb. .67 - .68
Chicago.....lb. .67½- .68¼
Pacific coast.....lb. .70 - .71
Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works. ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.35.00 -38.00
99%-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.00 -25.00
Hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.. ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- .27
Silver bullion.....oz. .90¼- .91
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .7486- —
Nitrate, bots., cns., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .58¼- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .58½- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .58⅝- —
single ounces.....oz. .59 - —
Nucleinate, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. .399 - —
Proteinate, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. .325 - —
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .87 - .88
Skullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Western, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -16.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .05 - .06
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08½
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
imp., bbls.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .06½- .10
cryst., NF, bbls., kgs.....lb. .14 - .16
tech., 60%, l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .05½- .06
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Alkylbenzene sulphate, dms., works..lb. .13 - —
Aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .16 - .16½
Arsenate, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Arsenite, grey, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- .11¼
Soda arsenite, gray ¾c. higher in Chi., 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. .90 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.... 100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works, zone 1. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., zone 1.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works...100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 1.18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4.....100 lbs. .90 - —
bulk, c.l., works...100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.98 - —

marking the course . . .

AS the channel marker safeguards the advance of ships through harbors and rivers, so do the findings of the pioneer research chemists provide "sure passage" for advancing industry.

Pioneering in electro-chemical product development, Niagara has helped to chart many new courses by which various industries are going forward. In addition to producing Caustic Potash, Carbonate of Potash and Liquid Chlorine for the first time in America, Niagara has consistently led in adapting these materials to new uses.

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Niagara Alkali Company

CAUSTIC POTASH • CAUSTIC SODA
CARBONATE OF POTASH
LIQUID CHLORINE • NIAGATHAL
PARADICHLOROBENZENE

Soda ash, light, 50%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.86 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31° Fla.; also Mo., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
Open market prices are 5 percent higher, according to OPA ceiling.

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons or more.lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.57½ - 2.59
Bichromate,[1] bgs., c.l., works.. lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾ - .08¼
Soda bichromate, in bbls., ½c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., same basis.....lb. .12½ - .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solut., 32°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35° bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
40°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
dms., works.....lb. .25 - .29
Cacodylate, bots., dms.....lb. 8.50 -10.50
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrate, Soda sal).
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd.100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyer's tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 1.92½ - —
sellers, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 1.95 - —
73%, buyers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 1.97½ - —
seller's tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2 dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash. Open market prices are 5 percent higher, according to OPA ceiling.
Chlorate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½ - —
powd., kgs., c.l., works....lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Chloride (see Salt).
Chromate,[1] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½ - .09¾
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. less.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½ - —
dms.....lb. .19½ - .22½
USP XII, gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms.....lb. .25 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½ - —
dms.....lb. .25½ - .29½
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½ - .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09¼ - .10½
anhydrous, dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½ - —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼ - —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Formate, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0635 - —
L.c.l., works .....lb. .0680 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - 1.06
Glycerophosphate, NF, crys., bbls., 100 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
dms.....lb. 1.40 - —
powder, 5c. higher.
solution, 50%, cbys., cns...lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .18 - .23
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .24 - .25
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, cryst., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 20c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP, cryst., bbls. .....lb. .10 - .12
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.48
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars .....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms. .....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0485 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. or Chi....lb. .051 - —
bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0435 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. or Chi....lb. .046 - —
Metanilate, bgs. .....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.55
Methylate, bots., works....lb. 1.00 - —
cns., works .....lb. .55 - .60
dms., works .....lb. .45 - .60
Molybdate,[1] anhyd., kgs., works, lb. .47 - —
crystals, bgs., works.....lb. .60 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls. .....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate, dom., crude, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.27.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons.. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.38.50 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.35.50 - —

Soda nitrite, 96-98%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾ - —
West coast, ports.100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.80
flake, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works..lb. .10 - —
Pantothenate, dextrorotary, 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .19 - —
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .15½ - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.40 - 6.75
cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
USP XII, dried, bbls., dms., works..lb. .159 - —
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.65 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.95
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 3.10 - —

Soda phosphate, tribasic, cryst., kgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic). Soda phosphate in bbls. 20c. higher.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10¾ - —
bbls. .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. .22 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .22½ - —
tetrabasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works, c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls., c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works, c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .52 - .54
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.30
Silicate, 40°, turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - 1.00
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.60
tanks, works .....ton.13.00 -16.00
52°, turbid, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —

Soda silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½ - .07
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .07¼
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32¼ - .36¼
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07¼
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.20
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls....lb. .07 - .10
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .35
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 88%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
Sulphohydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l...lb. .04½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
liquid, 88%, tanks, basis 100%, works..lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoxylate, formaldehyde, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .17½ - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —

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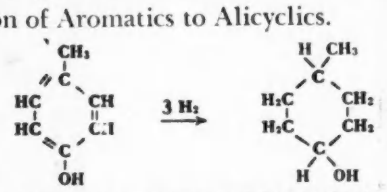
Soda thiocyanate (see Soda, sulphocyanide).
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[1,6] tech., bgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.60
Soda-ammonia phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .23 - —
Soda-cinchophen, bots., dms., works..lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand. cont., 125-250 lbs..lb. .19 - .22
Soda-sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works..lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphamerazin, dms., works. lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphapyridin, powd., bots., dms., works..lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Soda-sulphathiazole, USP, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. .27 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .22 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .26 - —
high-flash, coaltar, dms., works..gal. .30 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha to 3c. per gal..gal. .25 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20¾- —
Soybean meal,[7] 41%, bulk, c.l., Decatur..ton.80.00 -90.00
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works...lb. No prices
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. No prices
smaller lots, works....lb. No prices
Sparteinne sulphate, bots., cns.oz. 2.95 - 3.25
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .48 - .49
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, c.l., works..lb. .01¾- .02
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., works.lb. .03 - —
Squaw vine, bls.....lb. .53 - .55
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., bxs..lb. 1.60 - —
White, bls.....lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .16 - .20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. 10¾- .11½
Starch,[1] corn, pearl, bgs., c.l... 100 lbs. 5.121 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.221 - —
Chicago, c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.77 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.271 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.371 - —
Chicago, c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.87 - —
Cornstarch prices above are for paper bags; cotton bags are 20c. higher.
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0735- .0750
l.c.l. .....lb. .0810- .1825
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, bgs.....lb. .06½- .06¾
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Staves acre seed, bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Stoneroot, bls. .....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs. .. ..lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .20 - .25
Seed, bgs. .....lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals....gram. 8.00 - —
wholesalers .....gram. 6.40 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms..lb. .53 - .55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls. .....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
mesh 90%, bbls., works.ton.58.00 - —
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila.lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms. .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Strontium nitrate, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¾- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Sulphate, nat., air-floated, 325 mesh 90%, bbls., works.ton.58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots. .....oz.30.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs. lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazine, USP, dms., works. lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphaguanidin, dms., works..lb 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, dms., works...lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Sulphanilamide, 30-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins, works..lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract..long ton.16.00 - —
vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50- —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.11
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs.lb. .18 - .36
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
Sulphur, refined, heavy, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur flowers in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
rubbermakers', bgs., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
Chloride, 35-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .06 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works..lb. .13 - .16
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .10½- —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls.....lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .11 - .13½
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a. bulk, production points, Balto..unit-ton. .70 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .56 - .59
others .....unit-ton. .57 - .89
Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c., per unit-ton plus frt. charges from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.03 per ton; guaranteed 18, 19 or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida. unit-ton. .68 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .75 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .80 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.
Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00

T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., wks..ton.22.00 -30.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, grd., off-color, New York, bgs., c.l., works. ton.15.50 - —
fine, New York, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.17.50 - —
98 - 99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton. No prices.
99.85-99.95% bgs., c.l., works..ton. No prices.
Imp., Canada, bgs., c.l.....ton.35.00 -44.50
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose..lb. .21¾- —
special, loose.....lb. .21¾- —
sulphonated 50% (42% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
(70% fat), dms., c.l.....lb. No prices
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., ½c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls.....lb. .12¼- .12¾
Tankage, animal, feed grade, 9-11% ammon., bulk, unit-ton.10.50 - —
Chicago[4] .....unit-ton.10.50 - —
fert. grade, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. No stocks
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. No stocks
Tapioca flour, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12¼
Java, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .27½- .30½
l.c.l., works.....gal. .29½- .32½
25%, dms., c.l., works...gal. .31½- .35½
l.c.l., works.....gal. .33½- .37½
Tar, pine (see Pinetar).
Tara[1] pods, c.l., ex dock U. S. ports..long ton.87.25 - —
powd., c.l., same basis.long ton.125.00 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Leaves, bgs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .44 - —
dms. .....lb. .44½- .47
Tartar emetic, USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .49 - .52
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l., lb. .24½- —
lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, Alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
pure, dms.....lb. .84 - .50
extra, dms.....lb. .37 - —
Terpinglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .80 - .87
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .62 - .70
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works, lb. .08 - .06½
Tetrachloroethylene, NF VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21¼
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchlorethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works..lb. .65 - —
Tetralin, dms. .....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 90%, bots., works..lb.17.50 - —
Theobromine, dms., 25-lb. lots.lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams or more..kilo.160.00- —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. .....lb. .24 - —
Thiouracil, dms., works.....lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thioureа, CP, dms. .....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works..lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs. .....lb. .17 - .17½
futures, bgs. .....lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .13 - .13¼
Thymol, cns. .....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, dms. .....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride,[6] anhydrous.....lb. No stocks.
crystals,[6] bgs., bbls.....lb. No stocks.
Metal,[1,6] .....lb. .52 - —
Bolivian .....lb. .63¼- —
Straits .....lb. No stocks.
Oxide,[1,6] bbls. .....lb. .54 - .55
Tetrachloride,[6] anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33

Let Hooker Add the Hydrogen

Hooker has the hydrogen, the facilities and the "know-how" to handle hydrogenations for you. These processes are carefully controlled so that commercial production is the same as laboratory samples. For a number of years Hooker has been carrying out custom hydrogenation for many concerns. Typical of these conversions is the hydrogenation of Aromatics to Alicyclics.



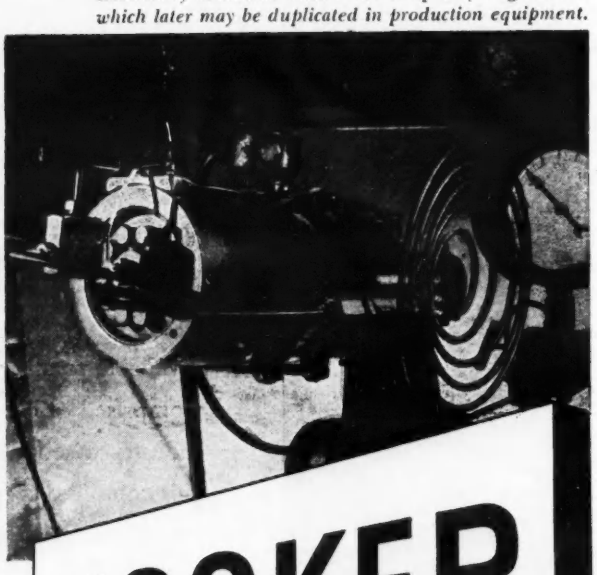
OTHER TYPICAL HYDROGENATIONS ARE:

1. Aldehydes to Primary Alcohols.
2. Ketones to Secondary Alcohols.
3. Oximes to Amines.
4. Nitriles to Amines.
5. Aliphatic Unsaturates to Saturates.
6. Hydrogenation of Heterocyclics.
7. Stabilization of Resins by Hydrogenation.

You who are interested in hydrogenations will do well to take up your problems with Hooker hydrogenation experts now. Hooker hydrogenation facilities are in continually increasing demand and a discussion of your possible needs now may aid in the fulfillment of your hydrogenation requirements later.

Graphic recordings and watchful control of conditions assure uniformity and high quality of hydrogenations.

Laboratory autoclave carries out sample hydrogenations which later may be duplicated in production equipment.



HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY

1 FORTY-SEVENTH ST., NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.
New York, N.Y. Wilmington, Calif. Tacoma, Wash.

HOOKER CHEMICALS

Caustic Soda Paradichlorbenzene Muriatic Acid Chlorine Sodium Sulfide Sodium Sulfhydrate

3115

ADVANCEMENT IN CELANESE CHEMICAL PRODUCTION

At Chemcel, near Bishop, Texas, the newest Celanese plant devoted to chemical production is now in substantial operation. Here, on a three hundred and fifty acre tract, the most advanced processes and modern equipment are producing basic industrial chemicals from natural gas. Present production includes formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, acetic acid, methanol and acetone. Other chemical specialties will become available in commercial quantities with the increase of manufacturing facilities.

This new plant has resources for developing many new organic chemicals to meet a wide variety of industrial requirements. It will afford additional opportunities for Celanese research to assist chemical engineers in reaching advanced and highly specialized objectives. Celanese Chemical Corporation, a division of Celanese Corporation of America, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Celanese* Chemicals

FORMALDEHYDE

ACETALDEHYDE ACETIC ACID

METHANOL ACETONE

ORGANIC PHOSPHATES

PLASTICIZERS

INTERMEDIATES DYESTUFFS

Celanese Synthetics**

TEXTILES . . . . PLASTICS . . . . CHEMICALS

Titanium dioxide,[1,4] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¼- .15¾
nonchalking,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¾- .17¼
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14¾- .15¼
Hydride, cns., works.	lb.	7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 - —
Calcium base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾- —
Calcium-rutile base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾- —
Magnesium base,[2,4] dlvd.	lb.	No prices
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	No prices
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse, ¼c. higher.		
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.57 - —
smaller pkgs., works.	lb.	.65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.	lb.	.40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.	lb.	4.25 Nom.
Toluene (see Toluol).		
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs.	lb.	.96 - —
Toluol (toluene), 2°, indust., ret. dms., works.	gal.	.27 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.22 - —
West Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.22 - —
1°, nitration, ret. dms., works.	gal.	.27 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.22 - —
West Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.22 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls.	lb.	.90 - .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.	lb.	1.70 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.	lb.	.86 - .90
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100-ozs. lots.	oz.	.52 - —
Trilacetin, dms., works.	lb.	.26 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.98 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, dms.	lb.	.29 - .31
smaller pkgs.	lb.	.34 - .40
Phosphate, cns., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.53 - .55
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.49 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.78 - —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.81 - —
Trichlorobensene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.08½- —
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.07½- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.17 - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.08 - —
Zone 2, frt. alld.	lb.	.08½- —
Zone 3, frt. alld.	lb.	.09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.	lb.	.09 - —
Trichloroethylene, l.c.l. prices, ½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.		
Tricresyl phosphate, tech., cns., works.	lb.	.28 - .30½
dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25½- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.20½- —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.18½- —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.	lb.	.40 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%.	lb.	.34 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%.	lb.	.36 - —
tanks, works, basis 100%.	lb.	.30 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.19½- —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.17½- —
Trimethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100% basis.	lb.	.35 - —
solution, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100% basis.	lb.	.33 - —
Trimethylolpropane, bbls.	lb.	.65 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.31 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.32 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	21.50 - —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate tribasic).		
Tuba root (see Cube root).		
Tungsten metal, powd., 99-99.7%, dms., works.	lb.	2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.	lb.	No prices
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls.	lb.	.19½- .20
Haitian, bls.	lb.	.14½- .15
Jamaica, futures, bls.	lb.	.15½- .16
Madras, bgs.	lb.	.16¼- .16¾
Turpentine, gum, ret. dms., c.l.	gal.	1.16 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	1.16 - —
tanks, Savannah	gal.	1.11 - —
Wood, d.d., dms., East.	gal.	.86 - —
tanks, East	gal.	.68 - —
steam-dist., ret. dms., East.	gal.	.83 - —
tanks, East	gal.	No prices
Sulphate, ret. dms.	gal.	.80 - .85

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).		
True (see Aletris root).		
Uranium,[6] oxide, black, bgs.	lb.	2.85 - —
yellow, kgs.	lb.	1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts.	ton.	68.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.	ton.	70.50 -80.00
fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or Atlantic or Gulf ports.	ton.	57.40 - —
fixed ammonia content, usual Atlantic and Gulf ports, NH_3.	ton.	116.80 - —
imports, pure, cs.	lb.	.12 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), free ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va.	ton.	59.00 - —
fixed ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va., NH_3.	ton.	112.80 - —
C and D prices for Urea-ammonia liquor are $1.20 per ton of nitrogen higher than the A and B respectively for the same destinations.		
Urunday, extract, 63% tannin, ex dock, U.S. ports.	lb.	.05625- .05675
Uva ursi leaves, bls.	lb.	.16 - .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls.	lb.	.58 - .77
Indian, bls.	lb.	.42 - .82
Valonia, beards, bgs, ex dock.	ton.	75.00 - —
Cups, bgs., ex dock	ton.	60.00 - —
Extract, powder, bgs., ex dock.	lb.	.12¾- —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works.	lb.	7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.	lb.	1.10 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins.	lb.	8.00 - 8.75
Mexican, cuts, tins.	lb.	9.50 -10.00
whole, tins.	lb.	10.50 -11.00
Tahiti, tins.	lb.	4.00 - 4.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. or more.	lb.	4.50 - —
smaller lots, tins.	lb.	4.55 - 4.65
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs. or more.	lb.	2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.	lb.	2.40 - 2.50
ex lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more.	lb.	2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.	lb.	2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns.	lb.	.24 - .26
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.	lb.	.22 - .23
Vinyl acetate, cbys., works.	lb.	.25 - —
dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.16 - —
smaller pkgs., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.25 - —
Ether, bots., 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%.	bot.	1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis.	bot.	1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis.	bot.	.65 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).		
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works.	lb.	1.50 - —
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).		
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride).		
B_2 (see Riboflavin).		
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).		
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), bots., mil., units.		.10 - .12
in corn oil (see Calciferol).		
Vitamin C (see Acid, ascorbic).		
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).		
D_2 (see Calciferol).		
E (see Alphatocopherol).		
G (see Riboflavin).		
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).		
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).		
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha.		

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.	lb.	1.25 Nom.
Wattle bark, merchantable, bgs., f.a.s.	ton.	53.00 - —
fair average, bgs., f.a.s.	ton.	57.00 - —
extract,[1] liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works.	lb.	.05¾- .06¼
tanks, works.	lb.	.05¼- .05¾
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock.	lb.	.06095- .06345
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock,	lb.	.0622- .0647
Wattle extract prices based on $12 freight and $1.00 insurance per long ton.		
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).		
Bayberry, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cakes, cs.	lb.	.68 - .70
slabs, bgs.	lb.	.65 - .68
crude, African, bgs.	lb.	.54 - .55
Western hemisphere, bgs.	lb.	.58 - .60
refined, yellow, bricks, bgs.,	lb.	.60 - .62
slabs, cs.	lb.	.59 - .61
Candelilla, crude, bgs.	lb.	.77 - .78
refined, bgs.	lb.	.80 - .82
Powdered, candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra, 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.		
Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	1.50 - 1.55
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	1.55 - 1.60
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	1.50 - 1.55
refined, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	1.65 - 1.70
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots,	lb.	1.90 - 1.95
No. 2, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	1.88 - 1.93
Powdered carnauba prices, same differentials as powdered candelilla.		
Ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs.	lb.	.12¾- .13½
138°-140° m.p., bgs.	lb.	.15 - —
158°-162° m.p., bgs.	lb.	.19 - .20
Japan, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly contract, group 3, works.	lb.	.14¼- —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.14½- .16½
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis.	lb.	.12¾- —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.13 - .14
white, ctns. 30 tons, same basis.	lb.	.24¾- —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.25 - .26
190°-195° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis.	lb.	.16¼- —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.16½- .17½
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis.	lb.	.14¾- —
smaller ctns., same basis.	lb.	.15 - .16
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis.	lb.	.28¾- —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.29 - .30

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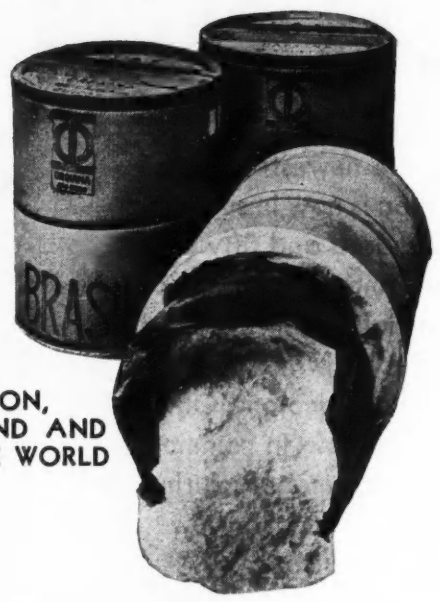

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117 LIBERTY STREET NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

Wax, montan, bgs.....lb. .53 - .55
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots, lb. .85 - .90
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Powdered ouricury prices same as powdered candelilla.
Ozokerite, dom., 180-190 F., c.l. lb. .36 - —
182-184 F., bgs., c.l.....lb. .31 - —
182-183 F., bgs., c.l.....lb. .31 - —
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .45 - .50
cakes, cs.....lb. .46 - .51
White lead (see Lead, white).
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.50 - —
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .23 - .24
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N.E., works..ton. 6.50 - —
Penna. works .....ton. 9.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., works. ton. 8.50 - —
wet-grd., air-floated, 350 mesh, 99½%, bgs., c.l..ton.16.00 -27.50
200 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l. ton. No prices
90%, bgs., c.l.....ton. No prices
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.14.50 -23.00
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton. No prices
putty grade, bgs., c.l...ton.22.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., Ohio, works..ton.27.50 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.25.00 -31.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.16.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Witch-hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N. Y..ton. No prices
60 mesh, same basis.....ton. No prices
80 mesh, same basis.....ton. No prices
100 mesh, same basis.....ton. No prices
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .20 - .27
Levant, bgs.....lb. 4.25 - 4.30
Wormwood, bls. .....lb. .50 - .60

X

Xanthorrhiza, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol (xylene), indust., ret. dms., works..gal. .27 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .22 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .22 - —
10°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .30 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .25 - —
5°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .32 - —
3°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .37 - —

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns..lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Yeast, brewer's dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .50 - —
300 B units, dms.....lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .32 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, bbls., divd.....lb. 1.45 - —
Cadmium, lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - .60
Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., divd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts.. lb. .18¾- —
Chrome, CP, bbls., divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.48 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.90 - —
Iron oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.. lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synthetic, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .0685- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0710- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 2.43 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.45 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06¼
yellow, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - .02½
French type, bbls., c.l.....lb. .0845- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0865- —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .17½- —
Yellow, zinc, Navy spec. type, bbls., contract..lb. .16 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .33 - .40
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis..oz. 3.25 - 4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works...lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, bgs.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., divd.lb. .18 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .26 - .27
kgs. .....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11¾- .12¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- .13½
Borate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Carbonate, tech., rubber-makers' grade, bbls., works..lb. .09¾- .10¾
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .35 - —
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —

Zinc chloride, solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .0615- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .0250- —
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .31
jars .....lb. .35 - .36
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 - .37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .1035- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .1135- —
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .18 - .19
Hydrosulphite, dms., works.lb. .16 - —
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 4.65 - 4.75
jars .....lb. 4.40 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .32 - .38
Metal[1] (quotations in Protective Coatings market).
Naphthenates, 8%-10% Zn, dms., lb. .17¾- .21½
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .08¼- —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .08¼- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .08¼- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .08¼- —
50%, bgs., c.l., divd.lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¼- —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., divd.lb. No prices
l.c.l., divd.....lb. No prices
green seal, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .10 - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .10½- —

Zinc oxide, pigment, French process, com'l, lead-free, red seal, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09½- —
USP, ctns., c.l.....lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11½- —
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices ½c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Resinate, fused, 1% Zn, lump, precipitated, 8.40% to 9% Zn, powd., dms..lb. .13 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Stearate, tech., ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l..lb. .33 - —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .34½- —
USP (same prices as tech.).
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
flake, bgs., c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Zinc sulphate, in bbls., 25c. higher.
Sulphide,[1] pure, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .0640- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .0805- —
Barium pigment,[1] bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .0575- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .06 - —
divd..lb. .0575- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .0600- —
Fluorescent pigment,[1] works, frt. alld..lb. 1.60 - 3.00
Magnesium pigment,[1] bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .0590- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .0615- —
Zinc sulphide and pigments, Pac. coast prices ¼c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.

Zinc sulphocarbolate, NF, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .26 - .30
Sulphoxylate formaldehyde, basic, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. .17 - —
normal, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. .35 - —
Tallate, 5% Zn, dms.....lb. .09¾- —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.70 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., works, frt. alld..lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., divd. E. of Rockies. lb. .07 - —
Pac. cst.....lb. .07¼- —
ex whse., Pac. cst...lb. .07¾- —
Zirconium acetate, solut., bbls., works..lb. .25½- —
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, bgs., works.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, 66%, grd., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22¾- —
white, 99½%-99%, grd., kgs., works..lb. .80 - —
milled, electric, fused, 2,000-9,999 lbs., works.lb. .46 - —
500 lbs. and less, same basis..lb. .46½- .49
Oxychloride, cryst., bbls., 5 tons, works..lb. .29¼- —
Sulphate, basic, cake, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- .20
smaller lots, works..lb. .20 - .21½

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In Canada: Natural Products Corp., Montreal 2

Corn Products Plans New Production Process

Corn Products Refinery Company, New York, recently announced plans to produce starches, dextrose sugar, high protein livestock feed and crude corn oil from milo maize, a practically unknown grain formerly used for cattle feed. Development of uses for the grain, which grows chiefly in the Southwest, resulted from years of experimentation by the company in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture.

New processes developed during the experimental stages will be incorporated in a $10,000,000 plant to be built in Texas, probably in the Houston-Corpus Christi area, which is expected to be ready for grinding of the 1948 crop. Initially, the plant will be equipped to grind 20,000 bushels of milo maize daily, but provision will be made for unlimited expansion of facilities, it was said.

The processing of 20,000 bushels each day is expected to provide farmers and livestock raisers with approximately 50,000 tons of high protein livestock and poultry feed annually, the majority of which may be consumed within Texas.

A large portion of the grain processed annually will be employed in the production of more than 100,000,000 pounds of dextrose. Oil will be sold crude, but if further developments in refining processes are arrived at, an oil refinery unit will be added to the plant.

WAA Offers High Grade Cutting Oils

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Assets Administration is offering for sale 630,090 gallons of high grade cutting oils, including alkaline soap solutions, soluble oils, straight mineral oils, mineral lard oils, and chlorinated and suphurized base oils blended with mineral oils. Offers to purchase will be accepted until noon, November 30, by any WAA regional office.

Costing the government nearly $400,000 the oils are offered at a fixed price of 20 cents to 30 cents per gallon, f.o.b. point of shipment. Minimum quantity for purchase is five drums of fifty-five gallons each, except where specific items may be packed in smaller containers, in which case the minimum purchase may be 200 gallons.

Int'l Standardization Group Elects President

Howard Coonley, chairman of the executive committee of the American Standards Association, has been elected president of the new International Organization for Standardization, the formation of which has just been completed by delegates from twenty-five nations meeting in London.

Gustave L. Gerard, staff president of the Belgian Standards Association, will be vice-president of the new international organization which is expected to be known informally as ISO. Headquarters will be set up shortly in Geneva, Switzerland.

Formation of the new ISO consolidates into a single organization the work of the old International Federation of National Standardizing Associations (ISA) and that of the war-born United Nations Standards Coordinating Committee. The International Electrotechnical Commission, a third important standardizing agency, is expected to affiliate with ISO shortly as its electrical division.

The governing body of ISO will be a council containing representatives from eleven countries. Five of these seats are assigned for a period of five years to China, France, Great Britain, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. Others represented initially on the council are Australia, Belgium, Brazil, India, Norway and Switzerland.

Following long discussions, which started at preliminary meetings in New York in 1945 and in Paris in this year, the ISO finally agreed to use three official languages: English, French and Russian. The Russian delegation has pressed vigorously for official recognition of the Russian language.

Mr. Coonley, the new ISO head, is a former president of the National Association of Manufacturers and of the American Standards Association, to which he currently devotes his entire time as chairman of the executive committee. He was for many years chairman of the Walworth Company and is still a director of that firm. During the war he served as director of the conservation division of the War Production Board and at the appointment of President Roosevelt he became chief adviser of the Chinese War Production Board.

Scientific Personnel Grading Board Named

OPD Washington Bureau

Dr. Robert C. Duncan, chief assistant to the technical director, Naval Ordnance Laboratory, Washington, D. C., was named chairman of the Board of Civil Service Examiners for Scientific and Technical Personnel, Potomac River Naval Command, recently commissioned by the Civil Service Commission and the Navy Department in ceremonies at Washington.

The board, composed of five senior scientists representing five major naval research laboratories, will recruit, examine and evaluate applicants for scientific and technical positions in naval activities in the Washington, D. C., area. The board is the first of its kind, limiting its operations to scientific and technical personnel.

Members of the board include Dr. Edward B. Stephenson, senior associate superintendent of the sound division, Naval Research Laboratory, vice-chairman; Dr. Dwight F. Windenburg, chief supervisor, Structural Mechanics Division, David Taylor Model Boat Basin, Carderock, Md.; Harry C. Connor, chief ordnance engineer, Naval Gun Factory, and Dr. Levon A. Terzian, principal parasitologist, Naval Medical Research Institute. Everett H. Woodward, formerly a personnel technician with the Civil Service Commission, will serve as executive secretary of the board.

Percy Nichols Award Presented to Fieldner

OPD Washington Bureau

For outstanding work in solid fuels research, Dr. Arno C. Fieldner has been presented with the Percy Nichols Award given by the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers and the fuel division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Dr. Fieldner, who is internationally known for his work in the testing and analyzing of coals and related scientific research, is the first government scientist to receive the award which is named for the late Percy Nichols, fuel combustion expert.

A chemical engineer and research worker with thirty-nine years of service in the Federal Government, Dr. Fieldner has devised methods for appraising the values of different coals for combustion, for making oil and gasoline, and for yielding coke and gas. As chief of the bureau's fuels and explosives branch, Dr. Fieldner directs coal research, experiments in producing synthetic liquid fuels from coal and oil shale, petroleum investigations and helium gas production, explosives testing and gas-and-dust explosion research and many studies in coal mining methods.

Oronite in New Quarters

Oronite Chemical Company, chemical sales subsidiary of Standard of California, will move its San Francisco home office organization into new quarters at 200 Bush Street, November 1. Its offices now are in the Russ building. Oronite will occupy the eighth floor of the Bush street building.

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Why Controls Are Inevitable

Soda ash continues to offer strong evidence of the fact that something is wrong with the philosophy of business—and not alone with respect to the continued participation of government in the processes of reconversion. But, like all other peculiarly situated commodities, soda ash does not present any substantial contribution to the understanding of what is wrong and how it might be remedied.

Soda ash has been scarce for some time. It is getting scarcer at both ends: at one end in part because of officially decreed extension of its consumption to the production of aluminum; at the other end to the constriction of production by the lack and unwillingness of manpower and also by the peculiar conditions which severely handicap the alkali industry in the replacement of wornout equipment.

For some part, these conditions, both in supply and in demand, are properly to be attributed to the inappropriateness, at least, of governmental controls in the light of current needs in industry. But, this is not the greater part of the story. If it were, producers of soda ash would not be welcoming the restrictions placed on exports early the past week and the restricting of priorities later in the period. Although there have been no demonstrative displays of gratification over the tightening of controls, anybody familiar with the sentiment recently prevailing among producers knows that they were not pleased with the sort of "free" market that was open to them.

The drag of export demand on the inadequate supply of soda ash is readily to be understood in the light of current reports of export market prices three or four or even ten times the prevailing quotations in domestic contracts. There is some illumination on various angles of trade in the fact that chemical contracts quite generally have recently contained provisions that the material furnished was for manufacturing consumption and not for resale. There is another light in the more recent endeavors to prevent the diversion of chemical shipments while in transit. These endeavors are reported to have disclosed several interesting practices in distribution.

Astute producers know that governmental controls are inevitable when a desirable equilibrium of supply and demand cannot be maintained by customary means. They also know that, if such controls are not to become perpetual because of public insistence, it is necessary that a checkrein be applied to abnormal demand. And if this restraint is not privately applied, it will publicly be imposed. That is the way of today.

For Still Better Paint

A few years ago, at a meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials, somebody quite emphatically made the point that it was at least as necessary to standardize testers as it was to standardize tests. The human equation in all investigative work is a troublesome variable. So, it is encouraging, rather than puzzling, that, at the meeting of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, last week, there was distinctly discernible in the discussions of testing methods evidence of a growing belief that it is highly desirable to reduce the human factor in testing technic to the least possible minimum.

This belief—and desire—grows out of a clear recognition that the testing of paints and related coatings is a function in the public interest and that the best interests of the paint industry are inseparably tied to the satisfaction of the consumer. It follows, of course, that paints must be, at least, better than necessary. And only reliable tests competently applied can assure such achievement.

Especially indicative of that recognition was the evidence of the production men's interest in the still better correlation of plant performance with laboratory determinations. The growing application of that interest to machines, as well as materials, and the persistent searching for what is new and better in both testify convincingly that the paint industry is not going to rest on its already numerous laurels.

OPD Forum

Outlet for Individual Opinion

(Anonymous communications will not be recognized, but a signer's name will be withheld at request.)

Digitalis and the USP

Will digitalis of the USP be deleted in favor of its several glycosides and join the ranks of nux vomica, ergot, spirit of ethyl nitrite, Blaud's pills, syrup of ferrous iodide, and others, at one time "musts" for the USP, but more recently discarded in favor of newer thoughts in therapy? The very idea of giving up digitalis would have seemed preposterous only a few years ago, but when the USP scope subcommittee recognized digitoxin, digoxin, and lanatocide C, crystalline glycosides of digitalis, for the USP XIII, they may have been sounding the death knell for digitalis itself.

The principle involved is one which has been receiving more and more recognition, namely, the use of scientific entities for those preparations not so specific. The several digitalis glycosides mentioned above have been in increased demand during recent years and it is but natural that they should be given USP recognition. The marked advantages of giving small doses of specific substances rather than large doses of mixtures have been demonstrated repeatedly. This is shown so clearly in the case of digitalis and its glycoside digitoxin.

The relatively large dose of digitalis required for rapid digitalization usually results in nausea and vomiting, generally conceded to be caused by the large amount of unabsorbed material which must be administered, while the small dose of digitoxin required does not cause this discomfort. It is also noted that when digitalis is used orally it requires several times as many actual USP units to produce results comparable to those obtained with digitoxin, indicating that the mixed active principles as found in digitalis are not completely absorbed. In the case of digitoxin the drug is absorbed equally well whether given orally or intravenously.

Other related glycosides usually do not give the same timed response orally and intravenously as does digitoxin. Strophanthin, given intravenously, produces its full response in about two hours as compared to six hours for digitoxin. However, strophanthin is quickly eliminated and maintenance dose problems therefore arise, while digitoxin is slowly eliminated and is of definite advantage in this respect.

Digitoxin as it will be recognized in the USP XIII may be either the very highly refined pure glycoside of the formula $C_{41}H_{64}O_{13}$ or it may represent a mixture of cardioactive glycosides from digitalis purpurea, consisting chiefly of digitoxin. Therapeutically it is practically impossible to differentiate between the two forms, the pure substance and the mixture, but the additional refining required to eliminate the traces of glycosides other than digitoxin in the mixture is rather extensive and correspondingly expensive.

Since Digitoxin USP XIII may represent a mixture rather than a precise chemical crystal it will not be possible to determine its purity by melting point, specific rotation or similar determinations which otherwise are generally used, but the usual digitalis biological assay will be a requirement using, however, a USP Digitoxin Reference Standard for purposes of control.

Obviously, the biological control procedure is time consuming and expensive, and it is fortunate therefore that there has been developed a comparatively quick method of colorimetric control for estimating the amount of digitoxin present in the tablets and in the injection, which will represent dosage forms of digitoxin in the USP XIII. Two such control methods will be available, one based upon the Baljet reaction whereby a red color is developed by active digitalis glycosides in the presence of an excess of alkaline sodium picrate, and the others based upon the Keller-Kiliani reaction producing a blue color with ferric chloride and sulfuric acid.

While the color response method cannot be said to be specific for digitoxin, it will be of tremendous help to manufacturers during the preparation of an injection or tablets since the manufacturer can accept the results of this "colorimetric control" as indicative of the amount of digitoxin present, inasmuch as he knows that other substances which might also give the same reaction are absent. For so-called legal control, however, the more specific biological assay must be used.

Digoxin and lanatocide C, being specific glycosides, will require no biological assay for the basic substances, but their preparations will be assayed by the digitalis biological assay procedure, using USP Digoxin and Lanatocide C Reference Standards, respectively, as controls.

These several digitalis glycosides are now marketed under various names, some of which are trademark titles. Digitoxin is available as such and also under the names digitaline Nativelle, crystodigin, purodigin, and cardigin. Digoxin is obtainable under its own title, while Lanatoside C is sold under the name cedilanid.

Philadelphia. E. FULLERTON COOK.
Chairman of USP Revision Committee.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

amendment to any regulation that might even be remotely associated with foods or pharmaceuticals. Here is where it can be found:—

Amendment No. 63 to Supplementary Order No. 129 which covers the exemption and suspension from price control of machines, parts, industrial materials and services.

Whereat but in OPA could such things happen?

Silver Salts Ceiling

Legally, the prices of silver salts are still the subject of ceiling regulations of the OPA, but that is as far as it goes.

The OPA removed the ceiling on silver bullion November 1 and the question was immediately raised as to the effect of this action on the salts. Inquiries at the agency brought out the fact that the salts are regulated by Supplementary Regulation 14F of the GMPR which merely ties the price of the salts to the bullion price. Thus there is nothing to prevent prices of the salts going up with the bullion if this latter transpires.

Consumer Buying

A marked change has taken place in the pattern of consumer buying from both the war and prewar experience and it is important to businessmen to understand these changes in order to avoid overbuying in certain lines and underbuying in others.

Studies made by the Commerce Department show that prior to the war, sales of nondurables and durables were closely in line with disposable income. As income increased or declined, sales rose or fell in fairly uniform pattern. During the war dollar sales of retail stores increased steadily but at a much less rapid rate than the spendable income of individuals. Since VJ-Day these sales have increased at an even more rapid rate despite a slight decline in disposable income.

There are two possibilities in this situation, the experts said: (1) it may be that spending habits have changed and consumers will continue to buy in excess of the amount associated with prewar sales-income relationship at nondurable goods stores while at the same time increasing the expenditures at durable goods stores; or (2) they may curtail their nondurables purchases to the point of their prewar relationships as more durables become available.

There is no evidence as to which of these two alternatives will prevail at this time, nor can it be determined until there is a much larger flow of durables than now. However, if the second alternative prevails, then retailers in the nondurable goods lines will face the prospect of reductions in current rates of sales and profits.

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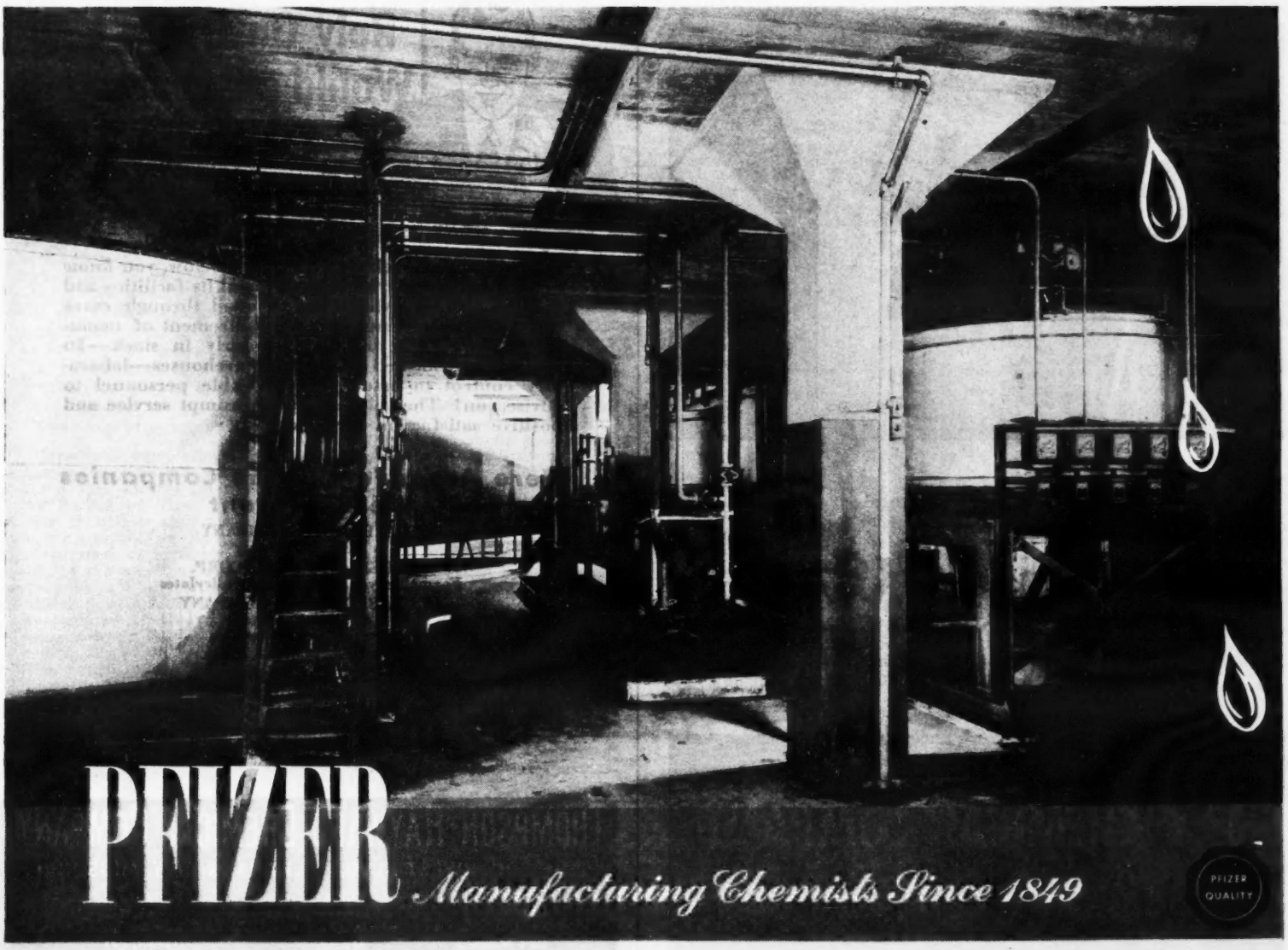

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Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane)	39.5—40.3	11.07
Chloroform, U.S.P. & Technical	60.4—61.4	12.43
Carbon Tetrachloride, C.P. & Technical	76—77	13.30
Trichlorethylene	86.5—87.5	12.30
Perchlorethylene (Tetrachlorethylene)	120.5—121.0	13.55
Tetrachlorethane (Acetylene Tetrachloride)	146.2*	13.32
Pentachlorethane	160.5*	14.03

*Approximate boiling point

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Heavy Chemicals

Supply conditions gave no indication of immediate improvement for heavy chemicals last week. It appeared that some sort of readjustment in the distribution of soda ash will have to be made to regular contract consumers in order to meet the quota going into the manufacture of alumina. The shortage of soda ash is world-wide at present with no chance of securing even temporary relief from foreign supply sources. Canada would be the most likely country for supplies but Canada is short of soda ash. Last year importations amounted to 18,000 tons, mostly from the Dominion and these were the largest recorded in twenty-five years. Stocks of caustic soda, bicarbonate of soda and chlorine remained exceedingly short.

At least one of the major producers of silicate of soda, sesquisilicate and metasilicate has advanced prices to cover cost of production. Sulphide of soda continued scarce and there was no easing of supplies all along the soda list. Carbon tetrachloride output is held down by the stringency in chlorine and so is the production of calcium chloride and all the other chlorine chemicals. Copper sulphate has shown a tendency to tighten under off season buying for agriculture and an increased demand from industry. The platers affiliated with automobile trade have taken more copper sulphate than usual in order to meet the expansion of activity at the auto factories. In order to meet this demand, one of the major producers will maintain capacity output in copper sulphate all Winter for the first time in half a century.

Acetic acid remained definitely short and there was no improvement in the supply of formic or oxalic acids. Producers of the potash chemicals are experiencing an increased demand but cannot expand output on account of a cutback in the allocations of muriate of potash to the chemical industry. Arsenic was reported critically short for domestic use. A major producer of calcium chloride has advanced prices on both flake and solid.

Because of the extremely short supply of alkalies, including soda ash, these no longer may be obtained through priority assistance to begin or expand operations or maintain present production levels, CPA announced. Action was taken by amendment to priorities regulation 28. The alkalies affected by the amendment are soda carbonate (soda ash), soda sesquicarbonate, soda bicarbonate, soda hydroxide, soda silicates and soda phosphates. The amendment provides that CC ratings for alkalies will be assigned only in cases of emergency, or of deliberate inequity of distribution among established consumers, or for the production of critical products in accordance with schedule I of PR-28.

Aluminum Scrap—Receipts during August increased 128 percent to total 26,599 tons, another high mark for the Bureau of Mines survey. This huge gain in receipts can be traced to the disposal by War Assets Administration of approximately 21,000 surplus aircraft. The bids for the purchase of this aircraft were awarded with the stipulation that the planes were not to be used for flight purposes and that all aluminum scrap must be disposed of within 18 months from date of sale. The appearance of this material will considerably augment the available supplies of aluminum scrap although it may be some time before it can be prepared for shipment. Dealers' stocks of 58,951 tons on August 31 were the highest ever reported.

Ammonia Liquor—September production was placed by the Bureau of Mines at 4,480,669 pounds, compared with 4,473,384 pounds in August, an increase of 2 percent. Production for the first eight months totaled 36,052,986 pounds, against 42,152,300 pounds for the corresponding period in 1945. Sales in September dropped 7.2 percent to 3,857,541 pounds, compared with 4,157,053 pounds in the preceding month. Stocks at the end of September were 1,814,323 pounds, against 1,465,162 pounds on August 31, an increase of 23.8 percent.

Antimony Oxide—Following the same routine lines formerly noted. Shipments are under allocation and it is stated that producers are meeting these allocations without unusual difficulty. The export situation has remained tight with relatively little material being released.

Arsenic—With production heavily sold against contract accounts, stocks available in this market for additional requirements are described as critically short. Importations from European supply sources have been limited of late.

Bauxite—Shipments to the United States from Surinam in September totaled 50,448 metric tons with 39,108 tons directed to Trinidad. The labor strike at one of the major producing plants has paralyzed activities there but operation has continued at other plants. The government of Surinam is maintaining an attitude of neutrality in the present labor difficulties.

Bleaching Powder—Supply situation has tightened with production sold ahead and in some instances well into next year. Consuming demand has continued active both for home and export requirements.

Cadmium—Scarcity of cadmium metal has not been relieved. Buyers report difficulty in locating any available stocks at present.

Calcium Chloride—Definitely short and decidely firm. Demand far in excess of supply with shipments running behind schedule. Production held down on account of stringency in chlorine. One major producer has advanced the price of flakes to $23.50 per ton for zone 1 and to $23 per ton for solid, in carlots.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Has developed a very tight supply condition with no apparent easement in consuming demand. Difficulty in securing chlorine is holding output down.

Chlorine—More demand than supply at present with inventory situation exceedingly tight. Producers are experiencing considerable pressure for shipments from the various consuming industries.

Copper and Brass Scrap—During August, dealers received a total of 57,189 tons of copper and brass scrap in their yards, representing a gain of 15,780 tons over July receipts, the highest ever recorded according to the Bureau of Mines. Records were also broken when dealers' stocks reached 86,451 tons at the end of August. This topped by 7,302 tons the previous high point reached on May 31 when 79,149 tons were reported on inventory.

Copper Sulphate—Market position has shown a tendency to tighten under a greater demand than was generally expected. Aside from a desire of farmers to place orders for prompt shipment, there has been a steady expansion in the inquiry for industrial use. Activity of the plating plants affiliated with the automobile factories has appreciably increased and in addition the export trade has opened up with France and South America showing considerable interest. Under such conditions, it is stated that the stockpile of copper sulphate has not increased to the same extent as in other years and expectations of the usual warehouse inventories on January 1 may not be realized. According to trade reports,

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Soda sesquisilicate, 85c. per 100 lbs. carlots in drums.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

General Chemicals

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
172.2	172.2	172.2	168.9

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

COLUMBIA
CAUSTIC SODA
AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS
BOSTON CHARLOTTE CHICAGO CINCINNATI CLEVELAND
PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
COLUMBIA CHEMICAL DIVISION
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EXPORT - DOMESTIC
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one of the major producers has made arrangements to run at full capacity all Winter for the first time in fifty years.

Epsom Salt Technical—Consuming demand has crowded production of this chemical which normally is in free supply. Shipments are being made against contract accounts but the buyer of additional quantities would probably have to wait a couple of weeks before delivery could be made.

Manganese Carbonate—Market situation has been kept in balance by the maintenance of steady production. Shipments have been channeled mostly to contract consumers in the chemical, paint and cement industries.

Manganese Chloride—Demand has been sufficient to slightly overtop production and shipments have fallen behind contract schedules. It has been difficult to expand output at present owing to the prevailing stringency in chlorine.

Nickel Scrap—Bureau of Mines reports receipts of nickel scrap by dealers were 785 tons during August, compared with 665 tons received during July. Shipments to consumers fell from 690 tons during July to 600 tons during August. Stocks of 2,285 tons held by dealers on August 31 exceeded by 185 tons the July 31 stocks.

Potash Carbonate — Supply continued short of demand for both calcined and hydrated. Glass industry said to be taking larger quantities of the former grade than usual.

Potash Caustic—No improvement in buying conditions as demand continues to exceed supply. The manufacturers of dyestuffs, chemicals and pharmaceuticals have all shown interest in this market.

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Potash Permanganate — Shipments have continued somewhat behind contract schedules, although producers are making every effort to even off demand. Meanwhile, the market's inventory condition has remained tight.

Soda Ash—Supply position continues tight with market firm and demand considerably ahead of supply. The shortage appears to be universal at present and according to the Department of Commerce is restricting industrial production and economic recovery. The lack of coal is said to be primarily responsible for the present stringency. British producers of soda ash are rationing former customers in quantities less than requirements. The United Kingdom has a heavy backlog of orders from India, Australia, and other Empire countries, and from South America. The coal shortage has forced a cut of 50 percent in British exports. Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden report serious deficits of soda ash. France has been producing at about half the 1938 monthly average and needs large quantities for glass bottles so that the export of wine and brandy can be resumed.

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Soda Chlorate — Market situation has remained distorted under a demand that has temporarily exceeded the production level. While the extent of miscellaneous industrial inquiries has expanded appreciably, the major movement appears to have been channeled to the West for weed-killing purposes.

Soda Metasilicate—Prices were advanced by one of the major producers who named $3.00 per 100 pounds, in bags carlots and 40c per 100 pounds higher for material in barrels or metal drums when available. Some of the other producers had not reversed prices up to this date.

Soda Sesquisilicate—Higher prices have been established for this chemical. The lowest selling figure now current was $3.50 per 100 pounds for bags in carlots with an advance of 40c. per 100 pounds for barrels or drums when available.

Soda Silicate—While some producers have not advanced prices for this chemical, one major supplier has revised quotations upward. In this instance, the selling basis for 41 degrees in tankcars, works, is 80c. per 100 pounds with a differential for carlots in returnable drums of 20c. per 100 pounds over the tankcar price. Solid silicate in bulk is held at $40.00 per net ton, works.

Soda Sulphide—Remained out of balance with too much demand for supply at present. Production is feeding demand which is reported active both for home and export requirements.

Zinc Scrap—A gain of 3,573 tons in receipts placed the total received during August at 6,615 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. Shipments to consumers fell from 5,627 tons during July to 4,375 tons during August and were divided as follows: —Zinc metal scrap 895 tons, zinc dross 548 tons, skimmings and residues 1,771 tons, and die-cast scrap 1,161 tons. Shipments of all classifications of this metal were lower than during July, with the exception of skimmings and residues, in which a slight increase was noted. Dealers' stocks of 14,306 tons on August 31 were 2,240 tons above July 31 stocks.

Zinc Sulphate—Prospects for an improved supply of this chemical appear brighter as the year advances. Current production is mostly under contract to the rayon mills and the amount available for prompt shipment is relatively small but with production increased early in 1947, the market should be restored to much better degree of balance than noted during the greater part of this year.

Acids

Acetic — Consuming demand has been sustained at a level exceeding current production and the market has tightened appreciably for all grades. Shipments are said to be running behind schedule and the market situation is temporarily out of balance.

Chromic—Buying conditions have continued tight. Production is being taxed to meet the essential requirements of contract accounts and relatively little resale stock has been available in the open market.

Formic—No sign of easement in the supply position was revealed during the past week. Current demand, mostly from the textile industry, is overtaxing output and the result is a definite shortage of stocks.

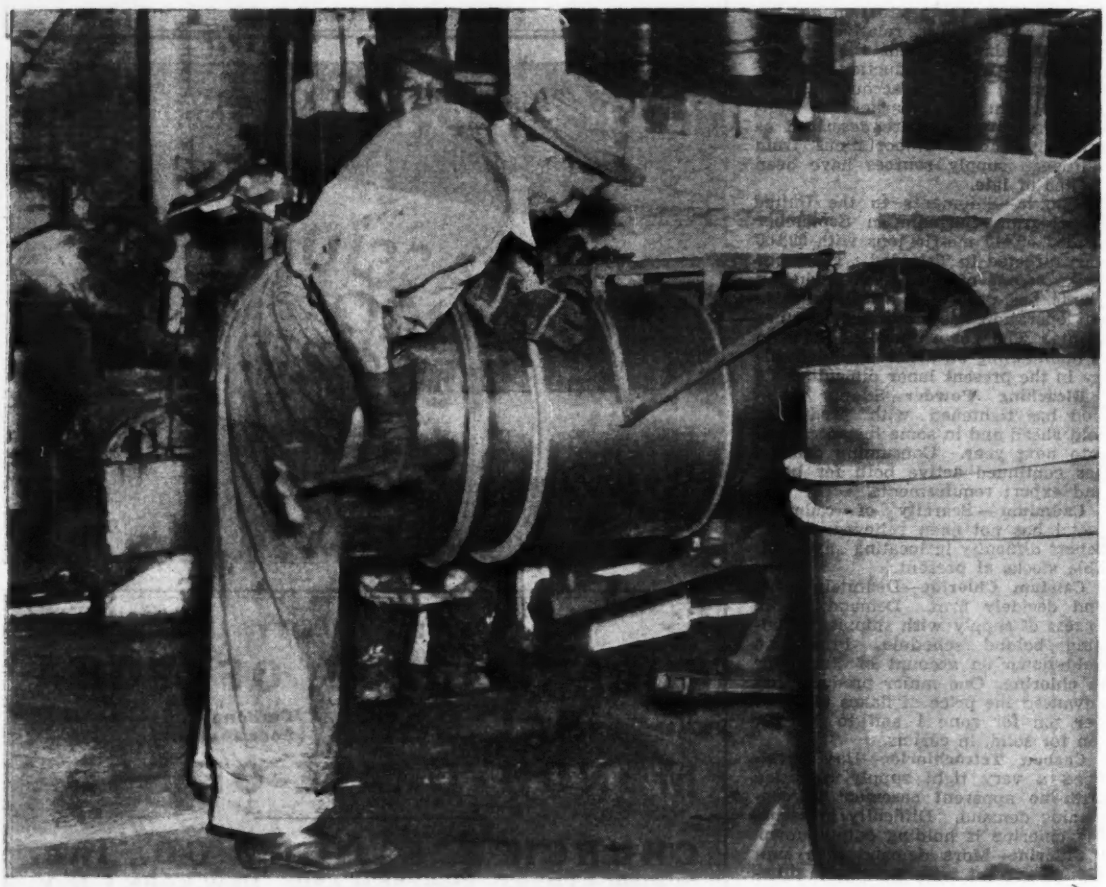
Hydrofluoric — Prompt shipments continued available and the supply situation appeared capable of meeting current requirements with occasional delays on account of container shortage. Producers seem to be getting about all the fluorspar they require.

Muriatic—Not in free supply as demand is said to be running somewhat ahead of output. It is expected the supply condition will improve when a major producing plant, that was recently strikebound, is restored to normal capacity.

Naphthenic—Reported to be meeting essential requirements in the paint, chemical and cellulose industries. Supplies are not free, but the shortage is not as pronounced as in some of the other chemicals.

Oxalic—Production is moving against contract accounts on the allocation method. Demand at present is far ahead of the available supply and producers are not inclined to consider additional business until the market is restored to a better degree of balance.

Sulphuric — Stocks are shorter in this section than at some other eastern supply sources. Buyers have experienced some difficulty in securing tankcars for prompt shipment while the shortage of smaller lots has been less pronounced. Demand was active.



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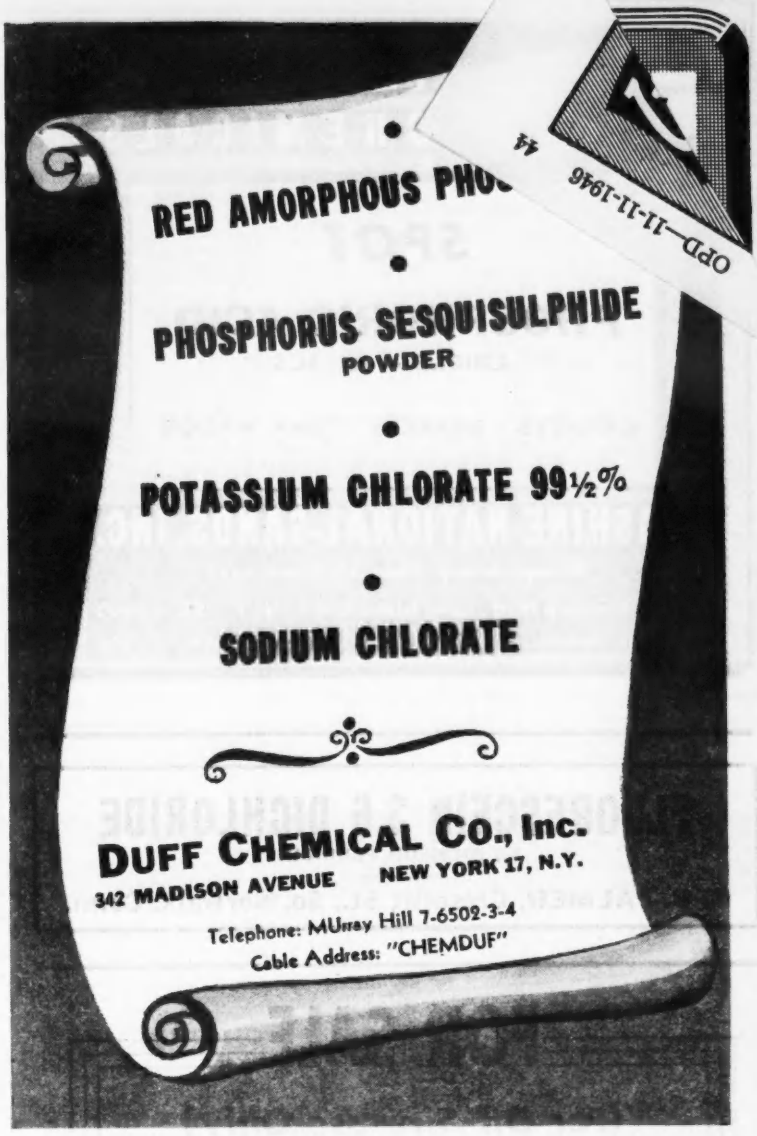

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Soda Silicate—While some producers have not advanced prices for this chemical, one major supplier has revised quotations upward. In this instance, the selling basis for 41 degrees in tankcars, works, is 80c. per 100 pounds with a differential for carlots in returnable drums of 20c. per 100 pounds over the tankcar price. Solid silicate in bulk is held at $40.00 per net ton, works.

Soda Sulphide—Remained out of balance with too much demand for supply at present. Production is feeding demand which is reported active both for home and export requirements.

Zinc Scrap—A gain of 3,573 tons in receipts placed the total received during August at 6,615 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. Shipments to consumers fell from 5,627 tons during July to 4,375 tons during August and were divided as follows: —Zinc metal scrap 895 tons, zinc dross 548 tons, skimmings and residues 1,771 tons, and die-cast scrap 1,161 tons. Shipments of all classifications of this metal were lower than during July, with the exception of skimmings and residues, in which a slight increase was noted. Dealers' stocks of 14,306 tons on August 31 were 2,240 tons above July 31 stocks.

Zinc Sulphate—Prospects for an improved supply of this chemical appear brighter as the year advances. Current production is mostly under contract to the rayon mills and the amount available for prompt shipment is relatively small but with production increased early in 1947, the market should be restored to much better degree of balance than noted during the greater part of this year.

Acids

Acetic — Consuming demand has been sustained at a level exceeding current production and the market has tightened appreciably for all grades. Shipments are said to be running behind schedule and the market situation is temporarily out of balance.

Chromic—Buying conditions have continued tight. Production is being taxed to meet the essential requirements of contract accounts and relatively little resale stock has been available in the open market.

Formic—No sign of easement in the supply position was revealed during the past week. Current demand, mostly from the textile industry, is overtaxing output and the result is a definite shortage of stocks.

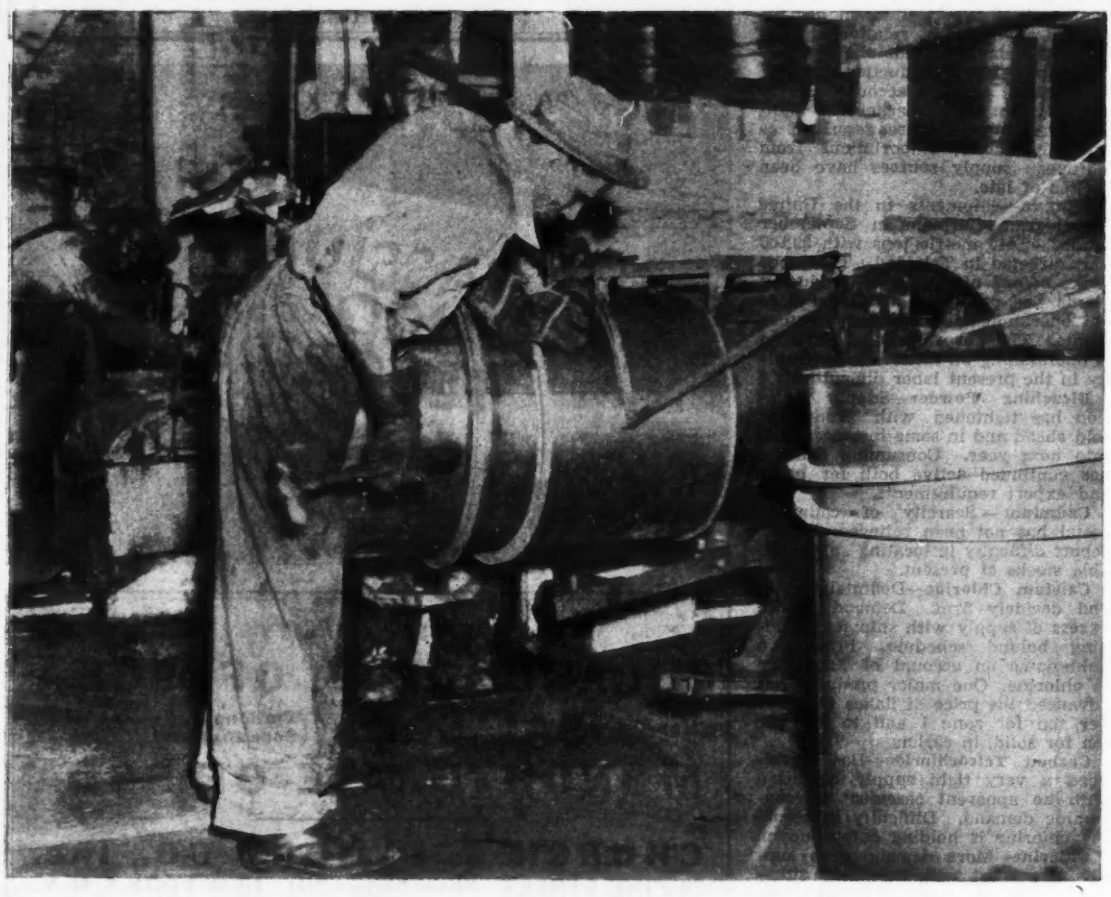
Hydrofluoric — Prompt shipments continued available and the supply situation appeared capable of meeting current requirements with occasional delays on account of container shortage. Producers seem to be getting about all the fluorspar they require.

Muriatic—Not in free supply as demand is said to be running somewhat ahead of output. It is expected the supply condition will improve when a major producing plant, that was recently strikebound, is restored to normal capacity.

Naphthenic—Reported to be meeting essential requirements in the paint, chemical and cellulose industries. Supplies are not free, but the shortage is not as pronounced as in some of the other chemicals.

Oxalic—Production is moving against contract accounts on the allocation method. Demand at present is far ahead of the available supply and producers are not inclined to consider additional business until the market is restored to a better degree of balance.

Sulphuric — Stocks are shorter in this section than at some other eastern supply sources. Buyers have experienced some difficulty in securing tankcars for prompt shipment while the shortage of smaller lots has been less pronounced. Demand was active.



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In the chemical plant of the Tennessee Copper Company, at Copperhill, Tennessee, there is available now a Sulphuric Acid Concentrating Unit and building which the Government is offering for sale, for off-site use only.

The surplus property includes 1-Chemco oil fired Sulphuric Acid Concentrator (with a rated capacity of 286 tons of 93% acid from 78% acid per day) and the building which houses it.

EQUIPMENT: Complete operating unit—with an eleven foot Chemco, drum-type, oil burning concentrator; a Cottrell carbon tube precipitator tower, and other necessary equipment and accessories.

BUILDING: A 1-story structure of heavy timber construction, with transite siding and monitor roof.

★ ★ ★

Listing of this facility by name of lessee is for identification purposes only, and has no connection with the plants or facilities of the Tennessee Copper Company. Information contained in this advertisement is not intended for use as a basis for negotiations. War Assets Administration reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Specifications for the content of these proposals may be obtained from any War Assets Administration office.

Address all inquiries and proposals to:

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF REAL PROPERTY DISPOSAL

Consolidated Vultee Building

Nashville, Tennessee 842

Aluminum Purchase Pact With Canada Proposed

OPD Washington Bureau

Because of an expected aluminum shortage this winter, aluminum producers have recommended to the government that it explore the possibilities of a three-way purchase contract with Canada and Great Britain, the Civilian Production Administration said last week.

Members of the newly formed Primary Aluminum Producers Industry Advisory Committee at their recent meeting told CPA that the impact of the huge requirements of aluminum for housing on an already tight aluminum supply situation required some government purchase program to relieve a possible shortage over the next three months.

Industry members estimated that the National Housing Administration's aluminum-house program would require some 400,000,000 pounds of aluminum in 1947, approximately one-third of the estimated supply. This supply was computed by producers on the basis of current monthly output of 90,000,000 pounds, plus a government stockpile of 170,000,000 pounds.

Even though power shortages and other factors have cut Canadian production to about 40 per cent of capacity, the Canadian supplies are still sufficient to relieve the immediate shortage facing U. S. aluminum rolling mills, the committee said. Canada is stocking aluminum ingots during the present winter months for shipment to Great Britain next spring, the committee added. Producers suggested that these aluminum stocks be "borrowed" and replaced in another six months' time.

CPA officials said they would take the recommendation under consideration.

Faced with a soda ash shortage, which it is believed will hamper aluminum production as well as the output of a host of other industries, committee members said that they would follow CPA's suggestion to confine purchase of soda ash to 85 per cent of requirements.

Metallurgical Engineers Hear Talk on Nickel

Dr. William A. Mudge, assistant director of the technical service section of The International Nickel Company's development and research division, New York, gave a talk on nickel before a meeting of the Central Appalachian section of the American Institute of Mechanical and Metallurgical Engineers at the Fairmont hotel, Fairmont, W. Va., November 8.

In his lecture, Dr. Mudge discussed the manufacture and use of nickel and its alloys and their chemical and mechanical properties. He also presented slides and the film "The Story of Nickel," showing the mining, milling, smelting and refining of nickel.

Tricresyl Phosphate Allocations Revealed

Allocations of tricresyl phosphate from January 1, 1944, to June 30, 1945, based on chemical allocations records of the War Production Board, have been released by the Civilian Production Administration. Allocations were as follows:—

	Pounds
Export	92,000
Direct military[1]	583,000
Other uses	27,479,000
Cable impregnation and sheaths	18,054,000
Lacquers	2,807,000
Textile coatings	2,123,000
Cellophane and plastics[2]	1,446,000
Adhesives	1,008,000
Synthetic rubber	793,000
Lubricants	711,000
Oil additives	174,000
Miscellaneous uses and small orders	363,000
Total allocations	28,154,000

[1] End-use data not available.
[2] Includes a small quantity allocated for photographic film.

Hercules Gives Bunce New Plant Post in N. J.

Donald A. Bunce, superintendent of the Hercules Powder Company's synthetic department plant at Mansfield, Mass., has been appointed manager of the company's new chemical plant at Burlington, N. J. The plant is scheduled for completion by January.

W.A. Disch to Represent Rusticide Products Dec. 1

The Rusticide Products Company, Cleveland, has appointed the W. A. Disch Company as its representative in the Chicago area. The move becomes effective December 1.

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Sulphuric Acid Use In War Detailed

The Civilian Production Administration has released statistics on sulphuric acid based on the chemical allocation records of the War Production Board. Sulphuric acid was under complete allocation of a nation-wide basis from December 1, 1944, to August 31, 1945. Data for the period January 1 to June 30, 1945, are summarized in the table given below in tons of 100 percent acid.

The allocation data presented include quantities of spent acid furnished by ordnance plants, spent and fortified acid produced in private plants, and new acid produced in private plants. The end-use pattern represents wartime distribution with allocations permitted only for identifiable military uses and other essential requirements. Also, allocations apparently exceeded actual consumption by a considerable margin.

	Tons
Total allocations	7,134,285
Export	5,210
Direct military[1]	1,004,671
Other uses	6,124,404
Chemical manufacture	1,741,624
Ammonium sulphate	284,597
Aluminum sulphate	171,635
Hydrochloric acid	106,833
Hydrofluoric acid	90,190
Sodium phosphate	49,309
Primary chromium chemicals	29,171
Phenol	24,886
Other chemicals[2]	985,003
Superphosphate	1,268,462
Petroleum refining	1,135,330
Metallurgy	494,642
Iron and steel	411,204
Other metallurgical	83,438
Lead, zinc and titanium pigments	409,792
Rayon	251,604
Rubber	52,642
Industrial explosives	42,112
Silica gel	33,799
Miscellaneous uses and small orders[3]	694,399

[1] End-use data not available.
[2] Includes ethylene dibromide.
[3] Includes cellulose film and sponge.

Ethyl Alcohol War Allocations Reported

OPD Washington Bureau

Allocation of ethyl alcohol (industrial grade) from October 1, 1944, to June 30, 1945, based on chemical allocation records of the War Production Board, have been released by the Civilian Production Administration. Allocations were:—

	Gallons
Direct military[1]	2,535,000
Export	40,710,000
Other uses	431,763,000
Synthetic rubber	243,246,000
Explosives	20,390,000
Plastics and synthetic resins	6,996,000
Chemical manufacture	84,828,000
Acetaldehyde	35,318,000
Acetic acid	12,726,000
Ethyl acetate	7,869,000
Ethers	2,616,000
Basic medicinal chemicals	2,238,000
Other ethyl esters	1,706,000
Other chemicals	22,325,000
Solvent uses	35,481,000
Nitrocellulose and lacquers[2]	7,719,000
Shellac and resins	4,731,000
Pharmaceuticals and cosmetics[3]	4,181,000
Adhesives and coatings	1,424,000
Inks and duplicating equipment	973,000
Preservatives and cleaning fluids	235,000
General solvents	16,218,000
Other uses	40,822,000
Antifreeze	29,652,000
Vinegar and foods	3,984,000
Miscellaneous uses and small orders[4]	7,186,000
Total allocations	475,008,000

[1] End-use data not available
[2] Includes nitrocellulose dehydration.
[3] Includes toilet preparations.
[4] Includes alcohol assigned to "mechanical processes" not otherwise defined.

Sodium Metaphosphate Allocations Revealed

Allocations of sodium metaphosphate from January 1 to June 30, 1944, based on chemical allocation records of the War Production Board, have been released by the Civilian Production Administration. Allocations were:—

	Pounds
Direct military[1]	1,096,000
Export	255,000
Other uses	19,149,000
Boiler-water treatment	11,785,000
Military equipment	1,146,000
Oil well drilling	903,000
Food and drugs	62,000
Miscellaneous uses and small orders	5,253,000
Total allocations	20,500,000

[1] End-use data not available.

WAA Offers Unfinished Photographic Paper Plant

OPD Washington Bureau

An unfinished, government-owned plant in Newton, N. J., designed for the manufacture of sensitive photographic paper by the Anken Film Company, is being offered for sale or lease by War Assets Administration. When construction was discontinued in September 1945, about 10 per cent of the work had been completed, all of it on the sub-structure and foundations.

Bids to buy or lease must be received in the WAA Regional Office, 67 Broad St., New York, before 3 P.M. (E.S.T.) December 2, 1946. Specifications for submittal of proposals may be obtained from any WAA Regional Office. Specific information is available at the New York Office.

American Cyanamid To Build in California

American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., has obtained Civilian Production Administration approval for construction of a group of factory buildings in Azusa, Cal. The project is expected to cost $112,300.

Ansul Chemical Offers New Fire Extinguisher

The fire extinguisher division of the Ansul Chemical Company, Marinette, Wis., is producing a new dry chemical fire extinguisher which the company claims has greatly increased fire-stopping power. Other important factors claimed are simplified and faster operation; quicker and easier on-the-spot recharge; greater heat-shielding protection for the operator, expert extinguishing by inexperienced operators and greater capacity without increased weight.

Monsanto Transfers Putzell

The Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, has transferred Edward J. Putzell, jr., assistant treasurer, to the legal department and appointed him assistant secretary. Mr. Putzell joined the firm last year as assistant treasurer and assistant to Dr. Charles A. Thomas, vice-president and reseach director.

Trade Briefs

Brown Instrument Company, Philadelphia, has developed a new signalling assembly and system which will sound an alarm when predetermined industrial processing temperatures, levels or pressures are reached.

National Foremen's Institute has named Thomas A. Knowlton to the labor and industrial relations counselling division. He was formerly director of the disputes division of the New York regional War Labor Board.

John Tregrar and John Najarian, manufacturers engaged in batik and hand painting of textiles, have purchased the two-story and basement factory at 6010 and 6012 Hudson avenue, West New York, N. J., through J. I. Kislak, Inc., for the production of hand-painted neckwear and umbrellas.

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BORIC ACID • BORAX

Carbon Tetrachloride • Titanium Tetrachloride
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APPROXIMATELY
13,450,000 POUNDS

F-S SMOKE is a solution consisting of sulfur trioxide (approximately 55% by weight) and chlorosulfonic acid. Upon exposure to moisture, the mixture forms a dense smoke.

This material is recommended chiefly as a raw material for processing and as such might be converted economically into the following chemicals:

(1) Chlorinated to yield chlorosulfuric acid.
(2) The sulfur trioxide can be distilled out to produce chlorosulfonic acid.
(3) It can be hydrolyzed to yield 66° BE or a low grade fertilizer sulfuric acid or 18° BE muriatic acid.
(4) By the addition of a corrosion inhibiting agent, the solution might be used as a pickling bath in iron and steel working plants, also in leaching ores.
(5) NOTE: This material is not recommended for sky writing because upon release in moist air it precipitates a sulfuric acid.

PACKAGING: The material is in steel drums which contain from 500 lbs. to 800 lbs. net.

MINIMUM QUANTITIES: One carload or the total regional inventory if less. Material is offered subject to the right of inspection by the prospective purchaser at its location. No warranty is made, either expressed or implied, except as to title. It is available for sale at the following War Assets Administration regional offices in these approximate quantities:

REGIONAL WAA OFFICE	POUNDS
Birmingham	4,373,764
Charlotte	167,250
Denver	52,920
Little Rock	1,519,879
Los Angeles	302,010
New York	403,220
Philadelphia	62,500
Richmond	2,913,038
St. Louis	147,200
Salt Lake City	2,571,092
San Francisco	119,103
Seattle	819,050

BIDS to purchase all or any part of the above material f.o.b. location will be

ACCEPTED UNTIL NOON, DECEMBER 16, 1946

by the regional offices having the inventory. War Assets Administration reserves the right to reject any or all bids; to make awards in whole or in part; or to extend the period of the sale. Material is subject to withdrawal prior to contract.

RESERVE FOR PRIORITY CLAIMANTS

This material is offered for sale in the following sequence as provided by law: (1) Certified Veterans of World War II; (2) Subsequent priority claimants in proper sequence; (3) Non-priority purchasers. Federal agencies have had opportunity to fulfill their needs. Veterans of World War II should apply to their nearest War Assets Administration certifying office for certification. The case number shown on the certification, the date of the certificate, and the location of the certifying office must be stated in a veteran's offer to purchase.

Mark your envelope
"OFFER TO PURCHASE F-S SMOKE"
Address it to the regional office having the inventory

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

834

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New York Imports

AMMONIA SULPHATE—560 bgs, Bradley & Baker, Liverpool
AMYL ALCOHOL—1 dm, G Kraus Bros & Co, London
ANGELICA ROOT—28 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Antwerp
ANISE OIL—13 dms, Geo Uhe & Co, Hongkong—5 dms, W J Bush & Co, Hongkong
ANISE, STAR—10 bls, Geo Uhe Co, Inc, Hongkong—100 bls, Wm M Allison & Co, Hongkong—84 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Hongkong—100 bls, Becker-Mayer Seed Co, Hongkong
ANTHRAQUINONE—13 dms, L & R Organic Product Co, Liverpool
ARABIC GUM—150 bgs, E Meer & Co, Khorromshahi
ARGOLS—2,477 bgs, Stauffer Chemical Co, Inc, Naples
ASAFETIDA GUM—145 bgs, E Meer & Co, Khorromshahi
ASBESTOS—1,600 bgs, Thermoid Co, Beira
ASPARAGUS ROOT—20 bls, Peek & Velsor, Antwerp
BALATA—40 blocks, Bank of London South America, Manaus—898 blocks, H A Astlett & Co, Manaus—20 bgs, H A Astlett & Co, Cristobal
BARBASCO ROOT—1,080 bls, H A Astlett & Co, Para—1,066 bls, Otis Astoria Corp, Para
BEES WAX—61 pkgs, L Luzzatte Co, Beira—15 bgs, Duncan, Fox & Co, Valparaiso—32 bls, Pan Oriental Trading Co, Khorromshahi
BILE—3 cks, East Asiatic Co, Santos
BUTTONLAC—200 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Calcutta—200 bgs, Cornelis & Suhr, Calcutta—200 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
CALENDULA FLOWERS—29 cs, Mombasa
CANARY SEED—677 bgs, A G Dunn, Buenos Aires—230 bgs, Stein Trading Co, Buenos Aires—231 bgs, Buenos Aires
CARNAUBA WAX—63 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Inc, Parnaiba—63 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Parnaiba
CASEIN—250 bgs, E Lang, Buenos Aires—833 bgs, Aralac, Inc, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—700 bls, Otto Gerdau Co, Hongkong—300 bls, International Credit Handel, Hongkong—250 bls, C T Wilson & Co, Hongkong—600 bls, Kane Importing Corp, Hongkong—200 bls, A G Dunn, Hongkong—500 bls, E Miltenberg, Inc, Hongkong—500 bls, Becker-Mayer Seed Co, Hongkong—500 bls, B C Ritchie & Co, Hongkong—300 bls, Van Norden & Archibald, Hongkong—600 bls, Herbert Parker, Hongkong
CASSIA OIL—3 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Hongkong
CASTOR BEANS—850 bgs, Brown Oil & Chemical Corp, Bahia—850 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Bahia—7,650 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bahia—1,650 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Maceio—1,000 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Parnaiba
CERAMIC COLORS—10 cs, J E Bernard & Co, Liverpool—1 cs, L Rensche, London
CHARCOAL—11 bgs, Trygvi Cotass, Stockholm
CHICLE GUM—30 cs, H A Astlett & Co, Manaus—30 cs, Earle Bros, Manaus—9 cs, Otis Astoria Corp, Manaus
CHROME ORE—750 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Masinloc
CINCHONA PRODUCTS—20 cs, Reconstruction Finance Corp, Rotterdam
CINNAMON—311 bls, A G Dunn, Colombo—50 bls, Max Van Pels, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—33 dms, Holland-Colombo Trading Society, Colombo
COBALT METAL—350 cks, African Metal Corp, Antwerp—Oxide, 215 cks, African Metal Corp, Antwerp
COCOABUTTER—417 bgs, Ernest Adler Co, Bahia—833 bls, Schwabach & Co, Bahia
CODLIVER OIL—334 bbls, Scott & Bowne, Oslo—5 dms, Aristo Oil Products Co, Oslo
COPAL GUM—64 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp, Manila—55 bgs, W H Scheel, Manila—70 bgs, Philipp Bros, Manila—125 bgs, Industrial Raw Material Corp, Manila
COQUIRANA GUM—211 bls, H A Astlett & Co, Manaus—80 cs, Earle Bros, Manaus
CORIANDER OIL—8 cs, W A Martin Co, Rotterdam
CORIANDER SEED—711 bgs, M J Golombeck, Buenos Aires—1,408 bgs, Louis Furth, Buenos Aires
CORN SYRUP—161 cks, E Long, Buenos Aires
CRESYLIC ACID—55 dms, Republic Chemical Co, Liverpool—100 dms, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp, Liverpool—1 pkg, G F Smith, Liverpool—100 dms, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp, Glasgow—100 dms, Glasgow
CUMIN SEED—33 bgs, W M Allison & Co, Cadiz—226 bgs, Iron Industries Corp, Khorromshahi—326 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Khorromshahi—172 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Khorromshahi—960 bgs, Fironz Co, Khorromshahi—270 bgs, Karachi
DANDELION ROOT—25 bls, Peek & Velsor, Antwerp
DEXTRIN—150 bgs, O Eisman, Rotterdam—50 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Rotterdam—100 bgs, Resatex Emulsion, Inc, Rotterdam—150 bgs, Twentsch Bank, Rotterdam
DIGITALIS SEED—2 cs, London
DIVI-DIVI—1,800 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Barranquilla
DOGGRASS ROOT—113 bls, S B Penick & Co, Antwerp
DYES, ANILIN—108 cks, Geigy Co, Antwerp—42 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre—9 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Havre
DYESTUFF—4 bbls, Nova Chemical Corp, Oslo
EUCALYPTUS OIL—10 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Sydney
FENNEL SEED—100 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co, Buenos Aires
FILTER PAPER—30 cs, H Reeve Angel & Co, London
FLEASEED HUSK—338 bgs, Karachi
GALANGA ROOT—100 bls, E Miltenberg, Inc, Hongkong
GALLNUTS—168 bgs, Zinsser & Co, Hongkong
GALLS—5 cks, Tupman, Thurlow & Co, Napier—2 dms, International Commercial Co, Adelaide—4 tros, Tupman, Thurlow & Co, Buenos Aires
GLUE—5 bbls, Adolf Feil Associates, Bergen—120 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Montevideo
GRAPHITE—671 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Mocanbique—1,000 bgs, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co, Colombo
GYPSUM—10,185 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Windsor—2,179 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Walton
HENNA LEAVES—42 bls, S B Penick & Co, Alexandria
HIDE CUTTINGS—156 bgs, Alfred Bloch & Co, Liverpool
IPECAC ROOT—25 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Barranquilla—6 bgs, Mecke & Co, Cartagena—8 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Corinto
IRISHMOSS—140 bls, Jacques Wolf & Co, Havre—117 bls, Kim Ko Corp, Havre
IRON OXIDE—2 cks, C B Chrystal & Co, Liverpool—250 bbls, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Malaga—122 bbls, C K Williams & Co, Malaga—156 bbls, Reichard Coulston, Inc, Malaga—150 bbls, J Lee Smith & Co, Malaga—125 bbls, Witco Chemical Co, Malaga
IVY, GROUND—17 bls, Peek & Velsor, Antwerp
JABORANDI LEAVES—163 bls, National City Bank, Parnaiba
LAUREL LEAVES—428 bls, M J Golombeck, Izmir—180 bls, M J Golombeck, Lisbon
LAVENDER FLOWERS—10 bgs, J Ciavani, Naples
LEMONGRASS OIL—60 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Cochin—12 dms, P R Dreyer, Cochin—12 dms, Stein, Hall & Co, Cochin—6 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna, Cochin
LEMON & ORANGE PEEL—150 cs, Al Tray Co, Buenos Aires
LICORICE ROOT—50 bls, Universal Foreign Trading Co, Lattakia
LIVERMEAL—976 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Napier—631 bgs, Lyttleton
LOCUST BEAN GUM—200 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Liverpool—100 bgs, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co, Liverpool—200 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Rotterdam
MAGNESIA CARBONATE—2 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Liverpool—400 bgs, Schofield, Donald Co, Liverpool
MATE—50 crates, J Victor & Co, Buenos Aires
MENTHOL—10 cs, Kachurin Drug Co, Shanghai—10 cs, Corn Exchange Bank, Shanghai—50 cs, B C Ritchie & Co, Shanghai—20 cs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Shanghai—50 cs, Geismar & Co, Santos
MICA—680 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Calcutta—471 cs, National City Bank, Calcutta—459 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Corp, Calcutta—273 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co, Calcutta—72 cs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Calcutta—327 cs, J F Garneau Co, Calcutta—34 cs, W Brand & Co, Calcutta—169 cs, Otto Gerdau Co, Calcutta—37 cs, Cornelis & Suhr, Calcutta
MUSTARD DROSS—720 bgs, Atlantis Sales Corp, London
MUSTARD SEED—25 bgs, Cornelli Seed Co, Rotterdam
NUX VOMICA SEED—227 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Calcutta
OAK MOSS—100 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Alicante
OLIVE OIL—183 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Beirut—53 dms, Eastern Commercial Agency, Beirut—115 dms, J Rothschild & Co, Genoa—100 dms, F H Leggett & Co, Genoa—176 dms, Filippone & Co, Genoa—37 dms, J Victory & Co, Tarragona—68 dms, Nordport Trading Co, Tarragona—91 dms, Uddo Taormina Co, Tarragona—79 dms, American Vendor, Inc, Tarragona—62 dms, M Lakas Corp, Tarragona—30 dms, B Filippone & Co, Tarragona—252 dms, Sterling National Bank, Malaga—254 dms, Chase National Bank, Malaga—203 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Malaga—98 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Malaga

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PATCHOULI OIL—1 dm, Van Ameringen-Haebler, Mombasa
PEATMOSS—300 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Rotterdam—300 bls, Halfmoon Mfg Trading Co, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—336 bgs, J W Phyfe Co, Rotterdam—White, 447 bgs, Catz American Co, Rotterdam
PERILLA GUM—87 cs, Chicle Development Co, Barranquilla—99 pkgs, H A Astlett & Co, Cartagena—19 bgs, H A Astlett & Co, Cristobal
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 220,865 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Cartagena—120,907 bbls, Imperial Oil Co, Porto La Cruz—75,460 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Tampico—110,498 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Las Piedras
POPPYSEED—250 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam—300 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
POTASH CHLORATE—2 dms, International Selling Corp, Havre
POTASH CHROME ALUM—9 cks, National Bank New York, Liverpool
POTASH HYDROXIDE—10 cs, Bergstrom Trading Co, Gothenberg
POTATO DEXTRIN—650 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Rotterdam
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—1,459 bls, Reconstruction Finance, Dar-Es-Salaam—1,053 bls, Mombasa
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—6,050 bgs, International Product Corp, Buenos Aires
RADIUM—2 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RESIN MUCUGE—32 bgs, 1 cs, Herman Weber & Co, Bahia
RHUBARB—8 cs, American Fur Eastern Syndicate, Shanghai—24 cs, S B Penick & Co, Shanghai—8 cs, Max Van Pels, Shanghai—4 cs, Yangtze Trading Corp, Shanghai
ROSE BUDS—110 bgs, Pan Trading Orient Co, Kharromshahi
ROSEMARY LEAVES—200 bls, Kachurin Drug Co, Lisbon
ROSEWOOD OIL—6 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Itacoatiara—6 dms, Atlanta Trading Co, Manaus—3 dms, Lautier Fils, Inc, Manaus—6 dms, Geo Lueders & Co, Manaus—13 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Manaus—6 dms, A Chiris Co, Manaus
SACCHARIN—4 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Antwerp
SADDLE SOAP—1.2 ctns, J J Gavin & Co, London
SANDALWOOD OIL—10 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Liverpool
SEEDLAC—1,750 bgs, Cornelis & Suhr, Calcutta—300 bgs, G H Dockstader, Calcutta—250 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
SHELLAC—600 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta—570 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta—950 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Calcutta—150 bgs, Paul & Stein Bros, Calcutta—225 bgs, G H Dockstader, Calcutta—550 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
SODA CARBONATE—500 bgs, Yardley & Co, Liverpool
SODA HYDROXIDE—60 cs, Bergstrom Trading Co, Liverpool
SORVA GUM—178 cs, H A Astlett & Co, Manaus—365 cs, Otis Astoria Corp, Manaus
SPINAL CORD—107 cks, Ciba Pharmaceutical Product, Inc, Buenos Aires
STORAX—124 cs, S B Penick & Co, Cadiz
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,668 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Parnaibo—4,167 bgs, Morningstar, Nicol, Inc, Parnaibo—15,618 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Itajahy—12,958 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajahy—7,250 bgs, Geismar & Co, Santos
TEAWASTE—1,400 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works, Colombo
THEOBROMINE—24 bbls, Maltbie Chemical Co, Santos
TIMBO ROOT—86 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, Manaus
TOLU BALSAM—25 cs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Barranquilla—50 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Barranquilla—10 cs, Chase National Bank, Barranquilla
TRAGACANTH GUM—2 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Cadiz—66 cs, Okupf, Ermann & Son, Kharromshahi—131 bgs, Al Fuchs Co, Kharromshahi—50 cs, Iranian Gum Tragacanth Export Co, Khorromshahi—724 bgs, Khosrovschahi & Co, Khorromshahi—598 bgs, D S Bahary & Co, Khorromshahi—1,596 bgs, M N Stakkak & Co, Khorromshahi—39 bgs, E Somekh, Khorromshahi—3 cs, A Elafopulo, Izmir—6,174 bgs, E Meer & Co, Khorromshahi
TUNG OIL—54 dms, East Asiatic Co, Hongkong—341 tons, Universal Trading Corp, Shanghai
VALERIAN ROOT—26 bgs, Karachi
VALEX—1,053 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir
VALONIA—4,960 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir—750 bgs, Vermilye Co, Izmir
VEGETABLE WAX—100 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Valparaiso
WATTLE BARK EXTRACT—3,035 bgs, Mombasa
WHITING—1,200 bgs, Nicolas H Weitzner, Antwerp
WOLFRAM ORE—200 bgs, Brown Bros-Harrimann Co, Hongkong
WOOL GREASE—15 bgs, Liverpool
YACCA GUM—150 bgs, G H Linck, Inc, Adelaide—750 bgs, Colony Import & Export Co, Adelaide

Baltimore

BONES—2,218 bgs, Montevideo—11,059 bgs, Buenos Aires
CHROME ORE—2,012 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Lourenco Marques
COPRA—1,011 tons, Davao
ETHYL ALCOHOL—1,264,939 gls, U S Industrial Alcohol Co, Havana
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—73,758 bbls, Pan American Refining Corp, Tampico—92,309 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Las Piedras
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—10,409 bgs, Buenos Aires

Boston

BONES—1,433 bgs, Eastman Gelatine Co, Buenos Aires—296 bgs, Armour & Co, Montevideo
GAMMEXANE DUST—7 dms, Fahey Drug Corp, Liverpool
GLUESTOCK—80 bdls, 38 rolls, J Garvers & Co, Barranquilla—771 rolls, H Remis & Co, Barranquilla
LINSEED OIL—5 dms, A Watson, Montevideo
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—9,770 bgs, International Product Corp, Buenos Aires
TEXTILE GUM—60 cks, J P Marston Co, Liverpool

Chicago

BILE—27 cks, J E Bernard & Co, Buenos Aires
HOOF MEAL—1,118 bgs, International Commercial Co, Montevideo
MANIOC MEAL—834 bgs, Charles Eckstein, Parnaiba

Detroit

IPECAC ROOT—22 bgs, Parke Davis & Co, Port Limon

Norfolk

MICA SCRAP—17 bgs, Asheville Mica Co, Calcutta

Philadelphia

BONES—663 bgs, Armour & Co, Montevideo
CHROME ORE—2,011 tons, A J Lavino & Co, Beira
GLYCERIN—60 dms, Judson Sheldon Corp, Lisbon—112 dms, Benmont Papers, Inc, Montevideo
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Pettinos, Inc, Colombo
OLIVE OIL—326 dms, C F Simonins Sons, Tarragona

San Francisco

CINNAMON—111 bls, Bengor Co, Colombo—356 bls, Willits & Co, Colombo
COPRA CAKE—4,293 bgs, Golden Eagle Milling Co, Manila
TUNG OIL—435 tons, 1,076 bbls, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Shanghai

St. Louis

COCOA RESIDUE—8,009 bgs, Monsanto Chemical Co, Hull
CRESYLIC ACID—711 dms, Monsanto Chemical Co, Liverpool

Washington

CAMPHOR TABLETS, REFINED—300 cs, United States Commercial Co, Shanghai
MENTHOL—141 cs, United States Commercial Co, Shanghai

Wilmington

PALUDRINX HYDROCHLORIDE—1 cs, E I du Pont de Nemours & Co, Liverpool

Trade Briefs

Ralph W. Bircher has been named manager of the new district office in Rochester, N. Y., of the Department of Commerce.

Interchemical Corporation, New York, has decentralized its advertising and sales promotion activities so as to make them divisional responsibilities.

B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron Ohio, has elected Herman V. Gaertner, assistant treasurer, to the post of controller. He will succeed T. B. Tomkinson, who will retire December 31.

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Textile Research Theme Of Institute's Meeting

The first annual meeting of the Textile Research Institute to deal entirely with the textile industry's production progress through research was held in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 8. H. Wickliffe Rose, chairman of the institute's board of directors, was honorary chairman.

The subjects of the speakers, the model demonstrations and textile exhibits were concise and definite examples of aiding production in textile mills through research. Every textile fiber and every branch of the textile industry was well represented in the overflow audience of more than 500.

Lewis Sanders, president of the institute, in presenting his annual report of its activities, stated that the research program of the institute, as approved by its research advisory committee, constitutes definitely integrated research having clearcut objectives which are, principally, the development of certain basic data essential as a foundation for continuing special research and which has long been needed; the development of the research on warp sizing and other sizing on which the institute has already done substantial and valuable research, and the development of some special lines of research having more immediate practical relations to current mill operations.

In addition to its general research program, he said, the institute is now prepared to encourage and undertake the setting up of special research projects on matters of interest to groups of member mills, to be financed by them, and the information to remain their property for an agreed period of time before being published. This phase of institute research is subordinate to and must always be kept in proper relation to the basic research program conducted for the benefit of all members by the institute, Mr. Sanders declared.

Industrial Grain Products Ltd. Formed

The formation of Industrial Grain Products Ltd., in association with the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, with offices in London, Ontario, has been announced. The new company will manufacture wheat starch and gluten products, all the end product derivitives of starch and gluten, and many new types of processed cereal products.

A. E. Poole, vice-president and managing director of Poole Adhesives Ltd., has been appointed president and managing director, and Poole Adhesives has been named sole selling agent for the new company. Chris A. McDonald has been named sales manager of the Poole concern.

Trade Briefs

Textile Technology Institute has added to its staff Dr. Edwin J. Bernet, formerly with the Naval Research Laboratory.

Ayerst, McKenna & Harrison, a division of American Home Products Corporation and manufacturer of hormones, vitamins and other pharmaceuticals, has named Breese, Enloe & Elliott-Smith, Inc., as its agents for professional advertising.

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LOCKPORT, NEW YORK

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MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA
270 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N.Y.

Textile and Leather Chemicals

Active consuming inquiry continued for sizing materials last week for prompt and nearby requirements. Business of good volume was reported for domestic starches, while interest in imported materials was still light because of high prevailing prices. Recent reductions in domestic corn dextrin and starch prices have brought these markets below tapioca flour and potato dextrin from abroad, which resulted in the withdrawal of buying interest for these materials by domestic users. This has caused the Brazilian market to become easier and prices of tapioca flour shipments to decline of late under increased offerings. Bulk of trading was reported for the lower types of tapioca flour. Demand for potato starch continued active and, with production sold up for the next two months, interest was increased for January shipment.

Since the removal of price controls on hides a week ago, tanners showed more interest in replacements of tanning materials for early next year requirements. Trading, however, continued slow last week as tanners' inventories for most materials were said to be heavy. Trading in hides was reported extremely light owing to prevailing higher prices. No substantial increase in buying was expected to materialize until large packers release stocks of hides to stabilize the market. Reports from the Argentine indicated a firmer hide market and prices there were advanced, reflecting the increase in domestic hides. There was considerable resistance by tanners and other buyers to trade at present unsettled conditions in the hide market.

Chemicals

Alumina, Acetate—Market remains firm with demand active and supplies limited. Production was reported appreciably reduced by the scarcity of basic chemicals. Prices were strong.

Bichromates—Firm conditions continued to feature this market. Production was reported slightly off owing to the difficulty of obtaining soda ash. Demand against contracts was active and resale material was scarce. Export inquiry continued keen.

Soda, Acetate — Demand exceeded the supply and the market continued strong. Scarcity of soda ash has affected the output. Prices were unchanged and firm.

Soda, Hydrosulphite — Steady demand absorbed the bulk of production against orders. Difficulty of getting soda ash has reduced the production. Market was firm at former levels.

Chrome Acetate—Prices of chrome acetate solution were firmer. Solution, 7½ percent, was quoted at 8¼c. and 8½ percent at 8¾c. per pound, in barrels and cases. Dry, powdered, was unchanged at 30c. to 34c. per pound, barrels, works, depending upon quantity.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood—Price controls on livestock slaughter byproducts for uses in chemicals, drugs and other materials were removed by OPA, effective October 28. Demand for albumen and soluble dried blood continued active, and was reported in excess of supplies. The higher cost of livestock has already been reflected in many byproducts.

Albumen, Egg — Improved demand for immediate delivery reduced supplies here and gave the market a firmer tone. Trading was reported as moderate. Prices were maintained at former levels.

Corn Sugar—Processors announced lower prices as a result of cheaper corn. Chipped tanners sugar was quoted at $4.866 per 100 pounds, bags; barrels at $4.909, carlots, New York.

Dextrin, Corn—Trend of prices of late has been downward, in sympathy with the lower cost of corn. Consuming demand continued excellent and processors reported production readily taken against standing orders. British gum was reduced to $6.201 per 100 pounds in paper bags, carlots; canary, $5.941; dark, $6.041; white, $5.791, same basis, New York delivery.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Egg yolk, 5c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Corn, dextrin, 45c. per 100 lbs.
Corn sugar, chipped, tanners, 35c. per 100 lbs.
Cornstarch, 45c. per 100 lbs.
Cornstarch, powd., 49c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
299.6	295.8	296.0	303.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Less than carlots were 10c. per 100 pounds higher.

Dextrin Potato—Arrivals from Rotterdam totaled 1,100 bags at New York, last week, for delivery against recent purchases. Prices on the spot were quoted nominally at 10c. to 11c. per pound, according to quantity.

Egg, Yolk—Active demand and light supplies strengthened the market and quotations were advanced about 5c. per pound for spot stocks. Some sellers were sold up and unable to offer for immediate delivery. Prices were higher at $1.15 to $1.22 per pound, according to quantity.

Starch, Corn—Steady consuming demand continued to take the production on current orders. Surplus stocks was reported scanty. Lower prices for corn were reflected in the quotations for derivatives, which were further reduced by processors. Pearl was quoted at $4.671 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, and powdered at $4.781 per 100 pounds, New York delivery.

Starch, Potato—Buying interest continued active last week, but trading was reported limited, owing to the scarcity of offerings. Producers were said to be sold up for the balance of the year. Interest in January shipment also was more active. Market was firm at current prices.

Tapioca Flour—Further reductions in quotations of cornstarch and dextrin continued to affect trading in tapioca flour. The Brazilian market was reported easy, with sellers offering more freely at 5½c. to 10¼c. per pound, f.o.b. Brazil, depending upon quality. Prices for shipment have been gradually easing, but consumers consider them still too high in comparison with domestic starches. Resale lots of Brazilian material on the spot were recently sold at about 12c. per pound for high grade quality.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Supplies were reported liberal, but demand was reported light owing to reduced tanning operations, which were expected to improve as soon as hides reach tanners. Prices of extract were steady and unchanged.

Divi-Divi—While inquiry was slow, shipments from abroad were well held at current quotations. Arrivals were reported at 1,800 bags at New York last week for delivery on prior orders.

Nutgalls—Imports have increased of late and prices were lower for spot material. Arrivals totaled 168 bags at New York last week and were delivered to users on former contracts.

Quebracho Extract — Arrivals were reported at 26,220 bags at several Atlantic ports last week. This material was booked for shipment months ago for delivery to tanners. The trade still awaited official announcement of the prices and terms for exports of extract from the Argentine, which have held trading during the past few weeks.

Spruce Extract—Higher prices were announced last week. Extract was advanced ¼c. to 1¾c. per pound, in tankcars, f.o.b. works, and powdered extract, ¾c. to 5¼c. per pound carlots and 5½c. for lesser quantities, same basis.

Tara Powder—Business was reported slow last week. Offerings, also were limited and well held at primary sources. Recent arrivals totaled 140 bags for delivery on former contracts.

Valonia—There's little doing in this market last week. Offerings for shipment were quoted higher, but tanners showed little interest.

Wattle Extract—Trading continued at a standstill last week, owing to the lack of offerings from Africa. Consuming inquiry was active, with tanners reported in the market for replacements.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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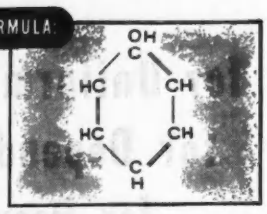
ALBUMENS

PHENOL

DEFINITION: Phenol is a weak acid derived from benzene through the replacement of one hydrogen atom of benzene by the hydroxyl group. It is the simplest member of one of the most important groups of compounds in organic chemistry. Also known as hydroxybenzene, and carbolic acid.

HISTORY: Phenol was discovered in coal-tar by Runge in 1834; Laurent first obtained it in pure crystalline condition in 1841 and named it phenic acid.

FORMULA:



SOURCES: The first commercial source was that fraction of coal-tar which distills approximately from 160°-220°C. This is still an important source but the largest portion of U. S. production is now made synthetically from benzene. Also found in nature as a degradation product of proteins. The proportion of phenol in coal-tar ranges from 0.1% to 1.0%.

CHARACTERISTICS: Chemically pure phenol forms clear, hygroscopic needle-like crystals having a sweet odor. If even slightly impure it assumes a pink color. It dissolves in water and most organic solvents. It is strongly caustic to the skin.

USES: Phenol is used in the manufacture of dyestuffs; in mixtures with cresol for refining lubricating oils; for manufacture of picric acid and other chemicals; also in preparation of medicinal products. Principal use is in phenol-formaldehyde resins for plastics, molding compounds and other synthetic resins.

GRADES: U.S.P. (Natural and Synthetic), pure white crystalline with 40°C minimum m.p.; Technical—90-92% phenol, minimum m.p. 36°C; Technical—82-84% phenol, minimum m.p. 30.5°C. All grades also sold in liquid form containing 8-15% water.

This is one of a series of advertisements presenting information on basic coal-tar chemicals.

THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

Barrett

The Barrett Company, Ltd., 5551 St. Hubert Street, Montreal, Que.

Coaltar Chemicals

Steel production last week increased to 91.1 percent of capacity, the highest scheduled rate in seventeen months. The improvement was attributed to a slight increase in the supply of scrap, stability in labor conditions and the removal of other retarding influences. There was scarcely any change in buying conditions surrounding the market for basic coaltar chemicals. Three products were available for prompt shipment—benzol, toluol and xylol—but the only one that could be described as in free supply was toluol. The rapid absorption of the output of coaltar, creosote oil and cresylic acid was responsible for the maintenance of tight markets. The flow of crude naphthalene to the manufacturers of phthalic anhydride was not enough to permit any expansion of output of the intermediate. Phenol is said to be sold ahead well into next year, with only an occasional resale lot reaching the open market. Pyridin was exceedingly short, with stocks of the refined grades at a very low level.

Anilin oil, while not in free supply, appeared to hold a better position than most of the other intermediates. One of the major producers of paradichlorobenzene has advanced the price 1½c. a pound. The stringency in basic products is keeping production of dyestuffs down and this is true also of most of the hydrogenated solvents.

Steel operations for the week beginning November 4 were scheduled at 91.1 percent of ingot capacity, compared with 89.4 percent in the preceding week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago the indicated rate was 90.4 percent. The present schedule is equivalent to the production of 1,605,500 net tons of ingots and castings, compared with 1,591,400 tons for the preceding week and 1,410,400 tons for the corresponding week in 1945.

Production and supply figures given below, unless otherwise designated, are for coke-oven byproducts from the Bureau of Mines.

Basic Products

Benzol—This market has not been far off balance during the past week. Short stocks appeared occasionally but, as a rule, buyers were able to secure prompt shipments. At the close there was a leaning toward the tight side but this was not pronounced. Production of the motor grade declined 10.8 percent in September to 2,873,508 gallons, against 3,220,789 gallons in August. Nitration was up slightly to 3,451,343 gallons, compared with 3,391,548 gallons in August. Industrial pure was up 7.9 percent to 7,656,152 gallons, against 7,098,465 gallons in August and production of all other grades amounted to 138,847 gallons in September, and 127,847 gallons in the preceding month. Stocks at the close of September were 1,075,014 gallons of motor, against 1,323,556 gallons at the end of August, a decline of 18.8 percent. Supplies of nitration were 1,880,874 gallons on September 30, compared with 1,654,507 gallons on August 31, up 13.7 percent. Stocks of industrial pure amounted to 3,728,059 gallons, against 3,346,585 gallons at the close of the preceding month, an increase of 11.4 percent. All other grades registered 104,706 gallons on September 30, compared with 95,949 gallons at the end of August, an increase of 9.1 percent.

Coaltar — Consuming demand has absorbed production rapidly and the market retained the same tight supply condition recently noted. Production of crude coaltar in September was 59,164,499 gallons, compared with 61,077,267 gallons in August. Stocks at the close of September were off 4.2 percent at 25,986,011 gallons, against 27,136,914 gallons on August 31.

Creosote Oil — Production dropped 7.6 percent in September to 2,765,474 gallons, compared with 2,991,576 gallons in the preceding month. Stocks at the close of September amounted to 792,123 gallons, against 1,014,590 gallons on August 31, a decrease of 21.9 percent. Current market supply position remained definitely tight.

Cresylic Acid—No material change in the market condition could be noted. Consuming demand kept far enough ahead of the available supply to maintain the former tight situation. Imports last week were larger and included 1,166 drums from Liverpool and Glasgow.

Naphthalene — Output of crude naphthalene in September was off 3 percent at 7,537,392 pounds, compared with 7,771,396 pounds in August. Production from January through September registered 48,818,438 pounds, against 68,025,100 pounds for the corresponding period in 1945. Demand has kept at a level above production, the call from the manufacturers of phthalic anhydride being exceedingly heavy. Refined stocks continued short of current demand also.

Phenol—While it is expected that production of phenol will gradually increase by the restoration of a major synthetic plant to normal activities, there was no sign of easement in the market's supply condition. According to trade reports, there are enough backlog orders to consume production over a greater part of 1947. Through a typographical error the inside price for tankcars of U.S.P. was given at 10½c. a pound in our previous report. This should have been 10c., with a range to 11¾c.

Toluol—Available stocks are meeting consuming demand without difficulty. Output of nitration grade in September amounted to 1,191,273 gallons, against 953.747 gallons in August, an increase of 24.9 percent. Production of industrial pure was 211,494 gallons in September, compared with 232,475 gallons in the preceding month, a decline of 9 percent. Output of all other grades was 69,622 gallons in September, against 69.491 gallons in August, an increase of 2 percent. Stocks of nitration were up 5 percent at 2,608,155 gallons on September 30, against 2,484,787 gallons on August 31. Supplies of industrial pure were 284.047 gallons at the close of September, against 305,925 gallons on August 31, down 7.2 percent. Stocks of all other grades were 66,664 gallons at the end of September, compared with 65,774 gallons at the end of the preceding month, down 1.4 percent.

Xylol—Aside from an occasional tight spot, the supply of xylol has been equal to demand. Production of all grades in September was 574,635 gallons, compared with 598,843 gallons in August, a decline of 4 percent. Stocks at the close of September were 557,300 gallons, against 535,067 gallons at the end of the preceding month.

Chicago, Nov. 8.—Buying of coal tar bases was moderately active. Call for material was good, while there was an indication that supplies of benzol and allied materials were a little more generous. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, pure, in tankcars, freight allowed 15c. per gallon; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 29c.; industrial xylol, same basis, 22c.; 2-degree toluol, same basis, 22c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 22c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
128.4	128.4	128.2	127.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended November 1 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquor NH_3	lbs.	1,019,160
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	26,390,880
Benzol	gals.	3,325,680
Coaltar	gals.	12,337,200
Creosote oil	gals.	686,592
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,630,656
Phenol	lbs.	198,104
Toluol	gals.	665,136
Xylol	gals.	150,192

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

KOPPERS

Tar Acids

Tar Acids are extracted from coal tar from byproduct coke oven plants.

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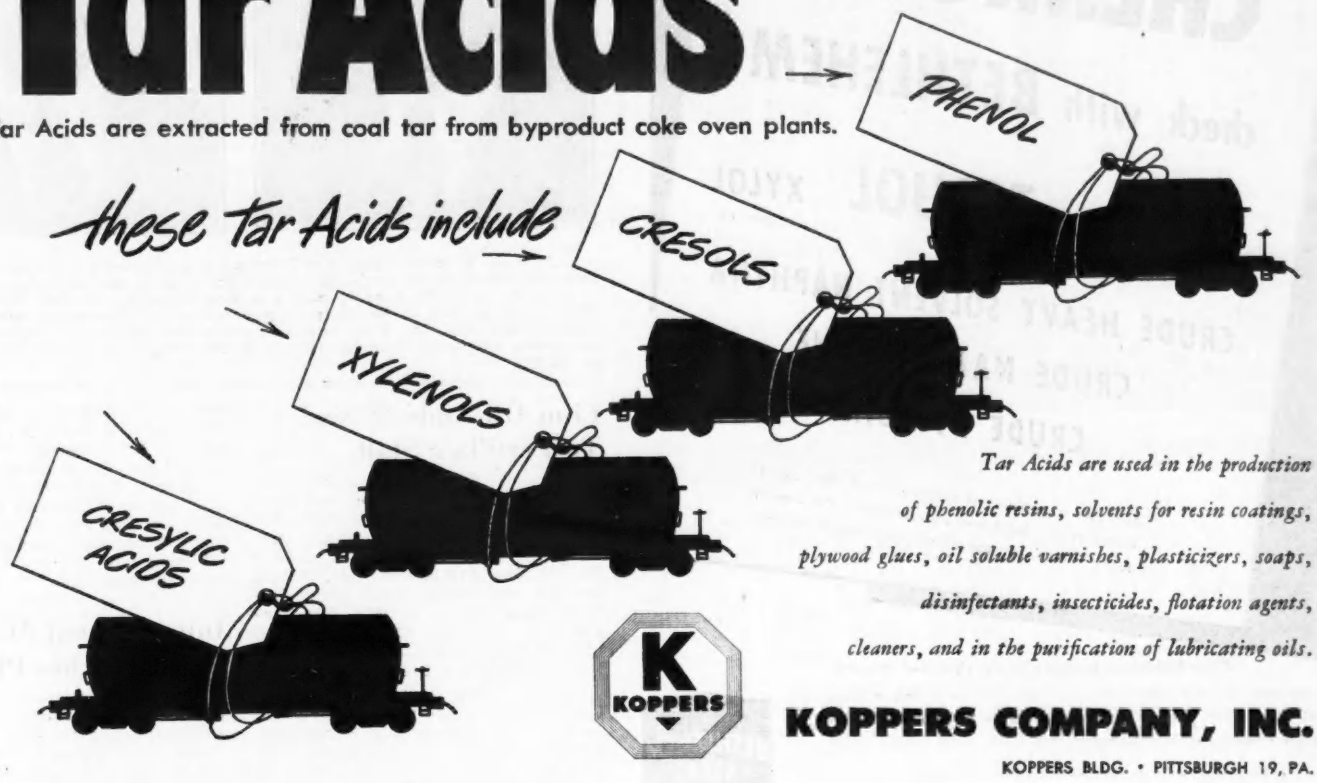

Tar Acids are used in the production of phenolic resins, solvents for resin coatings, plywood glues, oil soluble varnishes, plasticizers, soaps, disinfectants, insecticides, flotation agents, cleaners, and in the purification of lubricating oils.

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Hydrogenated Solvents

Buying interest has continued to show gradual expansion for both cyclohexanone and cyclohexanol. The resin industry has probably been the largest buyer but both have splendid solvent properties and are effective blending agents for various products. The shortage of phenol has slowed down production of cyclohexanol and output of cyclohexanone has been correspondingly affected. There appeared to be enough cyclohexane around as this material is hydrogenated benzol.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic—Production is finding an active outlet to contract account consumers in the dyestuff, intermediate and synthetic resin industries. The rapid distribution of output has checked the building up of reserve stocks and the market supply position has continued definitely tight.

Cleve's—Shipments to established consumers in the dyestuff trade have accounted for about all the production of this acid. There was no indication of easement in stocks available.

Fumaric—Active extent of demand, mostly for plastics, synthetic resins and chemicals has overtaxed production and held the supply situation exceedingly tight.

Maleic—Continued in heavy demand for use in synthetic resins, plastics and protective coatings. Current production is reported overtaxed with the supply position definitely tight.

Picric—Although demand for explosive use has relaxed, an increased demand is reported for chemicals and dyestuffs and various other industrial requirements. It is stated that the call for use in chloropicrin has increased owing to the year around consumption of this product as an insecticide.

Other Intermediates

Anilin—Prompt shipments continued obtainable in limited quantities for domestic use. This material is essential to the production of a number of intermediates and dyestuffs and aside from a gradual increase in production, the market has never been in free supply so far this year.

Anthracene—Market firm and in short supply with demand active for alizarine and anilin dyestuffs as well as for a rather broad variety of miscellaneous products.

Anthraquinone—More demand than available stocks at present. Production reported insufficient to meet essential requirements.

Betanaphthol—Stringency in basic products has kept production down and at a level insufficient to meet consuming demand.

Diphenylamine—Stocks have remained at a low level, too low to accommodate consuming requirements promptly. Stringency in phenol has kept production down.

Phthalic Anhydride—Producers of this material have been unable to secure enough crude naphthalene to increase their output. Demand has been gaining through the constant increase in the consumption of synthetic resins and other finishes of the enamel type. The urgent call from these industries has put a limit on the amount of the anhydride available for the manufacture of anthraquinone dyes.

Coaltar Colors

No improvement could be noted in the supply conditions of most of the basic materials essential to the production of coaltar colors and output has been slow in revealing any appreciable expansion. About the only crude product to show better distribution was anilin and this is directly due to the situation in benzol. Stocks of naphthalene, phenol and many industrial chemicals required in the manufacture of dyestuffs have remained in exceedingly limited supply. Demand was reported active both for home and export consumption.

Rosenthal-Bercow Co. Formed

H. H. Rosenthal Company, New York, manufacturer of fine and heavy chemicals, has announced the formation of a new corporation, Rosenthal-Bercow Company, which will retain the management and personnel of the former firm.

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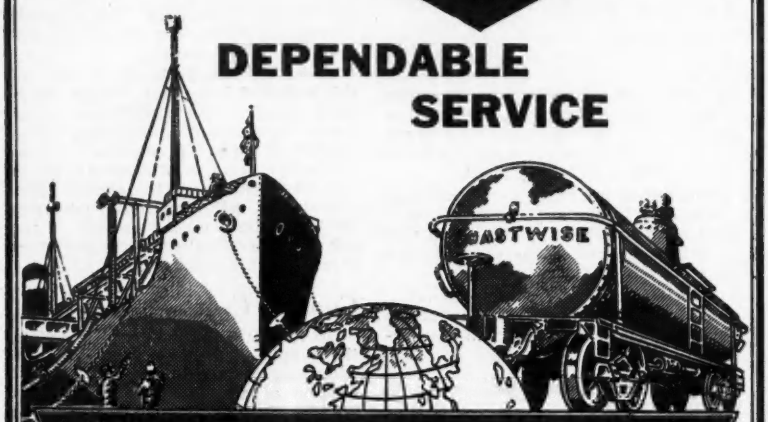

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Grasselli Sales Representatives

Clarence A. Falk (left) and Thomas J. Desmond have been appointed as sales representatives for acids, chemicals, insecticides and agricultural products by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. They will make their headquarters in Minneapolis and travel in Minnesota, upper Wisconsin and the Dakotas. Mr. Falk has been associated with the company's Grasselli chemicals department since 1926, and Mr. Desmond joined the department in 1935.

Lion Oil Adds O'Neal To Fertilizer Staff

James C. O'Neal, of Shreveport, La., has been named sales representative of the chemical division of Lion Oil Company, with the territory covering the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma. Mr. O'Neal, for the past twenty-three years, has been associated with the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation and until recently was district manager of that company for the same territory.

As sales representative for Lion Oil Company, he will continue to make his headquarters in Shreveport. In that capacity he will work with fertilizer manufacturers or mixers in the distribution of ammonium nitrate fertilizer.

Daughtridge du Pont Nitrogen Products Head

J. H. Daughtridge, formerly sales manager of the special products section, has been appointed sales manager of the nitrogen products section of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. Mr. Daughtridge succeeds E. A. Hedin.

J. R. Williams, who has been assistant sales manager of the special products section, will succeed Daughtridge as sales manager there.

Dr. W. W. Beck has been appointed manager of the technical service section, succeeding Dr. H. R. Dittmar, who recently became assistant director of sales of the ammonia department.

Carbide & Carbon Names Canadian Manager

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals, Ltd., Toronto, is now handling the marketing in the Dominion of Canada of the synthetic organic chemicals produced by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, New York. Both companies are units of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation of New York. A new sales office was opened at 159 Bay street, Toronto, recently, and George D. Garrett, jr., has been appointed sales manager of the Chemicals Division of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals, Ltd. Warehouse stocks are maintained in Toronto and Montreal, and, as business developments demand, warehouse service will be established in other industrial areas throughout Canada.

International Minerals Plans Florida Plant

The International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago, has completed negotiations for the purchase of ten acres of industrial property in Pensacola, Fla., upon which it expects to begin construction shortly of a fertilizer plant.

For the past twelve years the company has been using leased facilities in which it has been conducting its manufacturing operations. The new building is expected to be completed by June, 1947. It will be capable of producing 20,000 tons of mixed fertilizer annually.

Monsanto Names Baugh To Detroit Sales Staff

The Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, has announced the appointment of Robert H. Baugh as assistant branch manager of its Detroit sales district for the company's phosphate division. Mr. Baugh has been a resident sales representative for Monsanto in Cleveland.

Trade Briefs

Davison Chemical Corporation, stockholders at the ansual meeting in Baltimore reelected R. A. Lockwood and Edwin F. A. Morgan to serve an additional four years on the board.

A. R. Maas Chemical Company, South Gate, Calif., has been granted permission to erect an industrial building in that city at a cost of $10,000.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Inquiry has continued to exceed the supply of most of the agricultural chemicals and affiliated products and short stocks have predominated in practically every distributing quarter. The market situation has been a sellers' affair for many months and there is no immediate sign that conditions are about to change. It is stated that heavy exports of ammonia nitrate have cut the domestic supply and shifted the demand to ammonia sulphate and other nitrogenates, thereby adding considerable pressure to an already overtaxed output. Superphosphate remained heavily under contract and there is more demand for potash than can be allocated. Importations of soda nitrate are expected to increase in the near future but at present the market supply position is tight. Calcium cyanamide imports were larger during the first seven months of the year at 77,798 tons, compared with 63,902 tons for the same time in 1945.

Regarding the various organics, current production is far short of demand. There has not been much fish meal offered of late but prices are substantially higher. Feeders have taken dried blood and tankage and have lifted the market to a level that is out of reach for the fertilizer trade, an advance of 50c. a unit ton being recorded last week. No castor pomace was offered and the trade is looking for an adjustment in the ceiling price. The insecticide chemicals are generally firm with some showing a tendency to advance. Higher prices have been named by certain producers of calcium arsenate and lead arsenate for immediate shipment, while one major producer of paradichlorobenzene has advanced the price 1½c. per pound for contracts.

Nitrogenates

Dried Blood—Higher prices were established for this material. Offerings were not large but feeders paid $10.50 per unit ton to secure stock.

Fish Meal—Higher prices were named both here and in the West. Production in the Northwest was reported unsatisfactory this season, while in Southern California output was very satisfactory. According to Los Angeles reports, sales of sardine meal have been made at $184.20 per ton for 67 percent protein, f.o.b. production plant. There was very little menhaden meal for sale in the East. Suppliers named $155 to $165 per ton in bags for 60 to 65 percent Eastern works. Fish scrap was quoted at $140 to $150 for dried 60 percent bulk East Coast points.

Hoof Meal—Sales of imported hoof meal were reported at $9.25 per unit ton. The market for domestic stock has been relieved of price control and appeared to be below this level at Chicago, although the absence of trading kept prices in a nominal condition. Importations of 1,118 bags from Montevideo were recorded last week.

Soda Nitrate—Short stocks held the market in a tight supply condition, with inquiry showing a tendency to expand. Stringency in basic materials has kept domestic production down. Importations covering January through July were 443,847 tons, compared with 699,377 tons for the same period in 1945. Los Angeles reports stocks exceedingly low.

Tankage — Feeding grade sold at higher prices in a relatively quiet market. Packers have not been able to process much material to date. Occasional sales of domestic stock were reported at $10.50 per unit ton. It was stated that production of the fertilizer grade was practically nil at present.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Market conditions have continued tight in this basic material. Production is heavily sold against contract accounts and it is apparent that acidulators could use more material if they could get it. Production has not attained capacity on account of repair work and delays in securing construction materials. Export demand has remained active.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Dried blood, 50c. per unit ton.
Fish meal, $65.50 per ton.
Fish scrap, $56 per ton.
Tankage, feeding grade, 50c. per unit ton.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
72.1	72.1	72.1	71.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Foreign shipments for the first seven months of this year are far in excess of those for the corresponding period in 1945. Total exports were 394,118 tons this year and 217,844 tons last year. In this year's total Florida land pebble accounted for 169,043 tons and Tennessee, Idaho and Montana rock, 109,538 tons.

Superphosphate — No improvement could be noted in buying conditions. It was stated that most all of the established fertilizer mixers are under contract but there has been a steadily increasing demand for additional quantities that is uncovered. Supplies on the West Coast are said to be exceedingly short. Exports of normal for the first seven months show a total of 88,778 tons, compared with 53,998 tons for the same period in 1945. Exports of concentrated were 68,686 tons, against 40,226 tons for the same time a year ago.

Potashes

Producers are able to meet allocations although some delay in shipments was reported. Demand is keeping considerably ahead of supply and the market's position has remained tight. Exports of muriate for the first seven months were 47,046 tons against 45,378 tons for the corresponding period in 1945 and 48,333 tons in 1944.

According to advices from Portugal the Sociedade de Saes de Potassie is prospecting for potash near Leiria, Caldos da Rainha, and Obides, Extremadura, Portugal. A test drilling at Obides went to a depth of 3,395 feet and one at Leiria to 2,325 feet. Unofficial reports state that only rock salt was found in these tests.

Insecticides

Short stocks and higher producing costs have created a very firm market in paradichlorobenzene. One of the major producers has advanced the price ½c. per pound, making the inside car lot figure for drums 12½c. per pound and the less than car lot price 14c. and upward to 17c. a pound, depending upon quantity and style of container. All prices works, freight equalized East of the Rocky mountains and 1c. per pound additional for shipments West of the Rocky mountains. Some of the largest producers are naming 8½c. a pound for immediate shipments of calcium arsenate in 100 pound drums in car lots and 9c. a pound for less. In one pound bags, 24 to a case, the car lot price is 13½c. a pound and the l.c.l. 14c. Lead arsenate in 3 pound bags and larger is held at 16c. a pound in car lots and 16½c. in less. For one pound bags, 24 to a case in car lots 24c. a pound was named and 24½c. a pound for l.c.l., all prices f.o.b. works or warehouse points, freight allowed on 96 pounds or more and subject to stocks being available.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Both output and consumption of native sulphur were high in August, 1946, according to the Bureau of Mines. More sulphur was produced than in any previous month, and although apparent sales were not at a record level they were 6 percent higher than in August, 1945. During the previous 5 months sales exceeded output and stocks declined steadily; the reverse was true in August, when stocks increased 1,891 long tons. August production was 356,355 long tons, compared with 347,936 tons in July. Producers' stocks at the end of August were 3,850,958 long tons against 3,849,067 tons on July 31. Pyrites has moved mostly against contract accounts, Canadian material sharing heavily in shipments.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

for SULFUR DIOXIDE and METHYL CHLORIDE

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

The past week in the market for drugs and fine chemicals held little in the way of extraordinary activity or development. To be sure, the coming upward revisions in codeine and morphine salts prices, perhaps of glycerin, and also of the entire list of bismuth salts quotations held prominence in the general market picture but actual change in those items remained potential. And, of course, the expected rise in all alcohol prices still held an important place in the week. But, sometime in the future when the President gets around to deciding that the war is over—surely it must be over sometime—the expected drop of internal revenue taxes back to $6 per proof gallon will more than offset any rise in alcohol prices at this time.

The glycerin situation was tough and even mystifying. OPA has removed all price control from oils, fats, and tallow used by soap manufacturers. But OPA retains price control on soap itself and on glycerin, too. How raw materials can be allowed to soar while the prices of manufactured products bump into a steel-like ceiling can be understood alone by OPA.

Petroleum chemicals that now are free from price control seem likely to change but slowly. One of the leading fabricators of such materials admitted that his company would not be the first to start the price-ball rolling upward but, at the same time, his company would probably follow any advances made by competition. The fact was that practically everyone seems to want higher prices whether it be petroleum chemicals of those of any other extraction.

Acetaldehyde — The market appeared to be well stabilized. Demand was routine in most respects but the total of request was reasonably substantial and tended to make for firm prices.

Acetone—The market for this article in tanks was 7c. per pound but in one quarter as high as 10c. was said to be asked. And the idea that some further movement in prices was on the way would not down completely last week although the quarter in which such a rise might come was opposed to the idea of higher prices now.

Acetophenetidin — Production has been resumed in one of the country's major plants and the journey back to a normal supply of this article has begun. The market continued short last week since the backlog of orders was relatively large and will take up output for some time to come.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic — Export inquiries continued to reach this market but so far as could be ascertained, the proposed business went unbooked. Stocks were definitely conservative in some quarters and the resumption of production in a recently struck plant will not be felt so far as reserve stocks are concerned until some time in the future.

Acid, Camphoric—The market continued to be nominal but with Chinese camphor appearing on the market at the present time, formerly large suppliers have a chance to get back into production if demand should warrant.

Acid, Nicotinic—Demand was steady and prices had a similar coloring throughout the past week. Little competition prevailed locally and a deal of stability appeared to prevail.

Acid, Tartaric—The official schedule of the American makers remained unchanged but those merchandising imported material were reported to be selling substantially below the minimum of domestic quotations. As low as 52c. per pound was heard against the minimum of 54½c. for the American product.

Adeps Lanae—The market seemed to be a trifle steadier. No further price reduction was reported and more than the usual amount of selling was done at full market prices.

Alcohol—The following data were released last week by the Alcohol Tax Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue, and compared production, withdrawals, and stocks of ethyl, completely denatured, and specially denatured alcohol in September, 1946, and 1945:—

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Diethylamine, 10c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
244.6	244.6	244.5	205.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Alcohol Data: September

	—Proof gallons—	
Production—	**1946**	**1945**
Ethyl	17,796,446	33,351,754
*Completely denatured	4,816,233	6,252,423
*Specially denatured..	11,202,936	20,292,145
	—Wine gallons—	
Withdrawals—	**1946**	**1945**
Ethyl,† tax paid	4,363,676	3,280,683
tax free	29,484,732	48,957,321
*Completely denatured	4,778,738	6,058,296
*Specially denatured..	14,167,560	20,098,168
Stocks—		
Ethyl†	72,368,926	139,571,427
*Completely denatured	119,677	436,664
*Specially denatured..	5,011,403	20,593,852

* Wine gallons.
† Proof gallons.

Amyl Acetate—The article was hard to get and most quotations appeared to be nominal so far as being backed with a supply of prompt delivery material. However, some former large producers have reason to expect some gain in output if their alcohol production be permitted to rise.

Argols — Imports during the past week totaled 2,477 bags of argols that originated in Naples, Italy. Prices for the material in foreign parts retained a very firm position and seemed to be well stabilized.

Atropine — Prices continued to be well stabilized but the supply situation was adverse and was, in fact, very tight because of the insufficient amount of raw material now available to the makers of atropine in all forms.

Bismuth Salts—The price situation has not cleared entirely but it seemed likely that all quotations would be advanced in the not far distant future. That sort of a development would be in line with the cost of metal today. Incidentally, the supply of metal was such as to cause the Civilian Production Administration to put tighter restrictions in force as regarded bismuth metal inventories.

Cadmium—The metal was still in short supply and it was one article which did not increase in availability when it was removed from price control. Needs far outstrip supplies and signs do not point to an early change in that aspect of the market.

Castor Oil—Leading suppliers found it difficult to settle upon a price for general quotation purposes. The strength and high cost of castor beans makes for a rising production cost on oil and the problem of the producers is how properly to reflect such costs and also provide a reasonable margin of profit to the producers.

Imports of beans totaled 12,000 bags, or 1,800,000 pounds, last week. This brought the total of arrivals since January 1 last to 1,058,261 bags, or 159,047,861 pounds. The total compares with 1,538,170 bags or 230,725,500 pounds arrived in the corresponding period in 1945.

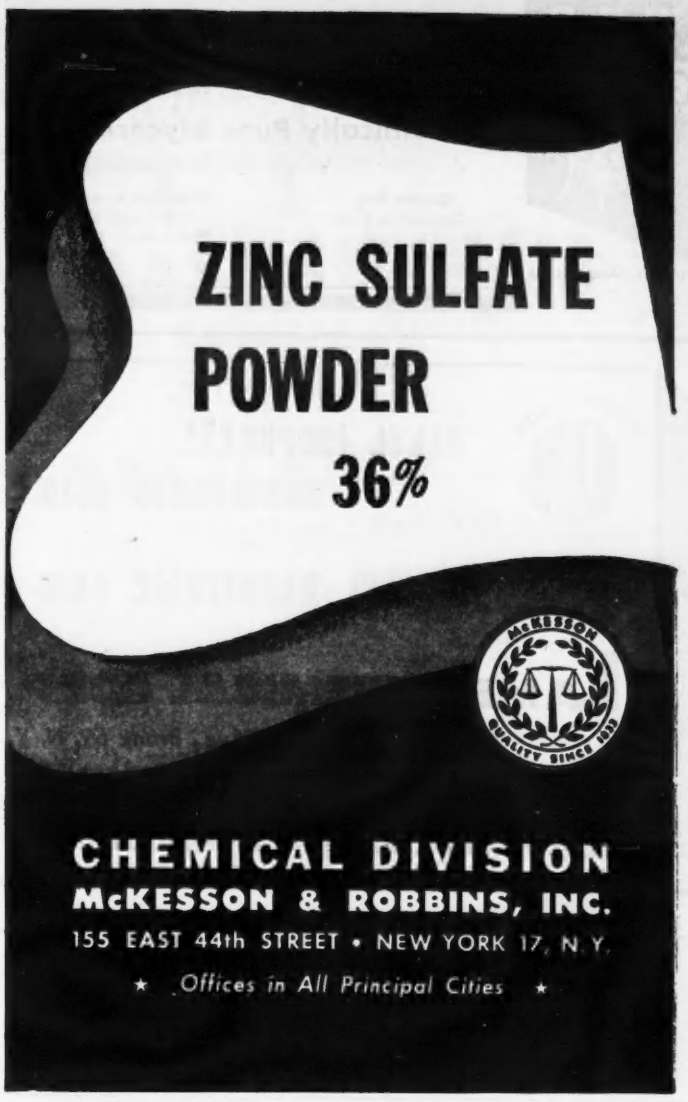
Chicago, Nov. 6.—The castor oil market, although obviously extremely strong, is still without a definite idea as to market prices because of the fact that representative sellers, at least in this market, have been unable to bring out prices they consider satisfactory. Accordly the market is unsettled as to actual prices at this time.

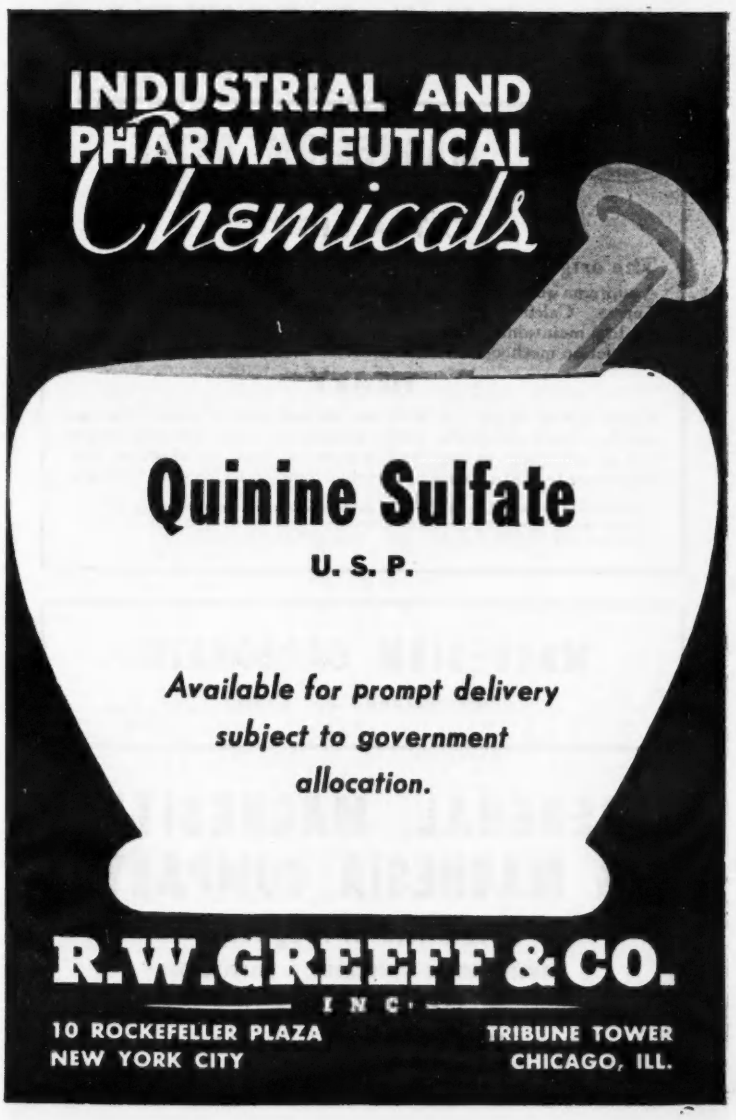
Chloroform—The occupying powers in Germany have decided to include chloroform in the list of medicinals the production of which shall be granted priority.

Codeine — Producers indicated that they have not yet begun to do the paper work needed to work out the coming higher schedule of prices.

Codliver Oil—Supplies were on the short side. Numerous holders of substantial quantities of oil indicated that such stocks were being held to apply against orders already on the books. Acceptance of new business has become difficult in some directions and a rising market would not surprise during the coming Winter. Arrivals

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4





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of oil last week totaled 334 barrels and 5 drums, all from Oslo, Norway.

Corn Syrup—Prices took another drop last week, reflecting the more favorable prices now prevailing on the raw material which is in exceptionally ample supply. The new decline was 20c. per 100 pounds and established 42 degree syrup at $5.117 per 100 pounds in carlot quantities; less than carlots, $5.217.

Diethylamine—Prices on this material were advanced 10c. per pound to establish the market on the following basis:—Tanks, 50c. per pound, drums, carlots, 54c.; less carlots, 56c.

Emetine—The supply was moderate and the market very firm throughout the past week. Nothing like normal domestic production is possible now since normal stocks of ipecac root are not forthcoming from the main primary market.

Ephedrine—This article has been given a priority rating by the powers occupying Germany, this to make certain that the needed supplies for German production may be forthcoming.

Ether—Production of ether in Germany has been granted priority position by the occupying powers in order that German home requirements shall be supplied completely and promptly.

Fishliver Oils—Demand was excellent and supplies seemed more readily to cope with the needs of consumers than was the case before price controls were dropped. The undertone was very firm and values had some tendency further to advance.

Glycerin—Early last week, the Federal government was at least thinking about removing all price control from soaps. It will be recalled that OPA dropped control of fats, oils, and tallow used in soap production but kept its control on soap and on glycerin, which is the by-product of soap making. If soap price control is ended it seems not unlikely that something of that sort would be done for glycerin which continues to stand at 18c. per pound for refined domestic material but also to command upwards of 65c. per pound when bought in the open market from those not afraid of OPA. But all that is a possibility and lies to the future. The immediate market remained strong and unchanged last week. Arrivals totaled 69 drums from Lisbon, Portugal, and 112 drums from Montevideo, Uruguay.

Chicago, Nov. 6.—Glycerin prices are:—C.p., tanks, 18c.; drums, c.l., 18¼c.; l.c.l., 18¾c.; high gravity, tanks, 17½c. to 18c.; drums, c.l., 17½c. to 18c.; l.c.l., 18c. to 18¾c. Chemically pure, 18c. per pound, tankcars; 18½c., drums, carlots; 18¾c., drums, less than carlots.

Menthol—Importations last week totaled 231 cases from Shanghai, China, and 50 cases from Santos, Brazil. The spot market tended to weaken on the advent of this material and the turn toward competition was more pronounced than ever.

According to a Brazilian report, the 1946 crop of menthol in Sao Paulo was estimated officially at about 120 tons. Trade sources, however, made the total but 75 tons. About 500 tons were produced in 1945. The area planted in Sao Paulo in 1946 decreased to 7,500 hectares from which were obtained 200,000 kilos of peppermint oil, compared with 38,020 hectares and 1,033,474 kilos of oil in 1945. Over production brought the 1945 price to a low of $6 per kilo. The majority of planters experienced heavy losses in 1945 since they had leased or purchased land at excessively high prices and had been paying pickers top wages. In 1946, a policy of retrenchment went into effect.

No important increase in 1947 production of menthol is expected because of the losses in 1945 and the low prices obtained in 1946. Exports from Santos in January-June, 1946, totaled 166,959 kilos of which quantity, 94,182 kilos went to the United States and 37,655 kilos to Great Britain. The total export in 1945 was 568,409 kilos with the United States taking 454,019 kilos.

Mercurials—The immediate position of raw material seemed to be easier, with prices tending downward because of favorable prices at which metal was available in Europe. The derived products, however, seemed to be as steady as ever so far as prices were concerned but in all probability the schedule will undergo sudden revision if quicksilver prices continued to drop.

Methanol — Demand continued to run heavy. Production of synthetic resins accounted for the high volume of consumption which is taking huge quantities for formaldehyde, in itself a heavy drain on the total output of synthetic methanol.

Morphine—According to one of the leading manufacturers of this opium derivative, no start has yet been made on the necessary paper work which must be done in order to set up the expected higher price schedule on all morphine salts.

Opium — The market remained strong at its recently advanced price position and seemed likely so to remain in the nearby future. During the past week, 500 cases arrived from the Near East.

Phenolphthalein — Stability ruled this article, although somewhat higher prices have prevailed on some basic raw materials in recent weeks. Demand for phenolphthalein was moderate to fair and more than sufficient to give a firm undertone to the prevailing market prices.

Pilocarpine—According to information from abroad, the German production of this article has been given a priority rating by the occupying powers in that country.

Podophyllin—The position of raw material was very firm and the resin was in similar position, with the added factor of exceptionally steady demand to give added support to values.

Potash Bromide—Steadily called for but available in quantities that seemed to care for the immediate needs of the major part of manufacturing consumers. Prices were steady.

Potash Citrate—This article was not in over-supply and the demand was along normal lines that reached a good total by the close of last week.

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On Commerce Board

Frank Brobst, vice-president and managing director of Gelatin Products Ltd., Windsor, Ontario, has been elected to the board of directors of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. It marks the first time this position has gone to a member of the Canadian pharmaceutical industry.

The undertone of the market was very firm.

Potash Glycerophosphate — The market was steady. Supplies met demand of fairly satisfactory proportions and tended to move at prices little subject to the element of competition.

Potash Iodide—Demand was especially active and always steady throughout the past week. Undertones were firm and prices showed the stability that should be the reflection of well stabilized cost of crude iodine.

Quicksilver—The market was distinctly competitive. Metal has been available at more favorable prices in the Italian market and the goods arriving here have felt the pressure of competition more and more. No change in open quotations was made last week but the prices seemed to be subject to shading.

San Francisco, Nov. 6.—Interest was being well maintained in the quicksilver market here this week. However, prices remained steady. Producers were quoting metal between $94 and $95 per flask, f.o.b. this city.

Quinine—Conditions in the Netherlands East Indies, while improved, were far too unsettled to permit real progress to be made in the matter of restoring normal world trade in quinine. Meanwhile, other antimalarials used during the war hold a fairly favored place in medicine and quinine will face real competition when it returns to the international markets. The products used during the war are not going to lose their place without a struggle.

Salicin — The article would find ready buyers if the British producers could once more manufacture this article. But last reports from them were not encouraging and so far as is known here, nothing is now being offered from abroad.

Seidlitz Mixture—This article sold steadily and in good volume. The market undertone seemed to be steady but there were those who think that basic raw materials will decline in price again and that derived products will follow suit.

Silver—Bullion continued to be well stabilized at 90⅛c. per ounce. Demand for nitrate was excellent, especially from the photographic trade, whose requirements increase steadily so far as civilian desires are concerned. Silver neucleinate and proteinate were also good sellers at very steady prices.

Trade Briefs

Sharp & Dohme, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Philadelphia, has appointed Dr. William P. Boger to the post of associate medical director.

Laboratories, Inc., Stamford, Conn., will open offices in New York at 60 East Forty-second street. George S. Dillon is president of the company.

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Thompson Leaves Public Health Service Post

OPD Washington Bureau

After thirty-six years association with the United States Public Health Service, Dr. Lewis R. Thompson has retired as assistant surgeon general in the Bureau of State Services. Dr. Herman E. Hilleboe, chief of the tuberculosis control division, has been appointed associate chief of the Bureau of State Services, with the rank of assistant surgeon general, and has been named to succeed Dr. Thompson.

Dr. Thompson was appointed in 1930 to the post he held at the time of his retirement. Since 1943 he has served as chief and associate chief of the Bureau of State Services, in which capacity he supervised the activities of the states relations division, venereal disease division, industrial hygiene division, tuberculosis control division and public health nursing.

Hoosier Pharmacal Co. Sold to Paint Interests

Controlling interest in the Hoosier Pharmacal Company, Indianapolis, has been purchased by William C. Dabney, William C. Dabney Jr. and Watson B. Dabney. William C. Dabney jr. has been elected president of the firm; Watson Dabney, vice-president and treasurer, and Mrs. Annetta Loucks, secretary.

The senior Dabney, president of the Jones-Dabney Company, paint manufacturer, Louisville, and senior vice-president of Devoe & Raynolds Company, is a director of the pharmacal company.

The company will continue the manufacture of ethical pharmaceutical products and the new management proposes to expand both the technical and sales divisions of the firm.

Abramson Gets Army Legion of Merit

OPD Washington Bureau

Dr. Harold A. Abramson, of Columbia University, has been awarded the Legion of Merit for his contributions as a research scientist in the technical division of the Army's Chemical Corps. Dr. Abramson's work was in the field of aerosols, but he also was instrumental in carrying out research work on the thickening of mustard gas, and research on incendiary fuels.

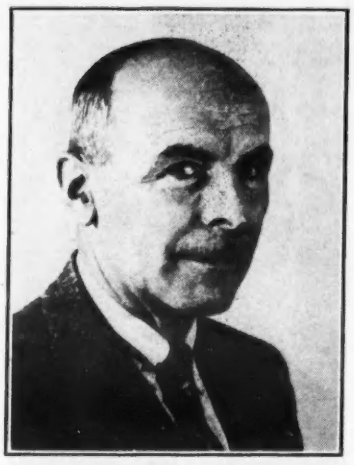
Medical Colleges Ass'n Names President-Elect

Dr. W. A. Bloedorn, of the George Washington University School of Medicine, was recently named president-elect of the Association of American Medical Colleges, in convention at Edgewater Park, Miss. Dr. William S. McEllroy, University of Pittsburgh, who was elected last year, assumed his duties as president, and Dr. Joseph C. Hinsey, Cornell University, and Dr. W. C. Davison, Duke University, were elected members of the executive committee.

Pinetree Co. Elects Berner Vice-President

Robert J. Berner has been elected vice-president of Pinetree Company, New York, and will be in charge of advertising and sales promotion for the firm's liniment and skin cream.

Ciba Vice-President



Walter P. A. Bluntschli has been appointed vice-president in charge of plant services of Ciba Pharmaceutical Products Inc., Summit, N. J. Mr. Bluntschli joined Ciba Ltd. in Basle, Switzerland, in 1930. He came to the United States in 1939 and joined the American firm of Ciba Pharmaceutical Products Inc.

Bjorksten Adds Moulton To Research Staff

Dr. C. Robert Moulton has joined the staff of Bjorksten Laboratories, Chicago, as a research associate. He was formerly on the science staff at Northwestern University and was curator of chemistry at the Museum of Science and Industry, Chicago. Dr. Moulton also was on the staff of the Illinois Institute of Technology.

Watkins Doubles Laboratory Space at Rahway Plant

The R. L. Watkins Company division of Sterling Drug Inc., New York, has doubled the space of its control laboratory in its Rahway, N. J., plant. New equipment is now being installed.

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Allyl Alcohol Book Published by Shell

Intended for the research chemist, a new book, which summarizes the known uses and properties of allyl alcohol, has been published by the Shell Chemical Corporation. This book combines in one volume a review of the literature, with a bibliography of 488 references, as well as much hitherto unpublished information from the Shell development research and engineering staffs.

Chemical reactions in the new book have been classified according to type, such as oxidation, rearrangement and decomposition, and addition of halogens and hypohalous acids. Physical properties of allyl alcohol, including infrared and ultraviolet absorption spectra, are included and the biological properties are discussed in detail with regard to proper handling procedure.

Steel Drums Pricing Formula Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

Manufacturers of steel drums have been provided with a formula for computing maximum prices for drums made of cold rolled steel to be used in cases where they do not have established ceiling prices for these containers.

Manufacturers eligible to use the formulas will substitute the cost of cold rolled steel for the cost of the hot rolled steel in computing their new maximum prices.

Quaker Oats Acquires Memphis Furfural Plant

The Quaker Oats Company, Chicago, has acquired for private operation the Memphis furfural plant from the War Assets Administration. The Quaker Oats Company operated the plant during the war for the government through a subsidiary, the Q. O. Chemical Company. The new acquisition will be operated as a unit of the chemicals department of the Quaker Oats Company, and will continue to be supplied from the company's original plant at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in operation for more than twenty-five years.

Schieffelin Appoints Kennedy Vice-President

At a meeting of the board of directors of Schieffelin & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, New York, James C. Kennedy, Jr., was appointed executive vice-president. Prior to that Mr. Kennedy was chairman of the executive committee in charge of research and development, a position he still holds. He has been a director of the company for the past seventeen years.

Smith-Dorsey Drug Plant Nears Completion

The new plant of the Smith-Dorsey Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Lincoln, Neb., will be ready for occupancy shortly after the first of the year, according to F. W. Misch, the company's general manager. Mr. Misch also announces that the firm has adopted the new brand name "Dorsey."

Forbes Laboratories Adds Frost to Staff

Harry Frost, formerly sales manager for Groves Laboratories, St. Louis, has joined Forbes Laboratories, Elgin, Ill., as sales manager in charge of the medical detail force.

Trade Briefs

Labor Relations Institute has named Stanley G. House as editor.

Rhodes Industrial Corporation, East Hampton, N. Y., has developed a new laboratory packing gland for use with a quarter-inch shaft.

Bristol-Myers Company has appointed Harold N. Elterich advertising manager of its international division. He was formerly vice-president in charge of the international division of the Grant Advertising Agency, New York.

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Drug Wholesalers Seek To Hold Price Line

Nationwide efforts of the wholesale drug industry to reach for new sales peaks as a means of holding down prices of health supplies to consumers through retail drug stores were launched in Atlanta, November 5, at a meeting of wholesale drug and manufacturing executives of the south Atlantic states. Represented at the meeting were wholesalers and producers from Georgia, Florida, North and South Carolina.

Dr. E. L. Newcomb, executive vice-president, and E. Allen Newcomb, executive secretary, of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, addressing the meeting, declared it was the first of a series to be held during November in New Orleans, La., Dallas, Tex., Kansas City, Mo., Indianapolis, Ind., and Chicago, Ill. At all these meetings drug wholesalers and manufacturers are being urged to cooperate fully with the research program being undertaken by NWDA to maintain efficient and economical drug distribution.

Both officials, and J. D. Crump, vice-president of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., Macon, Ga., newly elected chairman of the NWDA board of control, who attended the meeting, were optimistic regarding the industry's future. Dr. Newcomb declared drug sales continued to show substantial increases. He pointed out that the wholesale drug industry represented the only wholesale group which had underwritten graduate research fellowship awards in the field of distribution. This research program already has been able to contribute materially to the maintenance of low prices for health supplies, he said.

In a letter from C. C. Caruso, NWDA president, read by Dr. Newcomb, continued improvement of drug distribution was urged now when production has reached peak levels and before the return of a buyers' market when our ability to make efficient distribution will be properly challenged.

Mr. Caruso, who is vice-president of Schieffelin & Co., New York, advocated three main steps to be taken by wholesalers, n a m e l y:—rejuvenation and improvement of sales organizations; modernization of plant operations to back up the salesmen, and the placing of employer and employee relations on a safe and fair level.

Reporting as executive secretary, E. Allen Newcomb said results obtained from the recent survey on drug handling costs supervised by Professor H. J. Ostlund, of the School of Business, University of Minnesota, and NWDA director of statistical research, indicated changes in packaging and handling methods would prove of assistance in keeping down distribution costs, helping to overcome increased payrolls. He announced experiments in new uses of business machines in wholesale houses would start soon, with results available to all interested.

Cullen Urges Uniform State Food-Drug Laws

Enactment of State food and drug laws which are uniform with the Federal Food and Drug Act, with vigorous enforcement of the state statutes, was urged by Dr. Frederick J. Cullen, executive vice-president of the Proprietary Association of America, in a speech before the South Atlantic Drug Club at the Piedmont hotel, Atlanta, November 4.

At the same time, Dr. Cullen noted a great improvement over the past decade in the standards of advertising and labeling of packaged medicines, and he called upon the industry to increase its already large expenditures for scientific research.

Pointing out that medicinal preparations sold within certain States escape the strict standards imposed on nationally distributed medicines, Dr. Cullen said that much improvement could be brought about if State food, drug and cosmetic acts were enacted which are uniform with the federal law, and then were vigorously enforced.

Dr. Cullen said he has visited wholesale drug houses and found, on one side of the aisle, drug products that had been shipped in interstate commerce, the labels of which were, in his opinion, satisfactory; while on the opposite side he found products manufactured within the state, the labels of which contained exceedingly broad statements, and a placard was placed over the shelves which stated that these preparations were not to be shipped in interstate commerce.

Dr. Cullen said that "a study of labels and advertising used in say 1933 and 1934, in comparison with those used today, will show in the majority of instances that there has been a decided improvement." Further, he observed that "labeling and advertising of drug products were being improved even before enactment of the Wheeler-Lea amendments to the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act."

Urging greater emphasis on research in the drug industry, Dr. Cullen said that in order to insure a successful continuation of the drug business, not only the manufacturer of the finished product, but the producer of raw materials as well must join in a cooperative study to determine the therapeutic value and safety of all ingredients that are being used in drug products.

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German Research

—Continued from page 7

Some of the advantages claimed for the still are low heat consumption, increased oil yield, control of all corrosion influences, and avoidance of coke formation in the heating tubes. The report contains drawings of the still.

War production in the German high-temperature coaltar industry was devoted primarily to fuel oils, oils and pitch for hydrogenation plants, pitch for fuel briquettes, and pitch and pitch coke for carbon electrodes. The manufacture of creosote for wood preservation and refined tars for road construction was nearly abandoned.

The manufacture of electrode coke, special pitch compounds, lubricating oil and grease, briquettes, roofing and waterproofing materials, and various chemicals derived from coaltars are described in the report. Brief descriptions of the operations of forty plants, giving production data and formulas for many of their products, are included.

Orders for the report (The German High-Temperature Coal Tar Industry; PB-33270; photostat, $11; microfilm, $4; 165 pages) should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order, payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Shale Oil Development

German and French methods for extracting oil from oil shale are described in a report now available to the public, the Office of Technical Service, Department of Commerce, has announced. Since natural petroleum resources in the United States are still plentiful, there has been no extensive development of a shale oil industry in this country. As these reserves are depleted, however, the American oil industry may find European shale treating practices helpful in meeting the demand for motor fuels and lubricants, according to the report.

Before the war the Germans gave little attention to developing shale oil, the report states. After Allied bombings cut down Rumanian oil production and after the Russians forced the Germans to retreat from the Caucasian oil fields, they turned to shale oil plants in Estonia to replenish their supplies. Plants were built in Estonia to produce 100,000 metric tons of oil a year, but the Russians took possession of them a few days before they were put into operation. The Germans then feverishly developed the low-grade shale deposits at Wuerttemburg, and managed to complete a few plants there shortly before the war ended.

Shale oil practices in France and Estonia and pilot plant developments in Germany, believed of commercial significance by the investigators, are also described in detail in the report. Flow sheets, photographs, production figures, and a review of literature on ovens and retorts for treating bituminous shales also are included. The review is a translation of a report prepared by a French research association.

Requests for the report ("European Shale-Treating Practices"; PB-32519; ninety-one pages) should be addressed to L. L. Newman, Chief, Foreign Synthetic Liquids Division, Room 4343, Bureau of Mines, U. S. Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C. Copies of the report are free. Mr. Newman, who is also consultant to OTS on fuels and lubricants, will furnish a list of other available reports on German fuel production upon request.

Sonneborn Develops Test For Petrolatum Ductility

The development by the Sonneborn research laboratories of a new test said to afford users of petrolatum for the first time with a means of determining the ductility of petrolatum by a standardized method has been announced in Current Topics No. 78, a new bulletin prepared by the Department of Industrial Research of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., New York, N. Y.

Further details on the new Ductility Test may be obtained by writing on business stationery to the White Oil and Petrolatum Division, L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., New York 16, N. Y.

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Labor Relations

—Continued from page 3

the particular case, and it may vary within a single plant and even as between employees in the same plant, the standard of overtime computation under the wage and hour law must nevertheless be a single workweek. The employer is not, for example, permitted to use several workweeks in a monthly pay period to average the hours worked in order to compute the overtime compensation for any workweek. He is restricted to hours in a single workweek comprising seven consecutive workdays. In absence of an agreement-fixed workweek, the workweek may, for example, begin at any time of any day. It cannot, however, be changed around so as to evade or circumvent paying overtime required by the law. The employer may, therefore, be required in establishing the workweek of seven consecutive days, to start it with the same calendar day each week. These and many other problematic situations arise in connection with this workweek question. Many have already been covered by the administrator's regulations and interpretations and need not be detailed here. Others require further clarification.

Employee Waivers

Another important decision handed down by the supreme court this year involves the question of the effect of an employee's waiver of his right to liquidated damages under the overtime section of the act. This particular decision of the supreme court has served to close an important gap in the law dealing with employee waivers and settlements of back wage claim under the overtime section of the act. The case holds, in substance, that a waiver by an employee of his right to liquidated damages because of the employer's violation of the overtime provision of the law, will have no binding effect if there is a genuine dispute as to the application of the law. This means that an employer who violates the overtime section continues to be liable to his employee not only for the actual amount of the overtime compensation, but also for the additional equal amount which the law provides as liquidated damages, this liability continuing notwithstanding the fact that the employee may have settled with his employer for the overtime and waived his claim for double damages. The conflict in prior court decisions thus has been resolved by the supreme court in favor of the employee.

In line with this supreme court's decision, subsequent cases have thus held that where overtime is due an employee and the employer pays it under threat of suit and receives a release from the employee, the employee may still bring a suit for liquidated damages. The release will not act as a defense to such an action. In short, the statutory penalty of double the amount of the overtime compensation due the employee cannot be bargained away by any bonafide settlement or waiver because of any coverage question. The fact that the employer was under financial difficulties and could not pay the full double amount of the overtime wages due the employee is also no excuse. A general release executed by the employee was under such circumstances, held invalid by recent Federal court decision.

The second basic question under the overtime section of the law revolves about the question:—What is the employee's "regular rate" which the employer must use in computing overtime? Where the employee is on a fixed hourly or weekly rate, the computation is simple. But suppose the employee receives some payment above his hourly rate? Is that part of his "regular rate" upon which overtime is to be figured? In this connection, many of the 17,000 or more violations that occurred during this annual period of the division's report involved the improper computation of overtime due to the application of an incorrect "regular" rate for the employee concerned.

Regular Rate

A typical case of payments above the hourly rate is that of employee-bonus payments. Are such payments to be included in the employee's "regular" rate in computing overtime? The division's position, in general, here is that any monies received by the employee over and above his fixed hourly rate should be included in figuring the overtime rate. Thus nondiscretionary employee-bonus payments which were touched upon in a previous column would be included. Piece-rate earnings or compensation based on production bonuses are also part of the regular rate. Christmas bonuses, on the other hand, would not be included in the rate unless they are part of the wage structure

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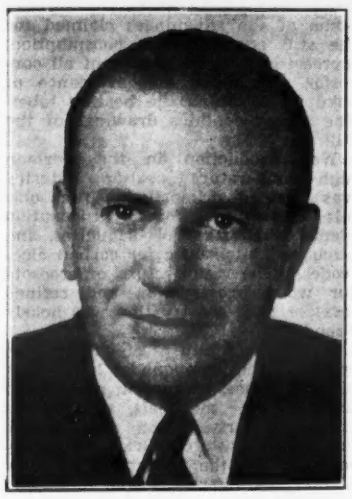

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by actual agreement or understanding. Payments to employees under profit-sharing plans if nondiscretionary and noncontractual would, likewise, be included in the rate.

Payments under retirement, annuity, or compensation plans or under various other forms of employee-benefit plans, including sickness and accident disability, hospitalization and death plans need not be reflected in overtime computation as a general rule. However, if under the particular benefit plan, the employee is given the right to receive the cash contribution in lieu of the benefit or can assign the benefits to a third party, then the Wage and Hour Division will consider such payments as being part of the employees "regular rate," requiring its inclusion in the overtime computation.

Nightshift differentials are generally not part of the regular rate. On the other hand, supper money will not be considered as subject to credit against overtime computation. Pay in lieu of vacation time is not included in overtime compensation.

Call-In Pay

The matter of "call-in pay" or reporting time has been the subject of a recent interpretation by the division. This involves a situation where the employee reports for work but is not required to work because of the change of plans by the employer. If the employee remains on the employer's premises for over ten or fifteen minutes, such intervals of time will be considered as hours worked under the act. On the other hand, if the employee is immediately advised that there is no work for him, the reporting time need not be included as compensable hours, even though "call-in" pay may have been paid to the employee for such nonworking time. The question as to how to compute employees' rate for overtime purposes for "make-ready time" under a piece-rate plan has been a subject of official answer under a recent ruling by the division. Reference to the division's ruling should be made by employers having piece-rate setups.

Another source of many problems under the act turns on the question of the law's coverage. Here two basic questions arise. First—which employers are covered by the law? Second, assuming the employer comes under the act, is his particular employee likewise covered?

Employer Coverage

As to employer coverage, in light of the court decisions on this jurisdictional question to date, the safest course for an *OPD* employer-reader to pursue would be to assume that the act covers him. This is the best precautionary step even though the act is, by its language, limited in its coverage to employees engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for such commerce. With the construction on interstate commerce being what it is today, coverage exemptions are virtually restricted to purely local and intrastate business, such as retail and service establishments.

Though the employer himself may be covered, the act still recognizes that certain of his employees may nevertheless be exempt from its overtime and minimum wage provisions. These express exemptions are as follows:—

1. Bonafide executive, administrative, and professional employees.
2. Employees engaged in local retailing capacity.
3. Outside salesmen, as defined and delimited by the Wage and Hour Administrator's regulations.
4. Employees of retail and service establishments engaged in greater part in intrastate commerce.
5. Seamen, employees engaged in fishing industry and agriculture, certain weekly or semiweekly newspaper employees, certain railway, bus, and motor carrier employees.
6. Learners, apprentices, messengers, and handicapped workers (minimum wage exemption only).

The Wage and Hour Administrator has by regulation defined the scope of these exempt employees and the courts have sustained the validity of such regulations. They should be referred to by the employer as a guide in determining whether or not a particular employee is or is not exempt from the overtime (or minimum wage) provision of the act.

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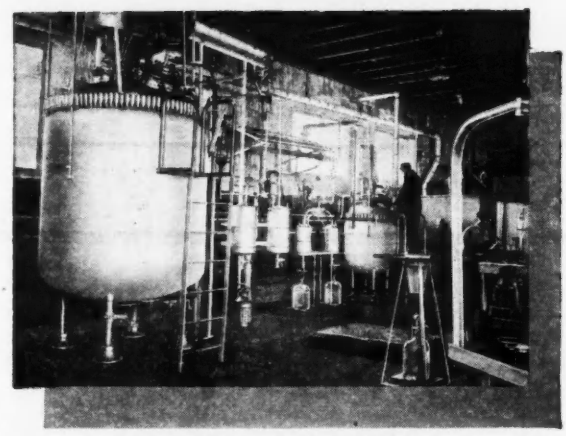
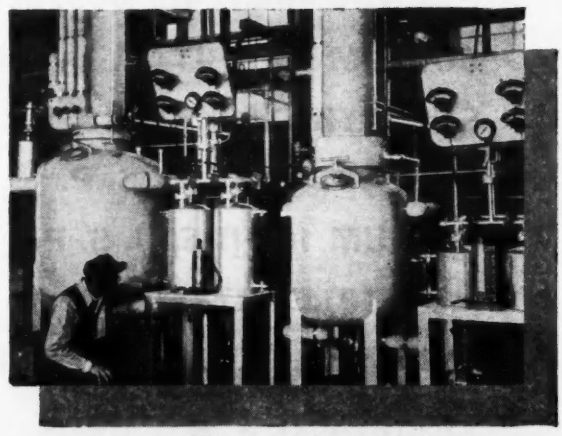
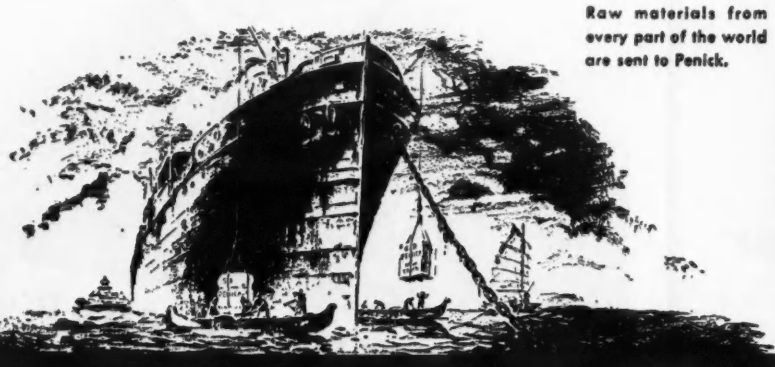


Partial view of Distillation Room.



Partial view of high vacuum fractionation department.



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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Demand for botanical drugs seemed to broaden moderately during the past week. Not only were seasonal items in very good rquest but those not particularly seasonal at this time of the year came in for greater attention on the part of buyers. The gain was moderate but none the less pleasing since the trend of buying in recent weeks appeared to have been somewhat narrow at times.

The nation-wide going to the election polls brought a holiday in some states, a holiday that was fraught with a blizzard of large proportions in the Southwestern states—of all things. The holiday aspect of affairs interfered some with the local market activities and occasionally caused delays in the prompt despatch of needs to needy manufacturing consumers. It also tempered the flow of orders to the spot. But there was a distint gain in the total of local transactions recorded by the close of the week and this tended to keep prices to a very firm position.

The main price movements in drugs during the period reviewed came in ipecac and rhubarb roots, both of which were lower on the week. Future delivery black pepper was lower in price but that meant nothing so far as prompt delivery pepper was concerned. Such pepper was hard to find and could command its own price regardless of quotations on futures. A similar situation prevailed in chillies from Carolina.

Heavy buying of oriental mustard in Montana advanced the quotations sharply. All varieties of mace were raised severely in price and only West Indian was on a firm basis. Morocco cumin seed was again available and prices on Syrian, Indian, and Persian in future delivery position were higher. Finally, demand for rapeseed oil as a lubricant for marine engines ran very high on the Pacific Coast, where its water-resisting properties make it a favored item. This brought heavy buying of rape seed itself.

Balsams

Peru—Demand was routine, but totaled a good volume by the close of last week. Prices seemed to be a trifle firmer.

Tolu—Stocks were less than requirements and seem likely to remain in that position unless there shall be a sharp shift in the movement of primary market stocks to the United States. Arrivals totaled 85 cases.

Barks

Angostura — Although the stock available on spot is comparatively small, at least there is some bark to be obtained and that is a substantial change in the supply situation from that prevailing not so long ago when the only offering was on a to-arrive basis. Not much demand was current during the past week.

Black Haw—Demand mattered little last week. The more important element was the amount of root bark available to meet consuming requirements during the next several months. It is a very small supply and extraordinary demands could well eliminate the item entirely.

Cascara Sagrada—Some conditions suggest that the market might advance some during the present consuming season. It is a fact that little bark remains in the primary market unsold and available to supply needs in the months between now and new crop. But it is also to be noted that the major buyers bought heavily this year and have a substantial amount of bark in hand for ageing purposes.

Elm—Some of the old time 5-pound bundles of this article have become available again and although the price is relatively high, the article was said to be selling very well last week. Grinding bark had a fair movement and powdered material moved steadily.

Soap—The market has grown more competitive of late with the continued arrival of more than moderate quantities of whole bark. Chile has been an active exporter of the article in the recent past and some dealers claim that further important quantities are due to arrive.

Beans

Calabar — Limited quantities—and very limited they are—may be found on spot, but the distribution is poor and some quarters still could not fill an order for a pound lot.

Tonka—Sellers reported, in some instances, more jobbing demand than had prevailed for this article in recent weeks. The market seemed to be slightly firmer, but it also lacked any new developments in the general price structure.

Berries

Buckthorn—If one is fortunate, they might find more than a single source of supply on spot. The fact was that stocks were unevenly distributed and that the supply situation was such as to make for prices tending toward a nominal position.

Cubeb—As stocks show a rising tendency, the market displays a tendency toward more competition. Although quotations were unchanged last week, it appeared that they were subject to competition and that they might yield in favor of buyers at almost any time now.

Flowers

Arnica — Numerous inquiries went unsatisfied last week. Ill fortune seems to attend most of the foreign goods arriving on these shores. The market continued in virtually nominal position.

Calendula — From Mombessa came 29 cases of this flower last week—and how can our producers in California stand up under this competition from foreign ports that sells here for $1.25 per pound against the domestic cultivators' quotation of $2?

Chamomile — More than the usual interest was shown in Hungarian or Hungarian-style flowers and the movement into consumption rose considerably over that in recent weeks. Prices were firmer all around and where there had been a chance that prices might be shaded in the recent past, last week holders were not disposed to accept buyers' bids.

Linden—Jobbing business in flowers with leaves was very good and tended to relieve the market from any downward tendency that market inactivity might have tended to emphasize in

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Cumin seed, Indian, futures, 1c. per lb.
Syrian futures, 1c. per lb.
Persian, futures, 1c. per lb.
Mace, Banda, 20c. per lb.
Amboyna, 20c. per lb.
West Indian, 25c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Montana, yellow, oriental, 1¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Ipecac root, 75c. per lb.
Rhubarb root, 5c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cassia, Chinese rolls, select, 4c. per lb.
extra select, broken, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Nov.-Dec. futures, 3c. per lb.
Chillies, Carolina, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
294.4	294.8	276.5	248.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended November 1, 1946
New York

Areca nuts, 80 bags: insect infested and moldy.
Buckthorn bark, 54 bales: not N.F.
Carragheen moss, 150 bales: filthy.
Cassia, 420 bales: insect infested.
Cinnamon quillings, 9 bales: filthy.
Cod oil, 50 drums: decomposed.
Coriander seed, 490 bags: filthy.
Malefern root, 115 bales: not U.S.P.
Manioc meal, 23,772 bags: insect infested.
Black pepper, 73 bags: filthy; excess siftings and pickings.
Rhubarb, 32 cases: filthy.
Stramonium leaves, 23 bales: filthy; not official variety.

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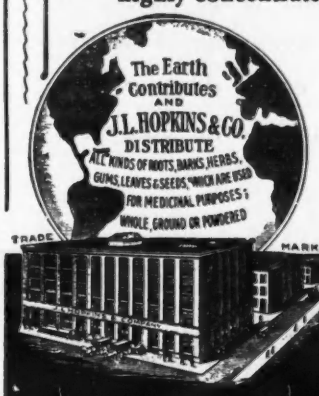
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BUCHU LEAVES
CARAWAY SEED
CELERY SEED
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS
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CLOVES, Zanzibar
COCILLANA BARK
COLOCYNTH PULP
COLOMBO ROOT
CORIANDER OIL AND SEED
DANDELION ROOT
DILL SEED, Indian
ERGOT OF RYE
FENNEL SEED, Indian
FOENUGREEK SEED
GENTIAN ROOT
GINGER, Jamaica, Calicut
GRAINS OF PARADISE
GUM ARABIC AMBER SORTS
GUM KARAYA, Whole and Powder
HELLEBORE ROOT WHITE
HERBA HERNIARIÆ
HERBE MENTHE
HOREHOUND HERB
IRISH MOSS
JUNIPER BERRIES
KAMALA POWDER
LAUREL LEAVES
LAVENDER FLOWERS
LINDEN FLOWERS, with Leaves
MAHUANG, Chinese
MARJORAM LEAVES
OAK MOSS
ORANGE OIL, Sweet
ORRIS ROOT
PEPPERMINT OIL
PIMENTO, Jamaica
POPPY SEED, Indian
PSYLLIUM SEED AND HUSKS
QUINCE SEED
RHUBARB ROOT
ROSEMARY LEAVES
ROSEMARY OIL
SAGE LEAVES
SARSAPARILLA ROOT
SAVORY
SENNA LEAVES AND PODS
STRAMONIUM LEAVES
STROPHANTHUS SEED
THYME LEAVES AND OIL
UVA URSA LEAVES
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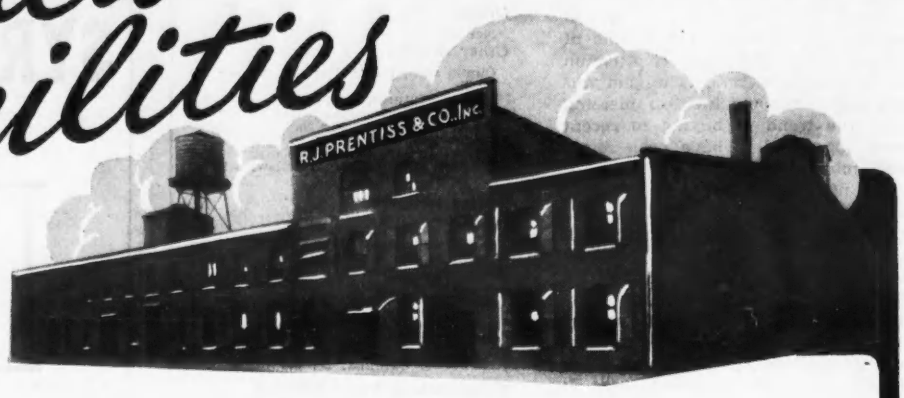

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recent weeks. However, at the best, business done was jobbing in description.

Pyrethrum—The "dope" concerning Japanese flowers is that Japanese consumption will take up almost all of the supplies of this article now available or to become available later in the primary market. During the war years, Japanese agriculture suffered badly for want of the proper insecticides and efforts toward its revival and recovery will require larger than usual amounts of insecticides, rodenticides, and fumigants.

Gums

Asafetida—Small orders were fairly numerous during the past week but larger individual transactions were in abeyance. Undertones remained steady and prices were well maintained despite the arrival of 145 bags from the primary market last week.

Benzoin — The distribution of Sumatra gum on spot was uneven and not all suppliers were in the position to take business. However, supplies are increasing and the tendency of values seems to be to move in favor of buyers with firm orders in hand.

Camphor — Conditions are slowly working around to the point where offerings of Chinese camphor will be fairly substantial in size. During the past week, 300 cases of tablets arrived here from Shanghai and there is more coming forward. It may be supposed that this material started for the United States from Formosa, was taken to Shanghai, and transhipped there for this country. It seems unlikely that the tablets were of Chinese manufacture in China.

Locust Bean—Absorption of offerings was reported to be steady and that kept the inflow of replacement gum into this country also a steady affair. Imports last week totaled 500 bags. Prices were well maintained and competition was not very active.

Tragacanth.— The first arrival of flake gum in the last five months took place last week. During that five-month period, no flake left the source —Khorramshahr—because of the lack of steamers from the Persian gulf. Spot stocks became greatly depleted, which gave added importance to the arrival that last week totaled 8,363 bags. However, most of this gum had been sold under contract long before its being landed here and it is not expected that any important part of the landing will go into sellers' warehouses to apply on new orders.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—To this time, attempts to get European leaf started to the United States have brought failure, mainly. Nothing has reached here yet but it is understood that there will be limited arrivals. However, the potential importer was skeptical regarding the chances for the quality proving sufficiently high to take the Food and Drug Administration hurdle.

Catnep — Very little was reported and, of course, it would have to be this time that demand has chosen to become more active. The price runs very high and mighty little can be had either on spot or in the primary market.

Henna — Goods continued to reach here from the Near East. The latest arrival totaled 42 bales and came from Alexandria, Egypt. Movement on spot into consumption, plus the prevailing prices in the primary market, was more than sufficient to check any tendency locally to accept buyers' bids. And the volume of trade was good.

Patchouli—A new receiver of this article is likely to appear in local circles if present plans materialize. Very little has come here since the war ended and there seems to be room for additional imports.

Senna — No relaxation of primary market price strength in either the Near or Far East areas has taken place yet. Nor do the signs suggest any early turn of values in a direction more favorable for domestic manufacturing consumers. Incidentally, the latter phase of the market runs to a substantial total at the present time.

Stramonium — Another lot of this item has been refused entry by the Food and Drug Administration. It is not easy to get merchandise certain to pass the quality standards. Storage

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28.

I wonder often what the Vintners buy
One half so precious as the stuff they sell.
Omar Khayyam

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About 1875, Dr. B. Lane proposed to make wine from senna, gentian, columba, cascarilla, valerian, etc., by fermenting concentrated infusions with sugar and yeast to produce strong permanent solutions.

His directions called for an infusion 4 times as strong as that in the pharmacopoeia to be mixed with lump sugar, 3 pounds to 7 old wine pints, and fermented at 70 to 80 degrees Fah., for 10 to 20 hours. The vessels were then closed and placed in a cool cellar, about 55 degrees, until fit for bottling.

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conditions in European areas have been very bad.

Miscellaneous

Cassia Fistula—Day to day demand was routine but production of a fairly high total volume of transactions. Business was at least active enough to eliminate price shading from the local market last week.

Corn Silk—Importers find it almost impossible to get goods abroad that are sure to be admitted on examination following arrival. It accounts for the extremely high price commanded by the limited stocks available. It has proven impossible to interest domestic inhabitants of the corn states in the collection of this merchandise.

Colocynth Pulp — Inquiries were fairly numerous but sales did not always result since some still held fair reserves and considered prices too high compared with former costs. However, dealers indicated that values were directly in line with replacement costs.

Dragon's Blood—So far as can be ascertained at this time, no thin or thick reeds have reached here from the primary market since the conclusion of hostilities in the Far East.

Manna—Stocks on spot were limited to comparatively small lots and the distribution was uneven and irregular. Only prices were well defined and they were very firm.

Nux Vomica—The market was still rather unsettled and the tendency of values seemed to be to move in favor of manufacturing consumers. No open change in values was made, however. An arrival of 227 bags was reported.

Papain—The market continued to hold strong and the tendency upward placed considerable strength on the moorings of the market when quoted at $5.75 to $6 per pound. An arrival of 3 packages from Colombo was noted.

Roots

Angelica—An arrival of 28 bales from Antwerp, Belgium, will help the supply situation if the goods can get by the Food and Drug Administration. Numerous lots failed in that objective during the past several months and that fact has kept stocks short on this market.

Arrow — Consumption accounts promptly for any and all goods arriving in this country from the primary market. The shortage of starches in general has increased consumption of this item in particular.

Golden Seal—It would be highly difficult to place any large order for this article in any market. The goods, apparently, just do not exist. And since this is a two to three year crop, early return of normal supplies would appear to be years off unless good luck shall attend those collecting the wild article.

Ipecac—The market continued to work lower and offerings appeared locally at $4.75 to $5 per pound for whole and $5 to $5.25 for powdered material. However, the supply of desirable high test root is almost nil. An arrival of Central American root in the amount of 61 bags was noted during the past week.

Rhubarb—China continues to get goods through to this country and a landing from Shanghai last week totaled 344 cases. Quotations were somewhat lower at $1.40 to $1.45 per pound for whole and $1.50 to $1.55 for powdered merchandise.

Senega—The pressure of demand has been removed without prices showing important contraction from the levels reached when demand pressed hard against an inadequate supply of the article. It was felt that another crop must be collected before conditions that might make for a fall in prices can be reached.

Seeds

Anise—The sole development was the arrival of 294 bags of star anise from Hong Kong. Mexican seed was nominal in the continued absence of spot goods.

Cardamom — High and very firm spot prices conformed to the situation prevailing in the Far Eastern primary market. Demand pressed but lightly during the past week.

Celery—Though quoted at 50c. per pound, French seed would be very difficult to obtain in any and all quarters since less than little has been shipped to this country. Also, the price is 100 percent above that asked for Indian seed which has been in fair reserve.

Cumin — Recently unobtainable on the spot Morocco seed returned to the local lists last week on the basis of 45c. to 46c. per pound. Indian seed in future position was higher at 44c. to 45c. and Syrian together with Persian futures were held at the identic level.

Mustard — French buyers were in the market for the oriental seed of Montana and a substantial volume of business was booked. On the buying, new crop futures in Montana advanced to 8¾c. to 9¼c. per pound.

Rape—Oil pressers were heavy buyers on the Pacific Coast last week. It appears that rapeseed oil has been found to be a highly desirable lubricant for use on the propeller shaft of marine engines where it passes through the ship's stern. It has the property of being highly resistant to salt water.

Spices

Cassia—Select rolls of China cassia were sharply lower at 17½c. to 18c. per pound, and the broken extra select were shaded to 15c. to 15½c. Other prices on other varieties of cassia lacked quotable change.

Mace—No. 1 banda was still nominal but the nominal price was higher at $1.30 per pound. And amboyna mace, though nominal, was up to $1. West Indian futures jumped to $1.45 to $1.50 per pound and the article was on the basis of firm offerings.

Pepper — There was practically no black pepper available on spot and although the price was quoted 82c. to 85c. per pound, it was impossible to determine just how high potential buyers would go if prompt deliveries were possible. November-December future arrivals were lowered to 52c. to 53c. per pound. Red Carolina chillies were reduced to 55c. per pound but goods were not available on a prompt delivery basis.

Nuttle Sales Head Of Penick Flavor Dep't

Philip E. Nuttle has been appointed head of sales in the flavor department of S. B. Penick & Co., producer and manufacturer of botanical drugs, medicinal chemicals, essential oils, and food flavors. Prior to joining the firm, Mr. Nuttle was an executive officer of the Hospital Service Plan of New Jersey. A graduate of Johns Hopkins University, Mr. Nuttle has had wide experience in administrative and public relations fields, including fourteen years with the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, where he was manager of the New Jersey office for the last five years.

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QUINCE SEED
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CASEIN
SPECIALTIES:
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*
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*
CREAM OF TARTAR
EGG ALBUMEN
EGG YOLK
BLOOD ALBUMEN
JAPAN WAX (Special)
CANDELILLA WAX

Ferguson Co. Develops Low Cost Building

The H. K. Ferguson Company, industrial engineers and builders, New York, has announced that it has developed a modern, steel frame, fire-resistant factory building which can be built at a cost of three dollars per square foot on today's market. The average cost of conventional and individually designed industrial structures ranges from five dollars to seven dollars per square foot at the present time, according to the company.

B.F. Goodrich Chemical Enters Biochemical Field

W. S. Richardson, president of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, announces entry of the company into the biochemical field. Extensive research and development have progressed to the stage where a number of new chemicals will soon be ready for commercial introduction, he declared. These new products will take the company further into the agricultural, textile, pharmaceutical and household chemical fields.

Consistent with this announcement, the company has appointed Sever L. Hopperstead as service engineer to supervise the development and field work for the new biochemical products. Prior to joining Goodrich he was associate research professor in the department of plant pathology at the Delaware Agricultural Experimental Station, Newark, Del., and was also plant pathologist on the State Board of Agriculture at Dover, Del. He had been associated with these two organizations since 1938.

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COLCHICINE ALKALOID
BRAZILIAN MENTHOL, U.S.P.
JUNIPER BERRIES — VALERIAN ROOT
CALAMUS ROOT — DANDELION ROOT
SCOPOLA ROOT — CASHEW NUTS
MALE FERN ROOT — HYOSCYAMUS MUTICUS
ERGOT OF RYE, U.S.P. — STRAMMONIUM LEAVES

Amyl Alcohols Quotas For April-June, 1945

Allocations of amyl alcohols from April 1 to June 30, 1945, based on chemical allocation records of the War Production Board, have been released by the Civilian Production Administration. Allocations were:—

	Pounds
Total allocations	4,623,000
Amyl acetate (all grades)	[2]2,345,000
Lacquers and solvents[3]	1,279,000
Ore flotation reagents	418,000
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	235,000
Adhesives	180,000
Petroleum refining	44,000
Miscellaneous uses and small orders[3]	122,000

[1] Used in the production of penicillin (20 percent), lacquers (73 percent), and other uses.
[2] Includes methyl propyl ketone.
[3] Includes carburizing fluids, gum inhibitors, shoe preparations, electric equipment uses, cleaners, and printing inks.

Benzaldehyde Quotas For Oct., '44-June, '45

Allocations of benzaldehyde from October 1, 1944, to June 30, 1945, based on chemical allocation records of the War Production Board, have been released by the Civilian Production Administration. Allocations were:—

	Pounds
Total allocations	2,763,000
Export	6,000
Special military uses[1]	1,891,000
Flavors, foods and cosmetics	288,000
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	237,000
Dyes and dye intermediates	162,000
Photography	81,000
Miscellaneous uses and small orders	98,000

[1] Includes special military ointment and benzyl benzoate.

Fair Trade Booklet Revised and Reissued

The American Fair Trade Council has announced a new edition of the council's booklet, "The ABC's of Fair Trade" to aid sales executives in formulating their price policies. Earlier editions of the booklet having been exhausted, the new edition is designed to be of help especially to manufacturers who are planning to protect their trade-marked products through the Fair Trade Laws.

Copies of the booklet are available without cost from American Fair Trade Council, 55 West Forty-second street, New York 18.

Bleser Completes 50 Years In Capsule Making Industry

Joseph J. Bleser, senior partner of the Michigan Capsule Company, manufacturer of gelatin capsules, Detroit, is celebrating completion of fifty years in the capsule manufacturing industry.

O'Bryan Joins Centaur

Appointment of Raymond O'Bryan as sales representative of the Centaur Company division of Sterling Drug, Inc., New York, with headquarters in Denver, is announced by R. E. Gray, sales manager of the division at New York headquarters. O'Bryan succeeds Harold Cooke, transferred to Cleveland, Ohio, to replace Richard Reddaway, resigned. During the past five years Mr. O'Bryan served as a captain in the army.

Montano Joins Hopkins

Vito N. Montano has been appointed to the staff of the control laboratory of J. L. Hopkins & Co., importers, exporters and millers of crude drugs. Mr. Montano served in the Army Medical Corps during the war.

Obituaries

Louis H. Burrows

Louis H. Burrows, professor of clinical chemistry at Franklin School of Science and Arts, Philadelphia, died November 2 in an automobile accident near New Brunswick, N. J. He was thirty-four years of age.

Dr. Albert S. Eastman

Dr. Albert S. Eastman, for twenty years head of the department of chemistry at the University of Delaware, and during the first World War head of the chemistry department at the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., died recently in Wilmington. He was sixty-four years old.

Avery F. Payne

Avery F. Payne, president and founder of Avery F. Payne Company, importer of spices, New York, died November 5 at his summer home in Bay Park, East Rockaway, L. I. He was fifty-six years of age. Mr. Payne had been engaged in the spice business for forty years, having been associated with the Payne-Curtin Company prior to forming his own firm in 1921. Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr. Payne had been active in the Spice Trade Association for many years, having served as vice-president of that organization.

Clayton A. Peters

Clayton A. Peters, head of the department of science at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute from 1902 until 1916, and dean of the science department of the State Institute of Applied Agriculture of Long Island from 1916 to 1935, died at his home in Farmingdale, L. I., November 5. He was eighty-six years old.

Albert J. Early, independent oil operator in Western Kentucky fields died recently in Louisville, Ky. He was sixty-three years old.

Dr. Albert S. Eastman, retired chemist and educator of Newark, Del., died recently in Wilmington, Del., of a cerebral hemorrhage. He was sixty-four years of age. Born in Vermont, Dr. Eastman graduated from the University of Vermont and Princeton University, teaching at several colleges and universities before becoming head of the chemistry department at the University of Delaware, where he served for twenty years. During the First World War, Dr. Eastman withdrew from education to head the chemistry department of the Hercules Powder Company.

J. Thompson Littlewood, until fifteen years ago operator of the textile dye plant of G. J. Littlewood & Son, established a century ago by his father, died recently in Philadelphia. He was eighty-four years old.

Dr. M. H. Rea, Professor of Pathology at the University of Pennsylvania, died in Philadelphia November 1.

August S. Wolf, chemist and pathologist and retired director of the Equitable Life Insurance Society laboratory, died recently in Nassau hospital, Mineola, L. I. He was seventy-seven years old. Mr. Wolf, a native of New York, was named director of the Equitable laboratory in 1900, and served in that capacity until his retirement in 1940.

Trade Briefs

Lautier Fils, Inc., importer of essential oils, New York, recently purchased the five-story building at 321 Fifth avenue, where the firm will establish its New York headquarters.

Sharp & Dohme, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Philadelphia, is issuing to its field representatives a new revised price catalogue, which the company says is more convenient to use.

Northam Warren Corporation, Stamford, Conn., manufacturer of manicure preparations and other cosmetics, recently announced the appointment of Tristram Dunn as general advertising manager.

Howard E. Skipper, formerly with the medical division of the Chemical Warfare Service, has been placed in charge of the biochemistry division of Southern Research Institute. Carl E. Bryan, organic chemist, has joined the division to conduct research work in new chemotherapeutic agents.

Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Featured in the market last week was the 5c. per pound decrease in the price for redistilled peppermint oil which had been extremely firm since the removal of price ceilings. Paraguayan petitgrain oil was reduced 15c. per pound in bottles. Higher prices were quoted for olibanum and spearmint oils although the inside prices were unchanged.

The United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals sustained the decision of the United States Customs Court November 4, when, in the suit of the government against a large manufacturer of soap, it handed down a ruling that citronella oil containing a petroleum distillate is entitled to entry free from duty under the Tariff Act. The sustaining decision was not expected to cause any appreciable reduction in prices for the oil under existing circumstances, because the high shipping cost of the oil held prices at a very high level.

The Department of Commerce recently reported that exports of essential oils from Guatemala during 1945 amounted to 333,369 pounds, valued at $616,650, the majority of which came into the American market. Although the volume of exports was nearly 40,000 pounds less than in the preceding year, the value of shipments was almost twice that in 1944 due to the rise in prices. Exports of essential oils in 1945 ranked fourth by value among Guatemala's shipments of agricultural products. Actual contracted values of essential oils from Guatemala were recently reported at $3.00 to $4.00 per pound, f.o.b., New York. In 1945 declared values reached $1.83 per pound, while the average rate in 1936 was only 22c. per pound. During 1945 producers of essential oil in Guatemala reportedly secured very favorable contracts of several years' duration from United States purchasers, placing the industry on a substantial basis under conditions existing at that time.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Peppermint oil, redist., U.S.P., dms., 5c. per lb.

Petitgrain oil, Paraguay, cns., 15c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
228.5	228.5	228.8	221.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Anise—The improving supply situation in Chinese oil which prompted the decrease in prices during the previous week, continued to maintain its excellent aspect as it was reported that eighteen drums of oil had been imported from Hong Kong during the period under review. Trading was confined to lower priced stocks as it had been for several weeks, and very little activity was noted in the few high priced stocks which remained in the market. There were no further variations in price, but indications were that prices would continue to reflect the improved supply position.

Cassia—Prices were firming slightly last week as stocks of low priced oil were depleted by the excellent demand which had prevailed for many weeks. The general opinion in the trade was that the high-priced oil remaining in the hands of dealers was tending to move in view of the fact that importations of less expensive oil were retarded. Imports during the period under review totaled only three drums from Hong Kong.

Citronella—United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals sustained the decision of the United States Custom Court that citronella oil containing a petroleum distillate is entitled to entry free of duty under paragraph 1731 of the Tariff Act in a ruling handed down November 4 in the government's suit against a large soap manufacturer. Inquiries throughout the trade indicated that there would likely be no lowering of prices as a result of this action, since the high shipping cost of the oil showed no tendency to lower. Interest in the item was held at the moderately high levels which have prevailed for several weeks, and prices were firm and unchanged. Imports during the week totaled thirty-three drums from Ceylon.

Clove—Stocks were thoroughly depleted last week as demand continued to outstrip supply by a large margin. Some dealers reported that it would be impossible for them to promise delivery on new orders for at least six months. Prices held firm at the levels which had been effective for three weeks, $1.55 per pound. No imports were reported during the period under review. The United States Department of Commerce quoted a report that Zanzibar's exports of clove oil during the twelve months ended June 30, 1946 amounted to 565,046 pounds. The chief purchasers were said to be the United Kingdom, the United States, and Australia. Most of the 82,433 pounds exported during the second quarter was reported to have been sent to the United Kingdom.

Coriander — Demand for this item continued to be restricted, in general to small volume orders. The majority of buyers tended to postpone large lot buying in the hope that an improved import position would force prices to drop. The high replacement cost facing dealers, however, made it necessary for them to hold prices at the levels which have been in force for months, and those prices were firm. Imports during the period under review totaled eight cases from the Netherlands.

Cypress — Very little trading was carried on last week as the supply situation was unrelieved. There were few stocks available anywhere in the trade, and it was felt that the market would not show any interesting activity until the replenishment situation was solved. Hopes of slight relief were raised last week, however, as the United States Department of Commerce quoted the British press as saying that large quantities of cypress wood waste, mainly sawdust of the Callitris glauca and Callitris calcarata varieties, which had previously been dumped, will now be used for the extraction of oil of cypress in Australia. The yield of the waste, which will be processed by steam distillation, is approximately 1 percent of the weight of the sawdust. In one district alone, the Pilliga State Forest, New South Wales, about 50,000 tons of cypress waste are produced annually.

Eucalyptus — Prices continued to firm last week as import volume failed to approach the demands of the American market. There were no price variations reported, but it was indicated that unless there were a sudden improvement in availability of stocks there would be a definite necessity for the price to rise. The import position was showing a gradual improvement, but it was felt that there could not be sufficient improvement in a short time to forestall the tendency for prices to be increased. Imports during the week totaled ten drums from Australia.

Geranium—There was very little oil available last week as the persistent shortages which had hampered trading for several weeks was unrelieved. Prices held firm at the previous levels as there was very little movement of stocks into consumer channels. The note of optimism which had begun a few weeks earlier with the arrival of the first imports in many weeks was not ringing as clearly last week as no oil arrived for the third successive week. The Department of Commerce reported that Algeria's 1945 yield of geranium oil was low because of prolonged drought. Weather conditions during the 1946 season were said to be more favorable, but a smaller area was under cultivation. Two cuttings were reported to be certain, however, and it was possible that there might be a third.

Guaiacwood—Declared exports of guaiacwood from Paraguay to the United States during the first eight months of 1946 dropped to 2,040 kilograms valued at $9,837 from 6,990 kilograms with a value of $34,890 in the comparable period in 1945, accord-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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ing to a Department of Commerce report.

Lemongrass—The arrival of ninety drums of oil from India helped to maintain the improving import pace which had gradually been attained during previous weeks. Shortages persisted, however, as buyer interest was at an unprecedented high. Prices were tending to firm, but there was no reported increase.

Lemon—The Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, recently announced the sale of 10,272 pounds of Sicilian lemon oil at $2.00 per pound.

Lime—The United States Department of Commerce recently reported that exports of distilled lime oil from the British West Indies declined markedly in 1945. Shipments in 1945 from Trinidad, the most important source of lime oil in the Caribbean area, amounted to 23,300 pounds, compared with 32,870 pounds in the preceding year. Exports of hand-pressed lime oil from Trinidad in 1944 were 350 pounds, but none of this commodity was shipped during the following year. Exports of distilled lime oil from other islands in the West Indies in 1945 were as follows, with 1944 figures in parentheses:—Dominica, 19,745 pounds (40,706 pounds); Grenada, 3,400 pounds (5,680 pounds); Montserrat, 299 pounds (555 pounds); St. Lucia, 4,175 pounds (4,348 pounds). British Guiana exported 9.011 pounds of distilled lime oil in 1945, slightly more than double the 1944 figure of 4,050 pounds. The price per pound of distilled lime oil exported from Trinidad to the United States dropped from $7.00 in 1944 to $6.50 in 1945, and $5.50 in 1946. Hand-pressed lime oil was exported to the United States in 1944 at $11.00 per pound, compared with $10.00 per pound for one small shipment in March, 1946. All prices above are in American currency. In recent years a root disease has steadily restricted lime production, and it was reported that the outlook for future exports of lime oil from Trinidad is particularly unfavorable.

Olibanum—There was a higher quotation forthcoming on the outside in this oil last week, as a range was established from $5.00 to $6.25 per pound, 55c. per pound above the previous outside price.

Peppermint—Considerable interest was aroused last week by the reduction of prices for redistilled U.S.P. oil in drums. The price was lowered 5c. per pound for this item, in the first reduction since prices soared on the heels of the removal of ceilings for mint oils. The range established by the change was from $8.30 to $8.75 per pound. Trading was restricted to small lots, as it had been during the previous week, and many dealers remained in the withdrawn position they assumed when the market was stalled by the unsettled conditions of prices at the source. Interest was at a low level as there was very little oil available for flavoring purposes, and there was a tendency on the parts of many consumers to substitute oils.

Petitgrain — Paraguayan petitgrain was quoted 15c. per pound lower last week as the market maintained the high level of activity which had persisted for several weeks. The range established by the downward price revision was from $4.10 to $4.75 per pound. The reduction came as a surprise in most quarters for the prices at the source continued strong and prices in the American market in recent weeks had been steady to firm. Declared exports of petitgrain oil from Paraguay to the United States declined in volume during the first eight months of 1946, but rose in value, according to a Department of Commerce report. Such exports amounted to 63,780 kilograms, valued at $392,733 throughout the first eight months of 1946, as compared with 82,044 kilograms, worth $267,114 in the comparable period of 1945.

Spearmint — Prices for this item continued to rise last week as they had been doing since ceiling prices were removed, and a new high quotation of $15.00 per pound was noted last week. There was practically no oil available anywhere, and the majority of dealers remained withdrawn as the unavailability of the oil, the extremely high cost of what could be obtained, and the tendency of consumers to employ other flavoring oils

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In New Sales Posts for M.M.&R.

I. E. La Rue (left) has been appointed New England divisional sales manager by Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., manufacturer of essential oils, New York, and has been succeeded in the Midwest by Stanley T. Olds, formerly a sales representative in the New York area. Mr. La Rue has been with the company for twelve years and Mr. Olds joined it last year after discharge from the Army.

prohibited active trading on their parts.

Aromatic Chemicals

Production and consumption in the aromatic chemical market last week closely followed the pattern which had been typical for many months. Production was curtailed by the shortage of raw materials, and demand was gauged, in many instances, to the availability of finished products. Prices for heliotropine, bromstyrol, and anethol were firming in the face of shortages, and it was impossible to determine when there would be any relief forthcoming in those items. Salacylic acid and amyl alcohol were reported to be in especially short supply. The problem of obtaining qualified labor which had been facing many producers since the end of the war was said to be easing recently, an it was expected that there would be no recurrence of man-power shortages in that branch of the chemical industry. The main difficulty slowing production of aromatic chemicals, for which raw materials were available, appeared to be worn-out equipment last week. Replacement of faulty machinery and parts had posed a serious problem throughout the war, and the correction of faults since the end of hostilities has been piecemeal. There was a good deal of optimism about the future in the market last week, however, regarding all of the problems, and it was expected that there would be an improvement in both production and trading in the not too distant future.

Trade Briefs

Siro, Inc., has been organized in New York to deal in glass perfume bottles.

National Merchandisers, Chicago, announces a marketing service for new inventions.

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German Cosmetics Data Obtained by Dr. Karas

German formulas for cosmetics and perfumes, complete with process details, have been brought to the United States by Dr. Stephen A. Karas, consulting chemist, the Office of Technical Services of the Department of Commerce has announced. Dr. Karas spent the last five months in Germany as special investigator for OTS' technical industrial intelligence division.

One of the purposes of Dr. Karas' study was to obtain formulas for the base waxes which American manufacturers imported from Germany before the war. He returned with complete details of German processes and original formulas for making synthetic glyco waxes, for extracting cholesterol from wool fat, and for making many perfumes, toilet soaps, creams, and other cosmetic products based on these materials.

It is believed that the information he obtained will be of great value in making the American cosmetic industry independent of foreign manufacturers. Two reports on his findings will be placed on sale by OTS in the near future.

Citronella Oil Duty

—Continued from page 7

and take it only because they must do so to meet their requirements in industry.

It is clear, of course, that sustaining the government's position here would create an anomalous situation in citronella oil commerce—one which it is difficult to believe the congress intended. The pure oil would be free but the diluted or adulterated product used for precisely the same purpose would be subjected to an extraordinarily heavy duty.

Citronella oil is not competitive with anything produced in the United States, but is valuable for use in important domestic industries and ultimately to consumers. It is imported in large quantities as shown by the Summary of Tarift Information before us. It is readily understandable why congress, having no domestic citronella oil industry to protect, was willing to forego the revenue which might have been collected upon it in order to favor those domestic industries which use it.

If the addition of petroleum distillate to citronella oil were shown to result in a product having a use different from the pure product, or, to be more exact, if it destroyed it as citronella oil and fitted it for only a perfume material a different situation would confront us, but, of course, no such result is shown nor do we apprehend that it could be.

Upon full consideration it is our view that the Customs Court reached the correct conclusion and the judgment is affirmed.

A. B. Kinzel, vice-president of Union Carbide & Carbon Research Laboratories and of the Electro Metallurgical Company, has been re-elected chairman of the Engineering Foundation.

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TGA Scientific Section to Meet Dec. 5

The scientific section of the Toilet Goods Association will hold a meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, December 5. Program for the meeting follows:—

Address of Welcome, Paul H. Douglas, president of the Toilet Goods Association.

"Emulsifier Evaluation by Water Absorption," by W. C. Griffin, Atlas Powder Company.

"Occurrence of Fungus of the Alternaria Type in Caps and Emulsions," by Chandler Holt and George Carroll, Bourjois, Inc.

"Surface Active Agents in Cosmetic Practice," by I. R. Hollenberg, Van Dyk & Co.

"Special Problems in Multiple Patch Testing of Soaps," by Robert R. Schwartz, and Emanuel J. Marcus, New York Dermatological Laboratories.

"Originality in Perfumery," by Henri Robert, President, Henri Robert, Inc.

"Determination of Inter-Facial Tension by Pendant Drop Method," by Herbert Heinrich, director of research, Kolmar Laboratories.

"Microscopic Techniques Applied to Cosmetics," by Charles P. Shillaber and Walter W. Edman, of Ralph L. Evans Associates.

"A Comprehensive Method for the Classification of Odors," by E. C. Crocker, of Arthur D. Little, Inc.

"Pressure in Bottles," by Henry J. Wing, of Northam Warren Corporation.

"Experimental Principles in Cosmetic Studies, Part I—Estrogenic Creams," by Erwin Di Cyan, and J. J. Eller, Director, Di Cyan and Brown, and attending dermatologist, City Hospital, New York, respectively.

"Experimental Studies of Effects of Skin Creams Upon Cutaneous Respiration in Human Subjects," by John A. Killian, and Charles A. Oclassen, Killian Research Laboratories.

"The Evaporation of Aqueous Solutions and Emulsions Containing Polyols," by L. S. Roehm. O. C. Cessna, and E. O. Ohlmann, of the Dow Chemical Company.

High-Pressure Tankcar Get Top Priority

OPD Washington Bureau

The Civilian Production Administration has issued a direction under General Schedule Order M-293 which has the effect of serving notice on the carbuilding industry to give top priority to the construction of high-pressure tankcars for the transportation of anhydrous ammonia and liquefied petroleum gas. Failure of the industry to adopt this practice would be followed by issuance of individual directives on the producers.

The CPA pointed out that there is a critical shortage in the supply of high pressure tankcars for the transportation of these two materials and a number of domestic tankcar line operations have placed orders for these types of cars with the buildings, but present delivery promises without priorities assistance are not nearly enough to meet urgent requirements. The direction continues:—

To meet this situation the CPA may issue individual directives to car builders scheduling the production and delivery of high pressure tankcars for anhydrous ammonia and liquefied petroleum gas. In general these directives may provide that the relative precedence among orders from domestic tankcar line operators for high pressure anhydrous ammonia tankcars and the relative precedence among orders from domestic tankcar line operators for high pressure liquefied petroleum gas tankcars is to be determined by the car builders, but that orders for certain high pressure anhydrous ammonia tankcars must be given preference over any other orders in the car builders' schedules, and that orders for high pressure liquefied petroleum gas tankcars must be given preference over any other orders except those for anhydrous ammonia tankcars referred to above.

Irish Moss Site Bought by Kraft

The Kraft Foods Company has purchased seashore property at Rockport, Me., where Irish moss, source of carageenin, is found in abundance. Acquisition of the property has been announced by Norman Kraft, vice-president of Kraft, in charge of product research and development.

The refined extract of Irish moss is used as the basis for a new stabilizer manufactured by Kraft under the trade name of "Kraystay," which is used as a suspending and gelling agent, stabilizer, thickoner and emulsifier. It has demonstrated its advantages in the manufacture of cream soups, pudding mixes, pie fillings, gravy mixes, jams and jellied meats, and has found widespread use in the manufacture of lotions, cosmetics, tooth paste and pharmaceuticals, according to the company.

Water Soluble Cellulose Gum Offered by Hercules

Hercules Powder Company has announced the commercial manufacture of 'CMC' a new cellulose derivative. This water-soluble cellulose gum is reported to have such a unique combination of properties that in a short time it has found application in a wide variety of industries including textile, paper, paint, lacquer, ceramics, rubber, cosmetics, and printing.

This unusual cellulose gum is said to possess many properties of water-soluble starches, gelatins, and gums, as well as the additional qualities found in processed or synthesized hydro-phillic colloids.

This 'CMC' is the sodium salt of carboxymethyl-cellulose formed by the reaction of monochloroacetic acid with alkali cellulose and is available in three viscosity types: low-25 to 50 cps. at two per cent concentration; medium-400 to 600 cps. at two per cent concentration; and high-approximately 2,000 cps. at one per cent concentration.

Read Gets Army Research Div. Post

Dr. William Thornton Read, former dean of the school of chemistry of Rutgers University, has been appointed a scientific research adviser to the research and development division of the War Department General Staff. For the past three years Dr. Read has been in charge of the research section of the National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel, in the War Manpower Commission.

Du Pont Transfers Rankin To Petroleum Chemical Div.

Dr. Stewart L. Rankin has joined the staff of the petroleum chemicals division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company's organic chemicals department. He will direct the special studies of that division. Dr. Rankin has been physician at the Louisville, Ky., neoprene plant which the du Pont firm built and is operating for the government.

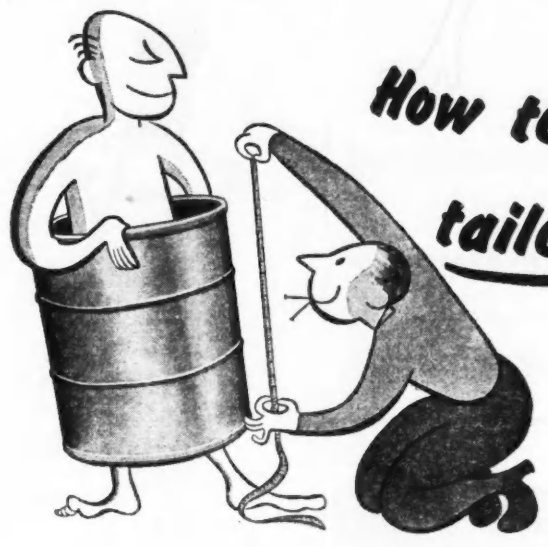
Trade Briefs

Frederick D. Rossini, chief of the thermochemistry and hydrocarbons section of the National Bureau of Standards, has been elected president of the standing committee on thermochemistry of the International Union of Chemistry.

Howard A. Meyerhoff has resigned from the executive secretaryship of the American Association for the Advancement of Science to become a geologist member of a party which will spend six months on a survey of minerals in the Argentine Andes.

Thomas R. Reid, director of human relations, McCormick & Co., Baltimore, Md., will address a November 6 dinner meeting of the Niagara Frontier Society of Industrial Engineers at the Hotel Statler, Buffalo, on "Management's Responsibility in Human Relations."

National Adhesives, New York, has developed an adhesive especially designed to prevent shipments from sliding about in railroad cars, trucks and steamships, to cut transit losses. The adhesive, 'Load-Lok,' has been subjected to tests under the supervision of the Association of American Railroads.



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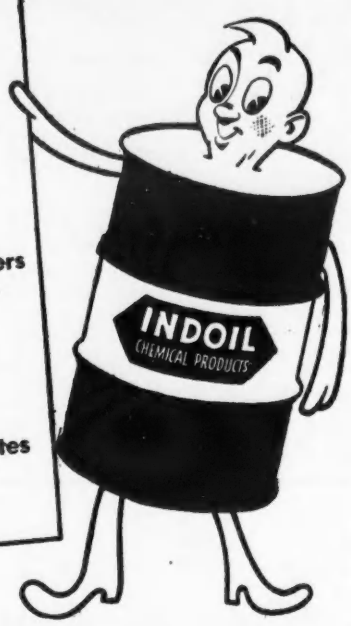

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WHERE TOUGH COATINGS ARE REQUIRED—PENTEK*

Paint and varnish coatings processed with PENTEK will help prolong the life of any weather-exposed equipment. It makes coatings not only tougher and more durable with greater resistance to moisture and alkalis, but also makes the coatings quicker bodying, faster drying, and more glossy.

PENTEK is a technical grade of Pentaerythritol which consists of approximately 85% mono Pentaerythritol and 15% higher polymers.

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Chemical Corporation

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Chicago Sales Office: 180 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Ill.

Benzaldehyde • Benzoates • Benzoic Acid • Benzyl Chloride • Bromides • Formates
Chlorinated Aromatics • Medicinal Creosotes • Formaldehyde • Formic Acid
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M.D.A. • Paraformaldehyde • Parahydroxybenzoates • Pentaerythritols • Salicylates

Protective Coatings Materials

Business was quiet last week, with activity for the week centered at Atlantic City where the first postwar convention of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association was being held. Major problems concerning the linseed oil shortage, price ceilings and oleoresinous material shortages were subject to a vast amount of discussion with the hope of taking the steps necessary to alleviate these problems.

Ceiling increases ranging from 31c. per gallon to $1.30 per gallon became effective on November 5 on all trade sales paints—those sold over-the-counter—and on the intermediate oleoresinous liquids used as grinding vehicles in the manufacture of paint. Chief factor for the increase was the higher cost of linseed oil resulting from that product's decontrol on October 29.

Advertisement of toy lead soldiers for sale in England in the midst of a domestic lead shortage was irksome to members of the lead industry last week. However, government lead officials declared that nothing could be done and that England was at liberty to do what she wished with the lead allocated her.

The 1947 naval stores conservation program was approved on November 4 by the Department of Agriculture. Important provisions of the program were:—Payment of 1 cent per face for each properly worked face; materials and services furnished by the Forest Service, the cost of which will be deducted from the earned payment of the producer, additional deductions for failure to meet fully fire and timber cutting requirements.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Lead—Developments were nil in this market last week as trade circles believed that lead decontrol would be the only step capable of supplying the necessary incentive for increased production. It is their opinion that no further ceiling price advances would be granted by the OPA.

Rumored sale of toy lead soldiers in England irked many lead consumers here last week. No lead has been allocated in the U. S. for this purpose. Government officials state there is nothing they can do about what England does with the lead allocated her through the informal International Lead Allocation Committee.

The average daily rate of lead output from domestic mines remained unchanged in September, according to a Bureau of Mines report. Due to a shorter working period in September, total mine production declined 924 short tons, although the average daily output remained at 904 tons. The September production failed to equal the average monthly output during the first half of 1946 by 1,098 tons (4 percent) and was 17 percent under the average monthly production during 1945. The shortage of mine and mill labor continued to be a potent factor limiting domestic mine output. Prices for common grade at New York remained at 8.25c. per pound.

Zinc—This market remained unchanged last week with the only activity reported being the settlement of price terms between the ore producers and smelters in the Tri-State district. Previously, producers had been withholding their stocks until such an agreement was reached. The price dispute was brought about by the recent ceiling price increase of 1c. per pound.

Zinc production from domestic mines in September increased 1,889 short tons (4 percent) over the August output, and reached a level virtually equal to the average monthly production during the first half of 1946, according to a Bureau of Mines report. The average daily rate of output in September was 1,609 tons compared with 1,496 tons in August. Prices for primary slab zinc remained at 9.25c. in East St. Louis.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Dibutyl, phthalate, dms., c.l., works, 8/10c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
155.4	155.4	154.5	140.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Pigments

Litharge—This yellow lead oxide was again in small supply in contrast to the large demand being voiced by an active and extremely busy paint industry. Producers stated that not until there was an improvement in the lead industry would there be a corresponding change in the litharge field. As a result, producers were casting an expectant and hopeful eye to the possibility of lead being decontrolled or an increase in lead prices granted. There were no price changes reported over the period under review.

Lithopone—Previous pessimistic reports concerning this market were not changed last week as lithopone continued to be a seller's market with little, if nothing, to sell. In spite of the fact that supplies continued to remain scarce, buyer inquiries were frequent and demand completely in excess of production. New stocks were declared to be non-existent with the acute shortage of raw materials the chief factor contributing to curtailed production.

Titanium Dioxide—Production continued to be pressed hard in this market as increased demand absorbed all available stocks and rendered a backlog.

Although excellent production and a reasonably good supply of raw materials were evidenced, the problem of getting one step ahead of demand continued to be difficult.

Red Lead—Light supplies were being doled out in this market and no appreciable change over the previous week was noted. Again it seemed safe to say that this market would improve only when a beneficial change is effected in the lead industry.

White Lead—No change was noted over the previous week as producers were unable to make an appreciable dent into the large backlog that has accumulated. Demand has been heavy for some time and it is not expected to taper off for some months to come. Producers hoped that either an increase in lead ceilings or decontrol would speed raw materials on their way.

Zinc Oxides—Continued good demand was evidenced again last week but necessary stocks needed to fill the large orders were not available. Small stocks were available occasionally with buyer inquiries very heavy in spite of the admitted shortages. Producers were unanimous in agreeing that low price ceilings, in general, were the reason for inadequate pro-

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: September

The value of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers in September, 1946, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $63,045,245. Details of sales reported by these establishments, with comparative data for 1945 and 1944, follow:—

	Total sales reported by 680 establishments.	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments: Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer.	Industrial sales: Total.	Industrial sales: Paint and varnish.	Industrial sales: Lacquer.	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments.
1946—Sept.	$63,045,245	$31,750,418	$24,014,380	$17,578,358	$6,436,022	$7,280,447
Total, 9 mos..	583,469,880	318,198,747	205,081,872	72,216,070	53,118,450	59,989,266
1945—Sept.	48,020,267	26,011,054	16,851,178	12,540,036	4,311,142	5,158,035
Total, 9 mos..	493,176,250	228,826,852	213,616,752	162,207,669	51,409,083	50,732,646
1944—Sept.	52,098,597	25,056,271	21,673,643	16,254,484	5,419,161	5,368,681
Total, 9 mos..	472,598,682	228,174,892	197,781,450	147,929,432	49,852,018	46,642,340

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

STEARATES

ZINC
CALCIUM
ALUMINUM
MAGNESIUM

Dependable Deliveries.
Unsurpassed Quality.

SYNTHETIC PRODUCTS CO.
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OPD—11-11-1946 75

3 Star Synthetic Resins—

PICCOLYTE
Widely used for a great variety of applications, Piccolyte is low in cost, non-yellowing, thermoplastic, soluble in low-cost naphthas, chemically inert. Many types and grades.

PICCOLASTIC
Based on Styrene, Substituted Styrene and Homologues. More than a score of types and grades having different melting points, molecular weights, solvencies and other properties.

PICCOUMARON
A series of para-coumarone indene resins, made in grades ranging from liquids to brittle solids. Soluble in low-cost naphthas and other solvents.

PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL CORP.
CLAIRTON, PENNSYLVANIA
Plants at Clairton, Pa. and Chester, Pa.
Makers of: Coumarone Resins • Coal Tar Solvents • Styrene Resins • Rubber Plasticizers • Reclaiming Oils • Terpene Resins • High Solvency Naphthas • Solvent Oils.
Distributed by FALK CHEMICAL CO. Pittsburgh, Pa.

duction. No price changes were received.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Bone Black—This material which has been in very high demand because of the active automobile industry, was reported by one producer to be entering into a very tight supply situation. Although a September production increase of 301 tons over the August total of 1,116 tons was recorded, the increased demand has resulted in a sizable backlog in this industry. Shipments in September totaled 1 659 tons, showing an increase of 618 tons over the August figure of 1,041 tons. No price change was received last week.

Chrome Colors—Symbolic of other paint colors, this commodity was also in very high demand with producers unable to meet the large number of orders. Keen interest was shown in this market with consumers hoping for an increase in production.

Iron Oxide—Primarily a seller's market, iron oxide was declared to be in short supply. Demand and buyer interest was good with few supplies available for the eager consumers. Imports for the week totaled 813 barrels, with shipments arriving from Great Britain and Spain.

Driers and Flatteners

Naphthenates—An active market was witnessed last week with production declared to be very good and capable of meeting the large demand received from pleased consumers. Naphthenic acid, the raw material necessary for production of this commodity, was declared to be in good supply by one producer. No price changes were recorded during last week.

Stearates—This market continued to look bleak with low price ceilings given as the reason for the small production according to one producer. Since neither an increase in price ceilings nor complete decontrol was effected last week, producers continued to withhold their stocks until some advantageous price change was effected.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos—Shipments totaling 1,600 bags of this commodity were received in American ports last week from Portugal.

Barytes—Used as an inert filler in paints, this material was in very good demand and continued to press production which has been on an upward trend for some months. It was reported that a sizeable backlog has resulted with little chance of alleviating it since newly produced stocks were just enough to keep pace with the daily orders being received. No price changes were received during last week.

Graphite—Over 1,900 bags of this material were received in home ports during the past week. These shipments were from Ceylon and Portugal.

Whiting—This material, used in the making of putty and also as an extender in paints, was in continued good demand although one seller reported that the market had eased slightly over the previous week. A backlog continued to exist with small hope of easing it until further imports were increased and demand tapered off. Imports totaling 1,200 bags of this material were received in American ports from Belgium last week. No price changes were received during the week.

In package design, eye appeal means buy appeal! That's why the beauty and rich color of Continental lithography play such an important part in increasing the popularity of our customers' products.

Just as the cans themselves provide the ultimate in product protection, smartly designed labels do a first class selling job.

Down through the years our skilled lithographers have earned an enviable reputation for faithful reproduction of customers' designs. From behind the scenes they have made many a product stand out on store shelves.

When you bring your packaging problem to Continental you are assured of sturdy construction, modern design and fine lithography. It's no wonder the famous Triple-C Trademark means "best in quality—best in service" to so many manufacturers.

CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY

100 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N.Y.

Lacquer Materials

Acetone—Keen interest was witnessed in this market last week as producers strived to supply a good percentage of the large number of orders received. A backlog still existed with no one venturing to guess when it might be eased. No price changes were received last week.

Butyl Acetate—Following a trend of many weeks, demand continued to be good but supplies were not adequate as producers of natural fermentation materials were unable to obtain a large enough amount of the necessary grains. Prices were unchanged last week.

Butyl Alcohol—This market remained unchanged over the previous week as good demand and active buyer interest continued to be noted. Necessary supplies, however, were again lacking as adequate raw materials were not obtainable in the quantities desired. No price changes were recorded last week.

Varnish Gums

Copal—Arrival in American ports of 314 bags of this gum were received in American ports from the Philippines last week.

Shellac—Last week's market did not vary materially from the previous week but did show a tendency to become firmer as the period ended. Shipments from India continued to be received in appreciable quantities and found a ready market since sellers were eager to reduce the backlog of orders that have been built up. One producer stated that as a result of the recent shipping strike, this backlog will not be erased until the first of the year. Bleaching plants were working at full capacity and all of the processed shellac was finding a ready outlet. Demand was reported to be good. One producer reported that he did not effect any price change for the month of November and would continue to use last month's mark-up. Imports for last week consisted of 2,300 bags of seedlac, 600 bags of buttonlac, and 3,040 bags of shellac. All of these imports were from India.

Naval Stores

Rosin—Trading continued dull in the rosin market last week with small offerings and still smaller sales being noted. As in previous weeks, only high grades were available with low and medium grades non-existent. One producer reported that demand for export was very great but the inability to obtain export licenses, following the government's policy of keeping much needed rosin at home, kept rosin exports at a low ebb. Prices continued to fluctuate with the amount of sales being made.

Savannah, Nov. 8.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range noted				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$6.80	...	$6.80	$6.80	$6.80
D	7.00	...	7.00	7.00	7.00
E	7.33	...	7.33	7.33	7.33
F	7.80	...	7.80	7.80	7.80
G	7.86	...	7.86	7.82	7.80
H	7.86	...	7.86	7.82	7.80
I	7.86	...	7.86	7.82	7.80
K	7.86	...	7.86	7.82	7.80
M	7.86	...	7.86	7.82	7.80
N	7.86	...	7.86	7.82	7.80
WG	7.90	...	7.90	7.90	7.80
WW	7.90	...	7.90	7.90	7.85
	Drums				
Sales	85	...	...	...	304
Receipts	185	...	565	516	65
Shipments	...	...	...	...	...
Stocks	13,698	...	14,432	14,948	15,013

Turpentine—Last week proved to be an uneventful one in this market with little trading being executed. Scarce supplies continued to hamper an otherwise active market. The only production coming in was the scrape crop with little hope of improving present stocks from this source. Producers were doling out present supplies to their regular consumers in an effort to try and distribute these scarce stocks until the new crop comes in next March. Prices remained at $1.05 per gallon at Savannah.

Savannah, Nov. 8.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons—Sales.	Barrels—Receipts.	Barrels—Shipments.	Barrels—On hand.
Monday	$1.05	...	111	130	3,600
Tuesday	....	...	...	...	...
Wednesday	1.05	...	98	251	3,575
Thursday	1.05	...	...	250	3,325
Friday	1.05	...	600	843	3,082

Glues and Binders

Bones—Arrival in American ports of shipments totaling 15,669 bags of this material from Argentina and Uruguay was recorded last week.

Bone Glue—Production of this commodity during September was 2,163,-

189 pounds less than the August figure of 10,937,040 pounds. Shipments also showed a decrease, with 9,130,684 pounds being shipped in September compared to the August total of 10,954,361 pounds. Stocks held at the end of September amounted to 8,196,334 pounds, or 571,483 pounds less than the August total of 8,767,817 pounds.

Casein—No change over the previous week was experienced in this market with no solution forthcoming regarding the Argentine export situation. The difficulty continued to be the inability of the Argentine government to obtain stocks from its local producers at the government's price.

A good market was reported to exist, no matter what the price, but since stocks were unavailable, little trading was witnessed. Arrival in American ports of 1,083 bags of casein from Argentina was reported last week.

Domestic production continued to remain very small in comparison with the large demand being voiced. If the need for powdered and skimmed milk in countries obsessed by famine was reduced, a resulting increase in domestic casein production might result, according to one producer. Prices were not being quoted.

New Paint to Resist Heat, Chemical Fumes

New paints which strongly resist heat, chemical fumes, retard fire, and do not darken with age are promised in a report to the American Chemical Society by H. D. Cogan and C. A. Setterstrom of Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh.

High resistance to weathering and fire is produced by mixing pigments with ethyl silicate, a colorless liquid. The paints will be particularly useful in decorating and protecting theatrical scenery, industrial fabrics, furnace castings and the walls and chimneys of chemical plants.

Pigments most suitable to use with ethyl silicate are, generally, the chemically inert ochre, sienna, chromium oxide, or iron oxide. Titanium oxide is a good white, and carbon black can be used as a black pigment.

Some of the older uses for ethyl silicate are in protecting stone statues and private dwellings from weathering, and increasing the hardness of stone, brick and concrete in building construction, according to the report. During the war, super-charger buckets for high altitude bombers were precision cast with ethyl silicate and solutions of it are used to coat the surfaces of sand molds for castings.

Ethyl silicate offers one of the most useful materials for separating other substances from the important silica, constituting about 60 percent of the solid crust of the earth, the report says.

Plastic, Coldwater Paint Sales: September

Sales of plastic-texture paints, coldwater paints and calcimines for September, 1946, as reported to the Bureau of Census by 38 identical manufacturers, accounting for approximately 87 percent of the total value of sales in these materials, as compared with those for September, 1945:—

Plastic-Texture Water Paints

	Pounds	Value
•Total	1,925,103	$132,530

• Includes paste and dry powder plastic-texture water paints which cannot be shown separately without disclosing the operations of individual companies.

Coldwater Paints

	Pounds	Value
Exterior, lime or cement-bound	4,342,733	$373,050
casein-bound	248,537	14,560
Interior, casein-bound, paste or semi-paste form	•168,323	216,909
Dry-powder form	584,433	43,732
glue-bound	321,188	11,562

• Gallons.

Calcimines

	Pounds	Value
Hotwater	882,422	$40,064
Coldwater	753,127	32,746

Sales of these products for September, as compared with those for the corresponding month of last year, were as follows:—

	September 1946	September 1945
Plastic paints.....lbs.	1,925,103	703,753
value.	$132,530	$48,097
Coldwater paints.value.	$659,813	$450,913
Calcimines .....lbs.	1,635,549	1,930,348
value.	$73,810	$90,332

New England Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold its November meeting at the Hotel Statler, **Boston, November 14.**

Trade Sales Paints Ceiling Raise Ordered

OPD Washington Bureau

Increased manufacturers' ceilings on all trade sales paints, those sold over the counter, have been announced by the Office of Price Administration.

Increases, effective November 4, reflect increased costs of linseed oil (17.5 cents a pound) since June 30, 1946. They are designed to remove any price impediment to production of the supply of paints needed for the Veterans Emergency Housing Program. This measure provides manufacturers of trade sale paints with an increase that covers the increased cost of linseed oil over total current costs and in addition a profit on low-cost items to raise production.

Resellers of paints may raise prices by the percentage increase in their cost of acquisition.

Increases over October 1, 1946, manufacturer ceilings on trade sale paints of 45 cents a gallon for flat wall paint, 76 cents a gallon for interior gloss paint, $1.10 for exterior house paint, 86 cents for house paint in soft and semi-paste form, 88 cents for exterior house paint undercoat, and $1.30 for colors in oil, were authorized. Besides the linseed oil increase, these reflect an additional advance ranging from 4 to 12 percent.

The other increases include:—semi-gloss paint, 31 cents a gallon; enamels, 52 cents a gallon; gloss mill whites, 60 cents a gallon; wall primer and undercoaters, 72 cents a gallon; enamel underbody, 35 cents a gallon; exterior paint, 66 cents a gallon; black and graphite paint, 88 cents a gallon; exterior enamels and varnishes, 55 cents a gallon; roof and barn paint, 46 cents a gallon; floor paint, 41 cents a gallon, and interior varnish, 40 cents a gallon.

OPA will continue to watch market prices of linseed oil to determine if further price action will be needed.

Phthalic Alkyd Resins Allocations Reported

Allocations of phthalic alkyd resins from April 1 to June 30, 1944, based on chemical allocation records of the War Production Board, have been released by the Civilian Production Administration. Allocations were:—

	Pounds
Direct military[1]	2,336,000
Foreign	426,000
Other uses	33,998,000
Transportation equipment	22,493,000
Aircraft	4,735,000
Other	17,758,000
Arms and ammunition	3,672,000
Communication and electrical equipment	2,408,000
Industrial machinery, tools and equipment	1,859,000
Containers and packaging	1,780,000
Building materials and structures	704,000
Textiles and leather	353,000
Health, scientific, and safety equipment	172,000
Furniture	114,000
Printing inks, engraving supplies	97,000
Photographic equipment and supplies	90,000
Miscellaneous uses and small orders	296,000
Total allocations	36,700,000

[1] End-use data not available.

Chrome Ore Offered By RFC Subsidiary

OPD Washington Bureau

The U. S. Commercial Company, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, is offering for sale, as agent of the US/UK joint chrome account, the balance of the stocks of chrome ore left in Turkey from the wartime preclusive purchase program. Bids for this material will be received up to noon, November 15. The quantity available is approximately 63,000 long tons.

Interested parties should write to U. S. Commercial Company, marketing division, Washington 25, D. C., for further information.

Paint, Allied Trades Plan Dinner for Jewish Appeal

Paints, chemicals and allied industries will tender a dinner in behalf of the 1946 appeal of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies November 14 at the Commodore hotel, New York. Michael J. Merkin, of the M. J. Merkin Paint Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., is chairman of the trade-wide campaign. Lazarus Joseph, Comptroller of the City of New York and chairman of the Federation's Bronx division, will be principal speaker.

ONE FOR THE MONEY... TWO FOR THE SHOW

USE 2590 GLYPTAL

A low-cost, hard-dry Glyptal alkyd resin recommended as a vehicle for toy enamels, furniture finishes, chassis blacks, industrial finishes, tool and machinery paints. 2590 Glyptal is a rosin and drying oil alkyd for fast air-drying and quick baking at low temperatures, resulting in finishes with excellent color retention and high resistance to water, oil and gasoline.

G-E GLYPTAL ALKYD RESINS

A G-E specialist is always available to discuss your paint problems. Just write to Section RIMA-1163, Resin and Insulation Materials Division, Chemical Department, General Electric Company, Schenectady 5, N. Y.

Properties of 2590 GLYPTAL

Solids content	49–51%
Solvent	VM&P Naphtha
Viscosity	Z-Z2
Color (Hellige)	4–6
Acid No. of solution	3–5
Pounds per gallon	7.4
Aliphatic solvent tolerance	Good
Pigment compatibility	Excellent
Solids at C-E viscosity	33%
Air dry—setting time	Very Fast
Air dry—through dry	Excellent
Baking speed	Very Fast
Hardness	Excellent
Flexibility	Fair
Gloss	Excellent
Color retention	Excellent
Water resistance	Excellent
Oil and gasoline resistance	Very Good
Weather resistance	Fair
Specific gravity (resin)	1.10
Phthalic anhydride (resin)	30%
Rosin or derivatives	Present
Phenolic content	None
Oil acids content (resin)	28%

GENERAL ELECTRIC

CD-46-G13

If just now you are unable to get all the Glyptal alkyd resins you want, you will be pleased to know that G.E.'s facilities for manufacturing these quality products are now being expanded to bring production into step with demand.

AHCO PRODUCTS

METHYL "CELLOSOLVE"* STEARATE

METHYL "CELLOSOLVE" STEARATE, a synthetic ester, is used as a plasticizer for cellulose derivative, paper coatings and wax finishes. The following data may suggest other uses.

Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{35}COOCH_2CH_2OCH_3$
Molecular weight	342
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	175
Melting point	22° to 24°C
Flash point	378°F
Acidity	less than .6 mg. KOH per gram ester
Specific gravity	.888 at 25°/25°C
Iodine value	2 max

Low volatility

* Trade mark of C&CCL

BUTYL STEARATE

BUTYL STEARATE, a synthetic ester, is used as a plasticizer for cellulose and polyvinyl derivatives, also for cosmetics, paper coatings and wax finishes. The following data may suggest other uses.

Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{35}COOC_4H_9$
Molecular weight	341
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	130
Melting point	19° to 20°C
Flash point	358°F
Acidity	less than .6 mg. KOH per gram ester
Saponication number	171-179 mg. KOH per gram ester
Specific gravity	.85-.86 at 20°/20°C
Iodine value	2 max

Low volatility

ARNOLD-HOFFMAN & CO., INC.

Manufacturing Chemists

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Established in 1815 • Plants at Dighton, Mass. and Charlotte, N. C.

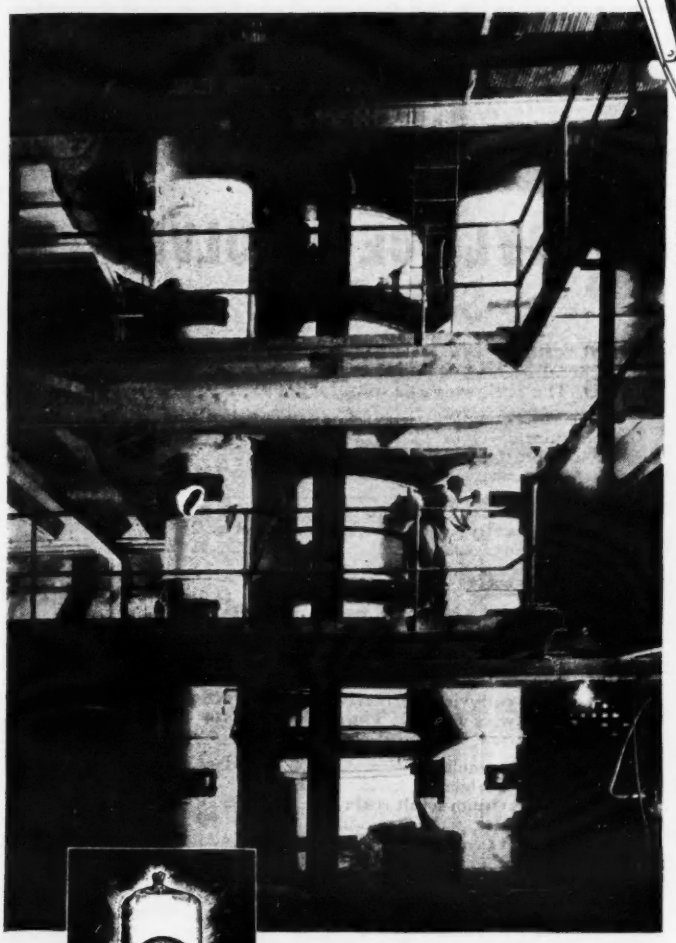
NEW YORK • BOSTON • PHILADELPHIA • CHARLOTTE

OPD—11-11-1946 78

ST. JOE *Lead-Free* ZINC OXIDE

ABOVE: *A stope in the Balmat mine.*

BELOW: *Partial view of electro-thermic furnace.*



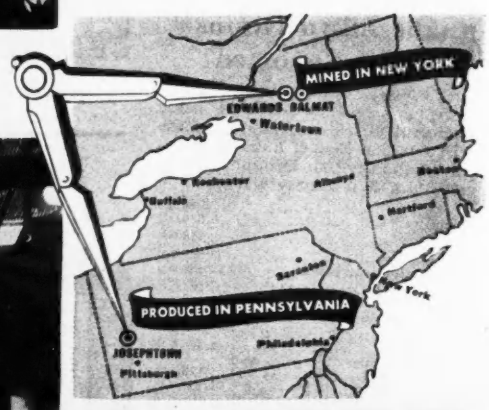
Controlled QUALITY AND UNIFORMITY from ORE to OXIDE

The ore from which St. Joe Zinc Oxides are produced originates in the northern part of New York where the St. Joseph Lead Company owns and operates zinc mines at Edwards and Balmat, St. Lawrence County.

After mining and milling, the zinc concentrates are shipped to the Company's smelter at Josephtown, Pa., where St. Joe Zinc Oxide is produced by a patented electro-thermic process—exclusive with the St. Joseph Lead Company.

This unity of control in production from ore to oxide is largely responsible for the product's exceptionally high purity and uniformity, and explains why St. Joe lead-free Zinc Oxides have become justly famous in the consuming industries.

From Josephtown, Pa. the finished zinc oxides, packed in paper bags and wooden barrels, are shipped to all consuming industries in the country—Josephtown being centrally located, geographically, as far as the major consumption of Zinc Oxide is concerned. In addition, stocks of St. Joe lead-free Zinc Oxides are warehoused in the principal cities of the United States.



BELOW: *Section of our Zinc Oxide storage warehouse.*

ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY

250 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 17

ELdorado 5-3200

PLANT AND LABORATORY: JOSEPHTOWN, BEAVER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association

Fifty-Eighth Annual Meeting

Atlantic City, N. J., November 6-8

The paint industry's first convention since the war-compelled cancellation of national meetings in 1941 brought out a record registration of 1,200 for the 58th annual session of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association at the Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City, November 6 to 9—a four-day affair definitely marked by the spirit of reunion after five years. The busi-

Ernest T. Trigg
Reelected President

ness sessions were packed, the entertainment was fine, the weather matched and the election results which became known on the first day added to the general sense of satisfaction. The combination was such that that the manufacturers temporarily forgot their supply headaches and puzzlement about prices and costs.

Here are the highlights of the proceedings:

1. The members were told that OPA cannot decontrol either trade sales or industrial products at this time because of continuing shortages of certain critical materials, but the ending of shortages would end control.

2. OPA feels that the increase in trade sales prices will be satisfactory for a great majority of the industry, but any individual manufacturer can seek adjustments if he can show he is being hurt financially; reconsideration of the price structure is always in order.

3. Even though decontrol should come through OPA action or by reason of the ending of the board, the shadow of some regulation for the paint industry appears on the horixon. Here's why: The housing administration believes that the veterans housing program will be in full swing next year, providing labor conditions and costs do not interfere. In such an eventuality, this program would call for the production of 25 percent more exterior house paint per month in 1947 than the monthly average production in 1941. This might mean the sacrifice of other items in a full paint line in order that linseed oil would be made available for the exterior house products. The government will not want to take official steps to assure the 25 percent increase in exterior materials, but that figure represents the desired supply.

4. Material scarcities continue. In some cases it is a matter of real production shortages and in others a matter of increased production not being able to care for abnormal demand. The situation with regard to flaxseed and linseed oil, which has been distressing, can become even more acute in 1947 if the present disappearance rate is maintained without vigorous steps being taken to assure greater supplies.

5. The industry's trade and industrial sales can be expected to soar whenever the materials supply is bettered, because of the pent up demand for maintenance coatings, new building coatings and specialized product finishes in all types of American manufactured articles.

6. The industry, proud of its war record in supplying the armed forces with a vast assortment of special protective coatings, must continue to use its scientific and technical experts in the further development of finishes for peacetime use, particularly in the industrial division.

7. Despite the back-log of paint business, the industry can expect the keenest sort of competition from other industries who, when their full production is restored, will go to the public with aggressive sales and advertising programs, and therefore a national institutional paint advertising campaign is a necessity, with color merchandising a vital element in it.

On the last day of the session, a symposium was held on the functions of local associations and their relations to the national association, with emphasis placed on cooperative advertising, clean up and paint up campaigns, public relations, technical education programs, trade sales promotion and industrial finishes programs.

Trigg Reviews War Years

Ernest T. Trigg, again elected president and happy to again address the members for the first time since the war interrupted national conventions, briefly reviewed the industry's highly creditable war production record and expressed the conviction that the next few years would see a continuation of great business volume for the "Grand Old Paint" industry—a new phrase which was quite apt on the day when the GOP election results were fresh in everyone's mind.

Mr. Trigg commenting on the industry's expanded production due to the technical men who had worked out so many difficult problems under pressure, and particularly cited the outstanding work of Dr. J. J. Mattiello; he also commended highly the industry men who had served on WPB.

Explaining the wartime activities of the association and its contacts with official Washington, Mr. Trigg said that it had not always been possible to get action from the WPB which had been desired by the individual manufacturers and further that in its dealing with the association had often been requested to keep certain information confidential, although at times the same information had been picked up by newspapermen and published before it got directly to the industry.

Mr. Trigg recalled his prediction of several years ago that the paint industry would some day be a billion dollar giant, and declared his belief that that goal would be attained this year were it not for the shortages of so many essential materials. Despite the shortages, he said, sales for September of this year were 31 percent over the same month last year, a paradoxical situation which he accounted for by the expressed belief that perhaps in the aggregate more materials were actually being received by the industry than would seem to be the case. The abnormal demand for paint products was, he felt, the real factor in the difficult supply picture.

Continuation of this great demand could be looked for for several years to come, said Mr. Trigg, because of the tremendous deferred maintainance market, the development of the national housing program and the huge call for specialized product finishes when large and small manufacturers of automobiles, radios, refrigerators and all other finished articles really got under way with full production.

Decontrol Situation Explained

Franklin J. Lane, of the Boston Varnish Company and chairman of the OPA Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Advisory Committee, presided at the afternoon business session the first day, introducing Julian A. Littau,

E. A. Foy, Jr.
Reelected Treasurer

price executive of the building materials price branch, after Mr. Trigg had commented that he had consistently told Mr. Littau in Washington that only the complete decontrol will bring the industry back to normal.

Mr. Littau said that the request for decontrol had been most carefully considered, but the OPA took the stand that control must continue for the present because of shortages in certain materials. The government will continue control as long as such shortages exist, he said, then price control will be discontinued. The speaker declared that he had heard no criticism that the trade sales products price increases effective November 4 are insufficient, but he repeated in answer to several questions that reconsideration of price increases is always in order and that individual manufacturers who feel they are affected financially should know that the door is open for presentation of particular cases.

Mr. Trigg commented that he felt confident OPA would be ready in the coming weeks to study increasing industry costs and relate them to price levels in effect.

Mr. Littau said that in two weeks an announcement would be forthcoming of a 15 percent increase in prices for industrial paint finishes, as manufacturers have proved they are in distress under present conditions. Asked by Paul J. Kennedy, of Interchemical Corporation and chairman of the association's Specialized Products Finishing Division, how the 15 percent figure had been determined, Mr. Littau replied that the government had wanted to take quick action and, after some discussion in the industry, the 15 percent increase had been decided on as the closest figure to apparent needs, pending further study, which would be given the matter.

As the price increases for trade sales had been related to the linseed oil situation, Mr. Kennedy suggested that in further studies of price levels for industrial finishes castor oil, glycerine and butyl acetate be used as the determining factors.

The national housing crisis and veterans home building program were discussed at this same session by Philip H. Coombs, deputy expediter for building materials, who stated that government regulations on supplies would have to be maintained until production essential to the success of the building program had been attained. He told of the progress that had been made despite the tough going of the past year, caused by strikes

Production Clubs Adopt New Constitution, By-Laws

Atlantic City, Nov. 5. 1946

The proposed new constitution and by-laws which have been expansively discussed for some six months were adopted by the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Club in the annual business session yesterday at its three-day meeting here. This action came after more than five hours of resumed argument at the meeting of the advisory committee Sunday and yesterday's session. The adoption came to a vote after a motion to table the proposal had been defeated by a vote of 948 to 928. The motion to adopt got 1,277 votes out of 1,876 and the action was made unanimous on the motion of Robert D. Bonney, president of the New York club, which had spearheaded the opposition.

The major objections to the proposed new constitution and by-laws were that they made it obligatory to admit technical representatives of materials suppliers to permanent membership in the local clubs; that the termination of proportionate representation was unfair to the large clubs; that the federation chairman was to be given veto power over local club memberships. The opposition urged that a year be taken to give all clubs full opportunity to become fully acquainted with the proposed changes, for which, it was argued, there was no immediate need.

A review of the past year was given by President Paul O. Blackmore, who laid special stress on the completion of an alliance with the Oil and Colour Chemists Association of the United Kingdom. The meeting had a broadly international aspect in the presence of twenty representatives of the French paint industry, and representatives of the industry in the Netherlands, South Africa, Colombia, and Chile. Representatives of the two affiliated Canadian clubs were in attendance, but the Birmingham, England, club was not represented.

Mr. Blackmore said that the acceptance of advertising in the federation's *Official Digest* had added $8,000 to the year's revenue. He supported the proposed changes in constitution and by-laws on the grounds that they would provide better integration and collaboration, desired by the local clubs, establish a better liaison, and make more effective for the industry as a whole the abilities of the federation's more than 2,000 members. He dwelt strongly upon the desirability of friendship throughout the organization and with the technical men of the paint industry in other lands.

Education and Research

The joint efforts of the federation in collaboration with the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association for the establishment of local scholarships were explained by Mr. Blackmore. The Cleveland groups, he said, have already set up a fund of $15,000 for three scholarships at Case Institute. Everitt Cole, chairman of the scholarships committee, told of the progress in the college study of film formation, properties, and duration. The New England club had been given $500 for a special project. The college work is supplemented with scholarships and fellowships. The committee was given an appropriation of $8,000 for expansion of its programs. J. S. Long, who has direction of the educational work, told of technical aspects now progressing in the preparation of special materials. This has not yet been completed. He asked that local clubs make early selections of work they desire to take up.

Plans for the publication of a manual on production are progressing, it was reported by V. C. Bidlack, chairman of the committee on materials and manufacturing. An editor for the book is about to take over. There were several suggestions during the meeting that the federation undertake also the compilation and publication

—*Continued on page* 83

and shortages; outlined the expectations for 1947 if no un oreseen difficulties present themselves, and, in this connection, spoke of the relationship between the paint industry and the construction schedule.

There will be, he said, an urgent need for exterior house paint for the new homes and he estimated that the industry would be called on to produce 25 percent more of this category per month in 1947 than the 1941 average. He suggested this as a guide for production schedules, stating his appreciation of the fact that this would entail certain sacrifices and might not permit a return to pre-war manufacturing patterns in view of the probability that linseed oil supplies will still be a problem.

Mr. Coombs said that the government in proceeding with the building program wanted at all times to avoid issuing regulations, but to assure the 25 percent increase in exterior house paint envisaged it might be necessary to consider the possibilities of requiring a certain quota of linseed oil to be used for exterior house products.

Paul J. Kennedy, of Interchemical Corporation and chairman of the Specialized Products Finishes Division of the association, reviewed the development of industrial products, showing how the technical men introduced new products and how such new products, instead of replacing former ones, actually developed new business by uncovering new markets.

Mr. Kennedy continued:—

The entrance of science into our industry definitely changed our whole perspective, and by the same token it was the entry of science into World War II in the form of the atomic bomb, which has completely changed worldwide thinking. We could not have a more potent example.

Just as I stated in my Atlantic City address eight years ago, we must spend and spend to expand, and protect our own frontiers.

This presumes investment in various ways—such as promotion and improvement in manufacturing methods—but primarily in development, because it has been so aptly proven that our opportunities, not to mention our obligations as a growth industry, must be construed in a broad sense. That they are not confined to our laboratories alone, but extend into our customers' field as well, and that the importance and cost of both must be carefully considered.

Laboratory work in its broadest sense must be considered in three categories. Research—where ideas are born. Product development, where the research man's speculative ideas are molded into new products, which fit or can be made to fit production requirements. And finally, the customer service laboratory, where the practical every day aspects and emergencies concerning the developed product are met and taken care of.

All of this presumes outside service, or direct contact with the customer, whether it be in the early searching and formative stages, or in the taking care of actual production problems.

This gamut is not necessarily covered by any of us as a self-contained unit. Suppliers to our industry are a most necessary and useful source of products and suggestive ideas and because of the suppliers' ability to specialize along certain and definite lines their importance must not be overlooked. But in the final analysis, they are an auxiliary to our industry, and our main job is to supplement their output with ours, and to strive constantly for further progress.

What I am trying to emphasize is that we should not fall into the routine of being satisfied; for routine brings about stagnancy—both product-wise and economic-wise.

Which brings up the fact that we may have gotten into bad habits during the war. One, along the lines of volume production of standard or specification grades which paid off, as long as the volume held, but could give erroneous ideas in figuring costs. Another, that because of the unprecedented scarcity of raw materials we have become accustomed to making all kinds of ingenious substitutions to protect our customers with some usable supply. The danger in this is the forming of any false impressions as to how clever we are and

T. A. Flynn
Divisional Vice-President

what we can get away with, and discounting the fact that for the long pull our main trend of thought should always be in the direction of improvement and creation—and not smart and risky laboratory adlibbing.

We of the Specialized Production Finishes Division are particularly fortunate in this respect because, when measured against the cost of labor and the cost of the unit on which our protective coatings are applied, our percentage of ratio is usually quite insignificant. This further emphasizes the fallacy of judging our products by their cost in the package, for minor differences in this respect can become major ones in the factory when comparisons are made in the terms of mileage, labor effort, defections, etc.

Chiseling of Costs

In the consideration of the average problem of finishing which faces our Specialized Production Finishes Division, the matter of chiseling costs, which so frequently ends up in degrading of product, should be most carefully considered.

On the contrary, our thought should be towards the up-grading of products as the usual result is mutually profitable to our customers and ourselves.

A Dignified Product should be our objective, and that presumes a proper appreciation of the responsibility of a Specialized Production Finish.

When we compare the automobile finished with oleoresinous coatings which often had to be repainted yearly, with the finishes we now supply, the savings to the manufacturer and the public are immeasurable, and that is the history with every one of our fundamental finish advancements during our own scientific era of growth.

Particularly in the early stages of such development it is only just and common-sense that due weight be given to these important savings and improvements for the consumer and that our marketing practices should be such as to give us adequate return to cover development expenses and put something in the kitty to encourage that next try for the benefit of our customers.

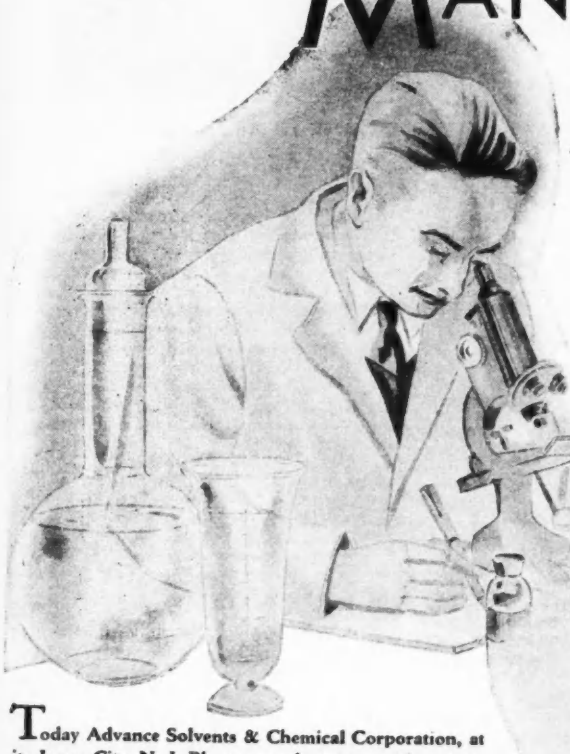
The signs are now strong in the furniture business that the public is becoming more critical of finishes and the furniture manufacturer is showing a willingness to pay more to get outstanding improvement. Such an ultimate increase in cost should be comparatively trifling as measured against the potentials afforded to the maker and the public over the long pull.

The question is often raised as to what benefits have been produced by the Specialized Production Finishes Division.

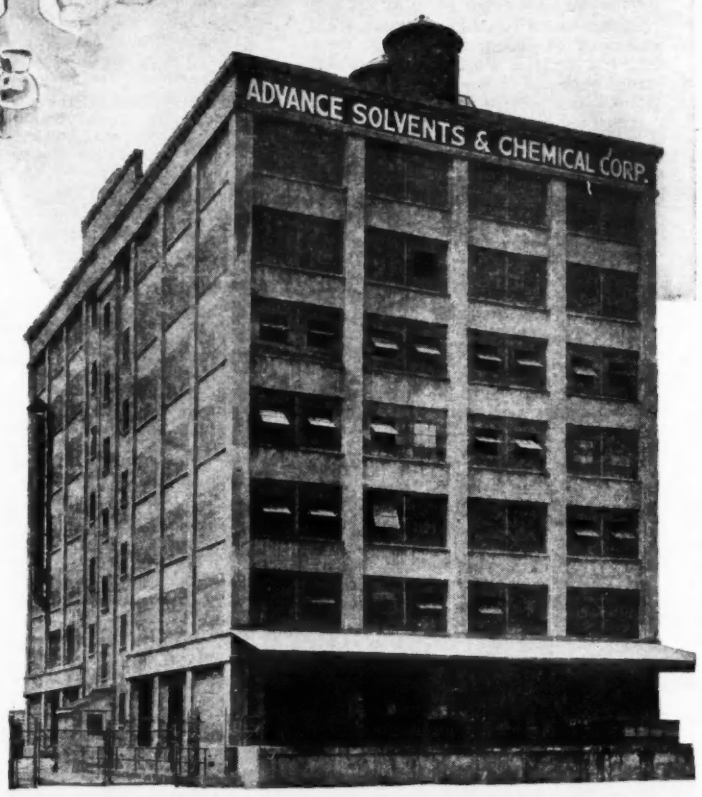
If viewed from the standpoint of single spectacular accomplishments they could be questionable. But if looked at from the angle of steady, if plodding advancement, there has been very sound building.

Of first importance, there has been a gradual and healthy cementing of friendship and understanding within the members of this group. This has been on the firmest of foundations because from the standpoint of competition, it has developed keener rivalry than ever previously existed, with the consequences that our prestige, as measured by product, has increased most gratifyingly. Further-

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS



Serving Progressive American Industries



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more, our customers have been the chief beneficiaries—which is as it should be.

The tendencies to cut corners with sharp practice have been markedly reduced, because each of us has come to know the kind of men he is dealing with, and that by and large each has fully as much pride as the other. A pride which has shown a healthy growth in the type of competition which strives to excel in product performance and value, and to make any one very self-conscious, who opens himself to tactics, which in the end can only stigmatize our industry and impose upon our customers inferior or uneconomic supply.

It has inspired the establishment of sub-groups to work towards ideal conditions.

Activities of Groups

Most prominent among these is the wood finish group which has now functioned so successfully for a number of years, and has been most effective in eliminating unfair practices, which in turn has resulted in better value and better products for the customer.

More recently a lacquer group, which was rather dormant for some time, has

S. C. Dunning
Executive Committee

been vigorously revived and has already accomplished so much, and has so much in prospect that it will have an important meeting of its own immediately following the conclusion of this session. Incidentally, a most attractive program has been arranged and all who may be interested are welcome to attend this meeting.

Again, there has been most commendable activity among local sections of our division, where excellent progress has been particularly made along the lines of training and education, to the end of enticing more and better talent to our industry, and the up-grading of those already in it.

These are just highlights and do not begin to reflect the effective accomplishments during the war by our group—projects which would never have been possible had it not been for this understanding developed over these recent years between our members and which made for their immediate and enthusiastic cooperation to a common unselfish end.

However, the salient fact is that we have this relationship; that we have this confidence; that we have this understanding. For it is vital to that stage of the post war era which we anticipate, when the skortages of today are adjusted, and a more normal approach to business can be made.

We learned our lessons of building by quality and upgrading, the hard way. There could be no more poignant text book for us than our illuminating and constructive experiences with the late departed Lacquer License.

Reflecting on the pattern of our establishment of lacquer and synthetic finishes, we must know that other outstanding coating developments lie just ahead, and that some of them may well be as dynamic in their influences. Which impels the soundness of encouraging them and striving ever forward.

To do this we know it will cost money. That the old practices of figuring on an "overall" or "umbrella" basis have no place in a growth industry. That we must include our development expenses so that we can recoup them, if only for the purpose of risking them on other pioneering attacks. That we have to cover the outlay for our potential outside service charges, so that we not only keep our customers' production lines running, but by periodic investigation endeavor to offer him further ideas for improvement in practice and product. And finally, we must realize that all of this can only eventuate in savings and advancement for both of us.

Since science invaded our industry we have been taking what might be termed an accelerated course in proper merchandising of specialized production finishes. If we have learned nothing else, it should be that our customers are most agreeable to prices including a just profit, in return for giving him dependable products, plus a service of maintenance and advancement.

As suppliers of specialized production finishes and as an arm of our great industry we have a common responsibility to maintain our prestige and our frontiers against inroads from outside industries.

I know that we have both the brains and the will to be successful as far as our defense by product development is concerned.

But the question mark in our armor is sound merchandising.

It would seem to be axiomatic that in order to progress we must create and develop. That to create and develop costs money. Therefore, why should that money not properly come from pricing permitting a just profit?

What good reason is there that specialized production finishes should not stand squarely on their own legs, as far as bearing their true and realistic costs?

That is the shortest route—indeed, it may well prove to be the only route—to

Franklin J. Lane
New England Vice-Pres.

properly protect our present frontiers, to take full advantage of our potentials as a Growth industry, and to contribute the progress to our customers which they look for from us—and which they have every right to expect from us. I do not believe we can afford to let them down.

Advertising Campaign Urged

Elbert D. Peck, General Paint Manager of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, presented the subject of the industry's advertising campaign. He reviewed the tremendous influence which advertising had been in American industrial life and in raising the American standard of living, and then said:

It is about time that this industry of ours changed its operating technique and became progressively greater through promoting and consistently expanding the many new scientific uses of finishing materials, instead of remaining a service organization thus creating desires and demands that will add to the health, happiness and efficiency of every man, woman and child in the country.

From time to time, I have referred to America's high standards of living. We of the paint industry can point with pride to our contributions in their attainment.

American homes and American industries have been and will continue to be the source of our nation's vigor and strength. From them have welled the initiative, courage and energy which have raised us to leadership among the peoples of the world. By providing paint products of quality and durability we have cooperated in making the home more pleasant, more comfortable and

E. L. Gott
Sou hern Vice-Pres.

more efficient to work in and live in. We must help to keep it that way.

By supplying finishing materials possessing performance characteristics of a high order and designed to improve the functional operation of any article being manufactured, regardless of the type of material used in its construction...we have made a sound contribution to all industries.

The turmoil which is the aftermath of the catastrophe from which we have just emerged is a threat, however, to our way of life. The kind of long-range advertising which I envision for this group will do its full part to develop confidence not only in us as manufacturers...and in the products we make...but in our contribution to society. It will also assure greater belief in the future stability of American homes and American industries...thus safeguarding the permanence and growth of our way of living.

By judicious, well-conceived and timely advertising we will conserve our position in the industrial scheme of things.

More than that—we shall likewise be making an important contribution to the enhancement of those standards which have made the American, his family and his home the envy of the rest of the world.

But this takes real money...not in the limited amount every one of 1,400 manufacturers can afford to spend, but a sum sufficiently large to support a consistent industry advertising campaign capable of making a real impact on the consciousness of every adult of the country.

It should be accumulated by fair proration amongst all manufacturers...it should be expended on a broad theme of equal benefit to every producer, with the many facets and reaches duly considered...it should be handled by a representative advertising committee, and while all preliminary work should start now...right now...as who can foretell what the next twelve months will bring by way of change in demand...substantial investments in space should not be made until the proper time has arrived ...this decision to rest with the Executive Committee of the Association.

Merchandising Programs

Merchandising and selling of paint products were dealt with in a trade sales session under the chairmanship of Franklin J. Lane, of the Boston Varnish Company, which featured a color show under the guidance of Frank P. Connolly, of Valentine and Company, and the presentation of details concerning the long awaited book, "Paint Power," written by Lonore Kent of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, which is to be published later in the year.

Mr. Connolly in introducing a panel of color specialists commented that other industries had made greater use of color as a sales tool than the paint industry and explained the promotional purposes of the "Paint Makers' Color Guild" recently established in New York.

Dr. Samuel G. Hibben, director of Applied Lighting of the Westinghouse Electric Company's lamp division, presented "Trapping Paint Business with Light," declaring that "it is no longer sufficient to say that the job for paint

Robert W. Matlack
Executive Committee

is to save the surface. Paint's bigger duty is to save us from the drab commonplaces of life, to save us from losses of otherwise usable light or to save us from losses of seeability and eye comfort." He showed tables giving the reflection factors of typical colored finishes for interiors, light reflection factors of various let-downs, the effect of fluorescent lighting on wall colors and on human skin.

Bert J. Lange, director of promotion of the Institute of Carpet Manufacturers, talked on recent developments of the Basic Home Furnishings plan, with which many paint manufacturers are cooperating and which is now conducting courses for more than 10,000 salesmen on how to sell color and design in home furnishings. He declared flatly that the paint industry was not taking full advantage of the vast possibilities of color as a sales tool.

Frederic H. Rahr, color consultant of New York, dealing with the business approach to color selling, outlined the surveys of popular color preferences which his company has made for House and Garden magazine, which are the basis of merchandising plans for various manufacturers, and he also described the coordinated color plan of the Grand Rapids Furniture Guilding by which walls, furniture, fabrics, floor coverings and accessories are harmonized.

Howard Clark, director of the Quantacolor Company, explained the operation of the Quantacolor system, in which all possible tints and shades are divided into four groups, each group covering the full gamut of reds, yellows and blues and each presenting a hundred different and easily discernible shades.

"Paint Power" Explained

"Paint Power—and How to Sell It" was described by its author, Lonore Kent, as not only a book, but a whole program of action for the paint industry. It is divided into nine units:—(1) opportunities in the industry, (2) products and history, (3) applying the industry's products, (4) the A. B. C. of estimating, (5) how to use color; (6) paint styling—prime sales tool, (7) retail store selling, (8) successful contracting and (9) advertising and promotion.

The book is designed for use in training new personnel, retail store managers, clerks, salesmen, contract-

NPVLA Officers for 1946-47

President (reelected for one-year term):—Ernest T. Trigg, Washington, D. C.

Vice-president:—J. Heath Wood, of the Standard Varnish Works, Chicago.

Treasurer (reelected):—E. A. Foy jr., of the Foy Paint Company, Cincinnati.

Divisional vice-president (wholesale division):—T. A. Flynn, of the Butler-Flynn Paint Company, Washington, D. C.

Regional vice-presidents:—New England, Franklin J. Lane, of the Boston Varnish Company, Boston; Eastern, H. Braith Davis, of the H. E. Davis Company, Baltimore; Southern, E. E. Gott, of the Gilman Paint & Varnish Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Central, Bernhard Mautz, of the Mautz Paint Company, Madison, Wisc.; Southwestern, Alfred J. Knapp, of the Napko Paint & Varnish Works, Houston, Texas; Western, W. W. Holt, of the R. N. Nason & Co., San Francisco.

Executive committee (three-year term):—S. C. Dunning, of the Wesco Water Paints, Inc., East Boston, Mass.; George W. Jenkin, of the Benjamin Moore & Co., New York; H. S. Margetts, of the W. P. Fuller & Co., San Francisco; Robert W. Matlack, of the George D. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia; Fletcher W. Rockwell, of the National Lead Company, New York; F. G. Weed, of the Rinshed-Mason Company, Detroit.

ors and contractors' salesmen. It has been approved by the Scientific Section of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, by the Business Education Service of the United States Office of Education, by the paint association's subcommittee on education and by more than half a hundred authorities in the fields of paint technology, education, color and decoration, paint contracting, retailing and sales promotion.

There is a teachers manual supplement for use by instructors in special training classes. Miss Kent was Director of the Save the Surface Campaign for twelve years and later was Director of Postwar Development for the industry. After she had described the evolution of the work, a group of speakers told how it will be used in educational and promotive effort. They were:—Dr. Walter F. Shaw, of the United States Office of Education; Roy B. Anderson, of Brooklyn Varnish Company, speaking for manufacturers; Harry W. Constant, for wholesalers; J. Frank Jones, for painting contractors, and Franklin J. Lane, Boston Varnish Company, speaking for the trade sales committee of the association. All praised the work as a unique contribution to the promotion of better paint merchandising.

Welcome to Visitors

R. Le Franc, president of the Paint Manufacturers Association, was introduced at the opening business sessions and expressed his own and his nation's gratitude for America's help in the war. The paint industry in France is well established at this time, although during the war the Germans allowed only fifteen out of 400 factories to operate. Despite constant surveillance by the enemy, he said, the French managed to deliver paint for allied submarines. Dr. D. Cannegieter, of the Netherlands Association for the Knowledge of Materials, and P. Ennis, representing the British industry, spoke briefly.

P. A. Blackmore, president of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, spoke of the need for educating the public on the technical importance of paint. Harry Obermeyer, president of the National Paint Salesmen's Association, requested the manufacturers to cooperate by having their field representatives join the group. George S. Stuart, executive director of the Painting and Decorating Contractors of America, explained that the shortage of manpower was interfering with the volume of home and industrial painting.

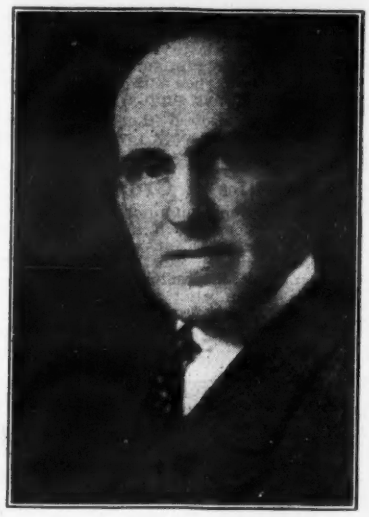
President Trigg announced an increase of 59 in the membership for the last year, maintaining the record of several years of continuing gains. This increase and the large volume of industry sales were reflected in a substantial increase in association income, as reported by E. A. Foy, jr., treasurer.

1947 Linseed Oil Outlook

In view of Mr. Coombs' prediction of the need for 25 percent increase in exterior house paints next year, there is great interest in the dim picture painted of the flaxseed and linseed supply in the paper presented at the raw materials forum of the convention by T. L. Daniels, chairman of the Flax Development Committee of the Flax Institute of the United States.

Mr. Daniels paper follows:—

On October 29 the government announced the end of price control on linseed oil, On October 17 flaxseed and linseed meal were decontrolled. As far as our domestic linseed oil supplies are concerned, therefore, it may be said that we are back in an era of free markets. The same cannot be said, however, for importing flaxseed or linseed oil. From Argentina our government has agree to accept 32,000 metric tons of linseed oil from the total purchase made by the International Emergency Food Council of 120,000 tons. This lot, which is the first lot of linseed oil to be received from the 1945-46 Argentine flax crop, is according to agreement with the



Fletcher W. Rockwell
Executive Committee

Argentine government to be shipped not later than December 31, 1946. How this Argentine linseed oil is to be allocated among consumers in this country has yet to be determined. From Canada 7,000 short tons of linseed oil purchased by our government are to be allocated to crushers in the United States for eventual distribution. Similarly, an approximate 2,000,000 bushels of Uruguayan flaxseed, good for approximately 39,000,000 pounds of linseed oil, has during the present year, July 1, 1946, to June 30, 1947, been allocated by our government to American crushers. The fourth item on the import list is a lot of 300,000 bushels of Mexican flaxseed, equivalent to a little under 6,000,000 pounds of linseed oil, to be distributed to Pacific Coast crushers. We are advised that as far as India is concerned, although the flaxseed crop there appears to be about normal, all of the flaxseed will be retained for home use.

Our supplies of linseed oil available for consumption during the present crop year, according to our calculations, total 545,000,000 pounds against a disappearance during the 1945-46 year of 720,000,000 pounds. It must be pointed out that the 1945-46 disappearance of linseed oil was on a restricted quota basis. The main items that go to make up the total amount of linseed oil available for consumption this year are as follows:—

1. The existing factory and warehouse stocks of linseed oil and stocks of flaxseed, which, when reduced to a linseed oil equivalent basis, totaled 189,000,000 pounds.

2. We have estimated that from this estimated by the government as 23,723,000 bushels (October 1), we should receive for consumption 366,000,000 pounds of linseed oil.

3. The imports discussed in the previous paragraph total 128,000,000 pounds.

The total supply, accordingly, amounts to 684,000,000 pounds of linseed oil, We must always calculate a carryover for the end of the crop year, and in this case we have estimated that carryover at an irreducible minimum of 139,000,000 pounds.

There is one other angle that must be considered, and that is the question as to how much, if any, Argentine linseed oil or flaxseed we may expect for shipment to this country after January 1, 1947. It seems evident that the Peron government will hold whatever stock it considers available for export at a high price. If this year's pattern is followed, sales will be made to an Inter-Allied Committee and total purchases will be allocated by that Inter-Allied Committee to various countries. As Argentina is practically the sole source of supplies for Europe and Great Britain, the pressure to send the bulk of Argentine shipments there will be very great.

May Vanish in Nine Months

During the first two months of the present crop year, namely, July and August, disappearance of linseed oil, according to our calculations, amounts to 123,885,000 pounds. At this monthly rate of disappearance the total available supplies of linseed oil will last a little under nine months. In other words, we will run out of linseed oil completely by the end of March. We will have to depend on further supplies, upon arrangements made by international action with Argentina.

While I have not been asked to discuss here the supply situation of other drying oils, I would like to point out that in general the quantities of tung, perilla, and fish oils during the present

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season will be sharply less than those during the prewar years. Soybean oil, though in good supply, is in demand for edible purposes and may not be looked upon for too much help in the present crisis.

The hopeful feature of the present season is that government control, which certainly last year proved a more serious menace to the domestic flax crop than all the diseases to which it normally fell heir combined, is now out of the situation. It will take the wholehearted cooperation of the government, industry, and the farmers of this country to produce a flax acreage in 1947 that will bring us out of the supply difficulties which now face linseed oil consumers. After the turmoil of the last few months, I feel convinced that the government is prepared to assume leadership in the effort to produce a substantial flax acreage. We in industry are glad to pledge our own support to such a government project.

To be more specific about the support to be offered by industry to the government in flax development work, I would like to call your attention to the Flax Institute of the United States and to the Flax Development Committee which forms a part of the Institute. For

F. G. Weed
Executive Committee

over ten years the Flax Development Committee has endeavored to bring to the farmers of the Northwest the best possible information on cultural seeding practices and has through its contact with farmers, county agents, farm school officials and federal agricultural authorities worked for the improvement of flaxseed varieties, for the planting of flax on better lands, for the control of weeds, and for better growing conditions generally. The work planned for the ensuing year has been enlarged through the generous support of the paint, varnish and linoleum industries and particularly to the work of your Association. We are glad to welcome on the Flax Development Committee as addition to the former membership two members of the Association representing paint and varnish, and an additional representative of the linoleum industry. The Flax Development Committee hopes to expand its work to include other areas besides the Northwest and to bring its program to the flaxgrowers by a more extended advertising campaign.

A report on the flaxseed and linseed oil supplies reveals that on July 1, 1946, flaxseed stocks amounted to 73,610,200 pounds and linseed oil factory and warehouse stocks were placed at 115,468,000 pounds. Flax crop estimate as of October 1, 1946 was 23,723,000 bushels; 80 percent of production estimated to be marketed would result in a production of 366,283,120 pounds in terms of oil equivalent on the basis of 18,978,400 bushels at 19.3 pounds oil per bushel 6-year-average yield. Imports amounted to 128,390,000 pounds, of which Argentina shipped 70,000,000 pounds; Canada, 14,000,000 pounds; Mexico, 5,790,000 pounds; and Uruguay, 38,600,000 pounds. The carryover July 1, 1947 is estimated for flaxseed of an oil equivalent at 38,600,000 pounds. A balance available for consumption as oil during 1946-47 crop year is estimated at 545,151,320 pounds. The disappearance 1945-46 on restricted quota basis of 720,050,000 pounds and the monthly average disappearance was 60,000,000 pounds.

At this disappearance rate (60,000,000 pounds monthly)—see above—total available supplies (545,151,320 pounds) will last for nine months, or from July 1, 1946, to April 1, 1947, at which time, except for minimum carryover and working stocks, there will be no linseed oil in the country unless consumption is arbitrarily reduced or increased supplies made available, if any can be found. Even with no carryover or working stocks, an unheard of and impossible situation, supplies would only be good for an additional two and one-third months or until June 10, 1947, when the United States would be entirely bare of oil with a shutdown of all plants and industries consuming drying oils, which means virtually all types of industry from foundries to furniture factories.

In these calculations we have disregarded farm and country elevator stocks. There has never been an actual determination of these stocks, and if a larger acreage is proposed for 1947, any increase over normal in these country stocks will be needed for seeding. It will require 4,500,000 bushels to seed 6,000,000 acres.

These calculations also assume that all seed from the 1946-1947 crop will be marketed by April 1, 1947. This has never been done, and will not be done this season. We estimate marketings by April 1 will be 10 to 15 percent short of the total; hence, supplies should actually be exhausted in early March, 1947, instead of April 1.

Federation Adopts Constitution and By-Laws

—Continued from page 79

of a dictionary or glossary of paint, varnish, and lacquer terminology.

The collaboration of the federation with the scientific section of the National Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer Association was reviewed by Ralph Everett. He set forth the desirability of close cooperation of the materials and manufacturing committee with the scientific section, and said that the federation might advantageously contribute financially to the work of the section. Cooperation should be more than lip service, said V. C. Bidlack, and a definitely set tie-in should be sought. The current activities of the section were reviewed by George Sward, acting director. These cover new materials, special aspects of drying oils, testing, basic reactions respecting physical properties, basic operations of production, literature, especially abstracts and circulars, data on suppliers, makers, and users, contacts with other technical societies and governmental agencies, and cooperation in association activities. Work is being done on a pigment index, a catalog of government specifications, construction defects related to paint, brush-on preservatives for wood and textiles, metal-staining of house paints, and lacquer finishes for wood.

Secretary George B. Heckel, jr., reported that the organization had 1,956 active members and fifty-five associate members, a net gain of 233 over the year. There were 397 additional subscribers for the *Official Digest*. Attendance at the meeting was almost double that of any previous year, about 1,300 men registered, and 140 women visitors. Four members were lost through death during the year.

At the petition of the New York club, it was voted not again to have the meeting interfere with election day.

The name of the Paint Industries Show has been copyrighted. But, incorporation of the federation was deferred.

Confidence in the future of the paint industry was expressed by Ernest T. Trigg, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, in his usual greetings to the production men. The services of that branch of the industry were given a high evaluation by Mr. Trigg, and he said that the industry looks to them for leadership in the coming days of particular scientific trends. After reviewing the war

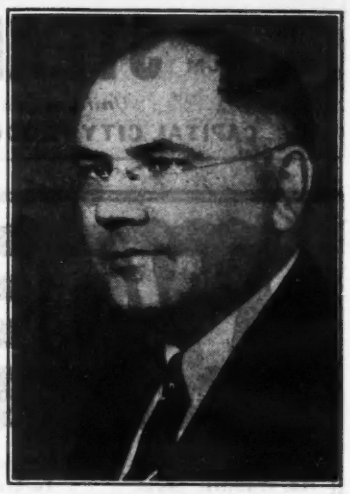
John C. Moore
New President

services of the industry, Mr. Trigg said that, although its volume of business increased much between 1940 and 1945, this year was running 17 percent ahead of last. He declared that the volume for 1946 would have passed the billion-dollar mark if materials, manpower, and transportation had been adequate to the potentialities of the industry. Shortages of materials are caused more by increased demand than by diminished supplies, he said.

The paint industry is self-made, Mr. Trigg said. It could do better in public service if freed from the handicaps of governmental controls which, as in the case of flaxseed and linseed oil, wholly disregard the plain sequences of commercial steps. Competition will give the best price-control, he declared.

Testing of paints for heat-resistance up to 800° F. was reported by the Houston club, on experiments covering aluminum powder, silicone compounds, zinc dust with graphite. The best results were reported for a coating containing zinc dust, graphite, and iron oxide red in silicone 801.

This line of research was carried to fire-retardance in a paper by the New York club, reviewing a continuing program in collaboration with railway engineers. In this work no special formulas were used. Tests were made with the Fisher burner, the Schleider method, and the 45-degree angle method used for textile finishes. Silicates, borates, and chlorinated paraffins were tested, also alkyd compositions, which were found best among organic agents. Fusible inorganics were found best in protection. Emulsified coatings of the 52B-22 type were effective. Zinc borate gave good results. A new phosphate formula, not available in the earlier stages, proved



Paul O. Blackmore
Retiring President

very good. All paints provided some resistance.

Particular study of the fire-retardance properties of chlorinated paraffins was reported by the Cleveland club. This covered chlorinated diphenyl and naphthalene in earlier stages. One conclusion was that the efficacy was directly proportionate to the percentage of chlorine and was enhanced by pigments which evolve carbon dioxide. Special consideration was given to 70 percent (on the basis of nonvolatile solvent) of chlorinated paraffin with titanium dioxide, leaded zinc oxide, magnesium silicate, antimony oxide, and calcium carbonate. Coatings containing 30 percent to 50 percent of chlorinated paraffin also were studied. Spark resistance was a part of the test.

Addition of chlorinated paraffin decreased brushability, increased flow leveling, had no effect on drying, hiding, or yellowing, improved gloss, slightly increased settling, lessened chalking, cut flaming and after glow of wood panels about 80 percent.

Studies of Primers

Some progressive steps in the study of primers for ferrous metals were reported by the New England club. Exposures were made on both cold-rolled and hot-holled steel plates in a semi-industrial atmosphere. The primers were topped with a light-gray coating of the TTP-156 type. Primers under investigation include aluminum, iron-ammonium phosphate, zinc chromate, red lead, iron oxide red, zinc dust, blue lead, lead silicate, metallic lead, calcium chromate, barium chromate, strontium chromate, Various combinations of these agents were used and they were compounded in various vehicles.

An elaborate exposure test of primers for Southern yellow pine was reported at its latest stage (about five years) by the Southern club. This test, covering hundreds of combinations, is being carried out with the collaboration of Georgia Technical College on a five-year scholarship, and is joined in by the Southern Pine Association. The report covered aluminum, zinc sulphide, leaded zinc oxide, titanium dioxide, magnesium silicate, white lead, barium and calcium compounds, and all sorts of combinations of them in all sorts of vehicles and all kinds of paint sys-

Change in Specification System

In a paper on oiticica oil, outlook for which he said was bright, Otto Eisenschiml, manager of the Scientific Oil Compounding Company, Chicago, urged consideration of a change in the present system of specifications, not only with regard to oiticica oil but to all other products as well. He said:—

There is nothing wrong with the specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials, which we all follow, so long as things run normally. When unexpected conditions arise, however, these specifications are apt to fail us, and I can envision some very unpleasant situations arising, especially in a period of falling prices. During the war, for instance, when we stored large quantities of wood oil for the government, its chemical composition gradually changed, until it violated the ASTM specifications. Nevertheless, the oil remained of high quality, and in ordinary times might even have commanded a premium as aged and well-settled oil, but temporarily it ran afoul of the official specifications, because its iodine value had sunk slightly below the minimum. On a technicality, a rejection of such oil would be justified under these conditions, which were entirely beyond seller's control. Similar conditions arose with the high acid oiticica oil this year, and are likely to arise again and again in various commodities. I have suggested, and suggest again most earnestly, that for once the barn be locked before the horse is stolen. I have recommended that all commodities in which the paint and varnish industry is interested, be governed by the specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials as heretofore, but that a special committee of experts in each product act as a board of review to take care of unusual situations. This board should consist of two technical representatives of buyers, and two of sellers. The fifth man should be a chemist of high standing, preferably a government chemist from the Bureau of Standards or the Bureau of Mines.

I do not want to be an alarmist, but I can foresee the possibility of very disagreeable disputes over contracts, unless this matter is properly taken care of. None of us want a dispute on our hands, certainly not with our customers or supply houses. There is no cheaper insurance against such a contingency than the simple remedy which I am proposing.

Federation Officers for 1946-47

President, John C. Moore, of the Sinclair Refining Company, Marcus Hook, Pa.

Vice-president, Carlton H. Rose, of the National Lead Company, New York.

Treasurer, A. T. Montanye, of Pratt & Lambert, Inc., Buffalo.

Secretary, V. C. Bidlack, of the McCloskey Varnish Company, Philadelphia.

Additional members of the executive committee:—H. P. Ball, of the Ball Chemical Company, Pittsburgh; W. Victor Jones, of the Kuhn Paint & Varnish Works, Houston, Texas; W. H. Short, of Aulcraft Paints, Ltd., Toronto, Ont., and H. H. Zimmerman, of Illinois Paint Works, Chicago.

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tems, the prevailing top coating being something of the temporary housing 79E type.

Vertical panels stood up better than 45-degree exposures. Air-dried and kiln-dried wood acted much the same if all other factors were equal. All coatings cracked over knots. Two top coats were almost as good as three, when of best type. Wood shrinkage is not a particular factor. Zinc sulphide is not as good in top coat as titanium dioxide. All lead combinations and systems were shorter-lived than other good coatings, but white lead was better than titanium dioxide in respect of repainting. The best pigment combination is zinc sulphide, leaded zinc oxide, and white lead, but too much zinc sulphide must be avoided. Efficacy is directly proportionate to the content of leaded zinc oxide. There is some promise in the addition of magnesium silicate. Although the kind or content of extenders is not a big factor, the silicious types are a bit the best. Variations in white lead or titanium dioxide are not important; there is no difference with the rutile derivative. The efficacy is inversely related to the pigment-vehicle ratio. One of the biggest contributors to failure is cracking or splitting of the wood. The differences among various species and ages of yellow pine have a notable effect. Vehicles offer the greatest opportunity for improvement.

New Materials

Brief references to new materials for the paint industry, with some comment on their possibilities, were presented by members of the materials and manufacturing committee. Chairman V. C. Bidlack told of the desirability of studying the use of plastics. Austin Allen discussed acrylate driers, solid hydrocarbon resins, acrylates of polymerized butyl and isopropyl cellosolves, resin emulsion films, a new petroleum solvent with but a mild odor, the plasticizing of pliolite resins with chlorinated paraffins, the adaptation of rubber-tackifying resins as paint materials, catalyzed oils, air-drying resins, nitrocellulose brushing lacquers made with cellosolve, turpentine, and isopropyl or ethyl alcohol. He also told of the development of vinylite dispersions for baking; resin suspensions known as "organosols" and "plastisols"; and the possibilities presented in the styrenes and their derivatives.

This line was extended in discussions by F. C. Atwood, who pointed out that the increasing of the molecular weight in higher polymers of styrene gave greater toughness but lessened the solubility. These compounds require a plasticizer or must be emulsified. He also spoke of the possibilities of styrene copolymers.

A report was made by the Chicago club on a study of the vinyl polymers—acrysol, geon, and saran—in aqueous dispersions. These have good brushing properties but poor spreading. Their films are resistant to solvents and other chemicals and also to fire, but they have poor adhesion to smooth surfaces. Geon has good oil resistance also. It requires fusion at 300° F. to form a continuous film. The addition of oleoresin emulsions increases adhesion to metals. Alkyl abietates and sebacates are the preferable plasticizers.

The acrysols have better adhesive properties but this shortcoming is a problem of the group. Alkyd emulsions help some. These materials dry fast, give a flexible film, have good color retention, and high resistance. Saran is improved by plasticizing with dibutyl phthalate. Results with carboxymethylcellulose vary. Heating helps adhesion, but a primer is required on iron and steel. Saran foams less than the others; brushes well; drys fast; but increases yellowing of whites.

Synthetic rubbers as paint materials were discussed by the Philadelphia club, the low-polymer bunas having been studied in combinations with oleoresinous and alkyd compositions. They were also used to replace plasticizers and resins in nitrocellulose lacquers and vinylite coatings, methylisobutyl ketone being the solvent. The lacquers were good, but not up to the ordinary type in exterior life. The vinylites were almost as good as those made with tricresyl phosphate but were tacky.

The elastomers studied offered no advantages over commonly used materials, but it appeared that some improvement might be effected by copolymerization.

Comparisons of recently developed

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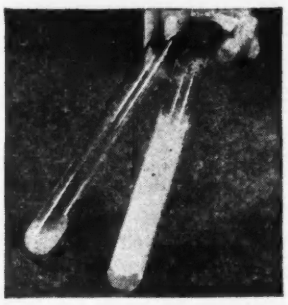

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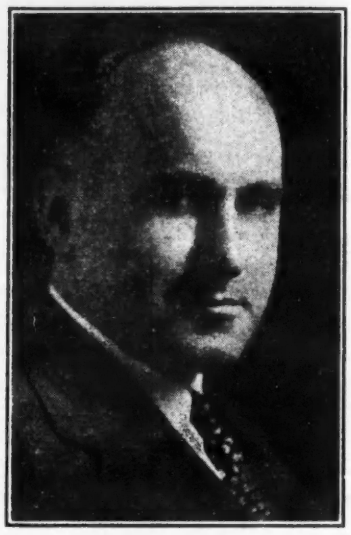
plasticizers for nitrocellulose were reported by the Chicago club. Forty-nine materials were covered in the second stage of experimentations on which the report was made. These represented phosphates, phthalates, ether-esters, pentaerythritol derivatives, citrates and related compounds, sebacates, other fatty acid derivatives, alkyds, and a miscellaneous group of ten. Comparisons covered water solubility, free acidity, stability in boiling water, volatile content, influence on static charge and other electrical properties of film, effects on color of film and color changes and on ultraviolet transmission. These physical properties and influences varied very widely in almost every instance. Tabulations have been prepared, but the comparisons for the most part have little operating significance. The experiments will be continued in a search for interpretative factors. Among the determined facts were (1) propionates are more stable than acetates toward water; (2) tributyl citrate prevents yellowing; (3) orthonitrobiphenyl is opaque to ultraviolet rays.



Carlton H. Rose
New Vice-President

Pigment Dispersion

Two papers dealt with the measurement of fineness of grind as a factor in pigment dispersion. One was by the Baltimore club; the other, by the New York club. The latter described at length a newly developed method using two grooved gauges graduated in the club's (P.C.) scale, in mils, and according to the North standards as modified by Hegman; an applicator with a double round-edge blade. When the applicator is drawn across the drop of paint on a gauge the end-point is where the paint shows a predominantly speckled appearance. The reading must be immediate.

This method was described as simple, rapid, reproducible in results, and inexpensive in equipment.

Another angle of dispersion was covered in a report by the Philadelphia club on a mill examined for its possibilities in paint mixing. This mill, called a "combinator," is similar to a rotor-stator "colloidal" mill. The pigment and vehicle are fed in under pump control, and the mill has heating and cooling equipment. Experiments showed that the apparatus is not yet suited for pigment dispersion of great fineness, such as in enamels. It has speed of throughput, but is costly in comparison with high-speed roller mills. An improvement is being made by the manufacturer, to include preliminary mixing and an additional rotor head.

Another new apparatus described by the Philadelphia club was designed to give a continuous process in paint-making. It has a pulverizer and a vehicle tank synchronized for feeding to a special grinding-scraping mixer. Run in series with the "combinator" or a roller mill this machine gave fine grind and great stability of mixture. The power need is small. Definement and improvement of this "continuous" device are also under way.

Testing Methods

Various contributions were made to the evaluation of test methods. The Cleveland club reported on the correlation of weathering machines in comparison with outdoor exposures in Florida. The conclusion was that there is a practicable correlation. Rusting was an exception, and physical changes were not excellently reproduced. Machine methods are not conclusive on color. On checking, elongation, and chalking, the reproductions are good. Hardening tests were not satisfactory. Testing of aged films for flexibility is in progress. The main point was the variety of results in both methods.

The New England club reported on a critical examination of the A.S.T.M. test (D2-81) for oil absorption of pigments, which it declared was entirely inadequate. Because the greater discrepancies were found with high-absorption pigments, carbon black was used for the final testing, with linseed oil. Longer rubbing gave closer results. There was good agreement among the operators when all used the same quantity of material. The controlling factors are endpoint and rubbing-up time—the longer the time, the lower the absorption. The personal equation of course is a variable. It was recommended that comparison with a standard pigment be required; that the endpoint be defined as when a coherent, homogenious mass was formed; that the rubbing-up time be ten to fifteen minutes for low-absorption pigments and twice as long for high-absorbents.

The Dallas club had made a survey of the methods used in the paint industry, questioning 540 operators and getting 290 replies. It found that most testing was a matter of routine in the majority of plants. The calibrated plate method for dispersion grind was preferred; an optical method was desired. A transparent weight cup, usable also for viscosity tests was desired, preferably one that did not erode with cleaning. For consistency, the Kreb's method was most popular. The preference in brushing was to use the surface for which the coating was designed. An inexpensive optical device for color matching was wanted, also one for testing hardness. Fundamental study and data were held to be needed.

Plant control testing was discussed by the Philadelphia club, which, as did the Dallas club, found a wide demand for improved methods and for a dictionary of terminology. Plant testers were found to prefer a temperature of 77° F. and relative humidity of 50 percent. They were particularly interested in tests for weight-per-gallon, consistency, viscosity of transparents, hiding power, fineness of grind, flexibility, adhesion and toughness, application qualities as to be used, color of transparents, solids and acid numbers. What tests are available in these areas are being practically applied in an endeavor to maintain laboratory determinations.

A new method of testing for dust-free drying time was submitted by the New York club. In the light of the practical interests of the consumer, the finger-touch method was regarded as unreliable at best and very variable. The new method consists of depositing strip layers of cotton floc on the surface tested at predetermined intervals of time. When this can be removed by blowing and gentle brushing with a camel's-hair brush, the film surface is dustfree dry. The results were said to be excellent, but a substitute for floc is sought with the view of avoiding electrostatic factors. So far only clear oleo-resinous and alkyd films have been tested. Pyroxylin and pigmented films are to be taken up.

Methods for measuring hiding power were studied by the Toronto club with a view of getting reproducible results and the development of apparatus giving uniformity in application. Attention was given to contributing factors, such as vehicle properties, compatibility, and time of drying. Reflectometer measuring and visual observation were compared and found far out of agreement. With various combinations of titanium dioxide, reflectometric methods gave results of from 50 square feet to 90 square feet per pound while visual methods in parallel tests ran from 125 square feet to 160 square feet. Tests with chrome yellows and greens, and chrome and iron oxides showed similar differences.

The use of a better system of charting results was expressed, also that for more accurate technic. Further study is planned because of the complexity of the many factors involved.

Viscosity Changes in Paint

Prevention and elimination of livering in paint as it ages is still a problem. The Los Angeles club reported on its work in search of a solution. Pointing out that most work has been done with zinc oxide because of its

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reactivity, the report said that the reaction of a vehicle with zinc oxide was not a controlling criterion of the behavior of other pigments. It was also stated that there was no correlation between the acid members of one oil and the reactivity of zinc oxide.

Experiments were made with linseed, castor, and oiticica oils, alkyd vehicles, and others, including a sardine oil treated with sulphur chloride. The behavior of American type zinc oxide was different in every vehicle, and that of other pigments had other, individual characteristics. In some vehicles, colloidal grinding speeds the reaction and thus avoids continued livering or afterbodying. Large-particle zinc oxide reacted more slowly and to a lesser extent, but no form was inactive. No good test for the behavior of other pigments could be got from experimental data on zinc oxide.

Leaded zinc oxide with iron oxide showed less livering than straight oxide. Antimony oxide with white lead showed still less. Speeding up the reaction appeared to be the only relief as yet discovered.

Appreciation of this example and assistance got from the scientific and technical work of the United States paint industry was voiced by G. C. Champetier, director of the Central Laboratory of Paint and Varnish in France, in a specially contributed paper which was read to the convention by George M. Sutheim. In part this paper told about the laboratory, which has been founded in 1942 with the collaboration of the paint industry and various research organizations. It performs chemical and physicochemical research for the French paint industry as a whole, and does not undertake work for individual concerns. There is not displacement of individual laboratories, and technical men from manufacturing concerns are admitted to the facilities of the central loboratory. Periodic reports of progress are distributed in mimeograph forms and an official journal of finished projects is published.

Scholarships are provided for a goodly part of the work. Among projects currently in progress or recently completed are the cooking of drying oils which proved the double-bind conjugation theory; polymerization of thermosetting resins by the action of infrared and ultraviolet rays; changes in the physical status of paints (sedimentation and so on), with regard for differences in the influences of acicular and flake forms of pigment particles; cellulosic materials; resins. Methods also are being studied, a pendulum hardness test having been developed and work is underway in the standardization of tests and also of technical terminology.

The other part of M. Champetier's paper, which had to do with paint technology in France under the enemy occupation, had so many interesting angles that it is printed in full elsewhere in this issue of *OPD*.

British Anitcorrosion Work

Developments in British technic with respect to the prevention of corrosion of iron and steel were reported to the federation by J. C. Hudson, of the Oil & Colour Chemists Association, in a paper summarized by Joseph J. Mattiello, American honorary member of that organization. After briefly reviewing the evolution of anticorrosion methods through the pickling and phosphating processes and the spray methods of applying coatings of zinc, aluminum, and other metals, Mr. Hudson told of the composite schemes which call for painting over metallic coatings. These schemes, developed with the collaboration of the iron and steel industry, require special paints, usually two coats.

Developments in preventive atmospheric treatments also were noted, along with the systems of anodic protection. Comparisons were made of the problems handled in connection with the protective coating of heavy, structural metal, usually hot-rolled, and thin cold-rolled metallic sheets. The latter, when for outdoor use, are customarily given a spray or galvanic coating of metal, preferably zinc, and two coats of paint. Sometimes the finishing is phosphating and painting, this being the customary system for indoor use. Aluminum spray coats require no intermediate coat. The spray coats of zinc run about 2 ounces of metal to the square foot; aluminum coats run 1 ounce or less. Cadmium, lead, and tin also are used for such coatings.

A. T. Montanye
New Treasurer

Mechanical Equipment

The machines section of the materials and manufacturing committee, reporting introductorily through John C. Moore, told how it functions to check advertising claims and test machines which appear to promise adaptation to paint making processes. Some claims have been revised, as a result, and it was noted that the Allis-Chalmers advertising voluntarily said that a particular lining was not suitable for paint mills. The committee thought that there was too much listening to hearsay, that makers of machines do not adequately test them, if at all, but exploit what some user tells about them.

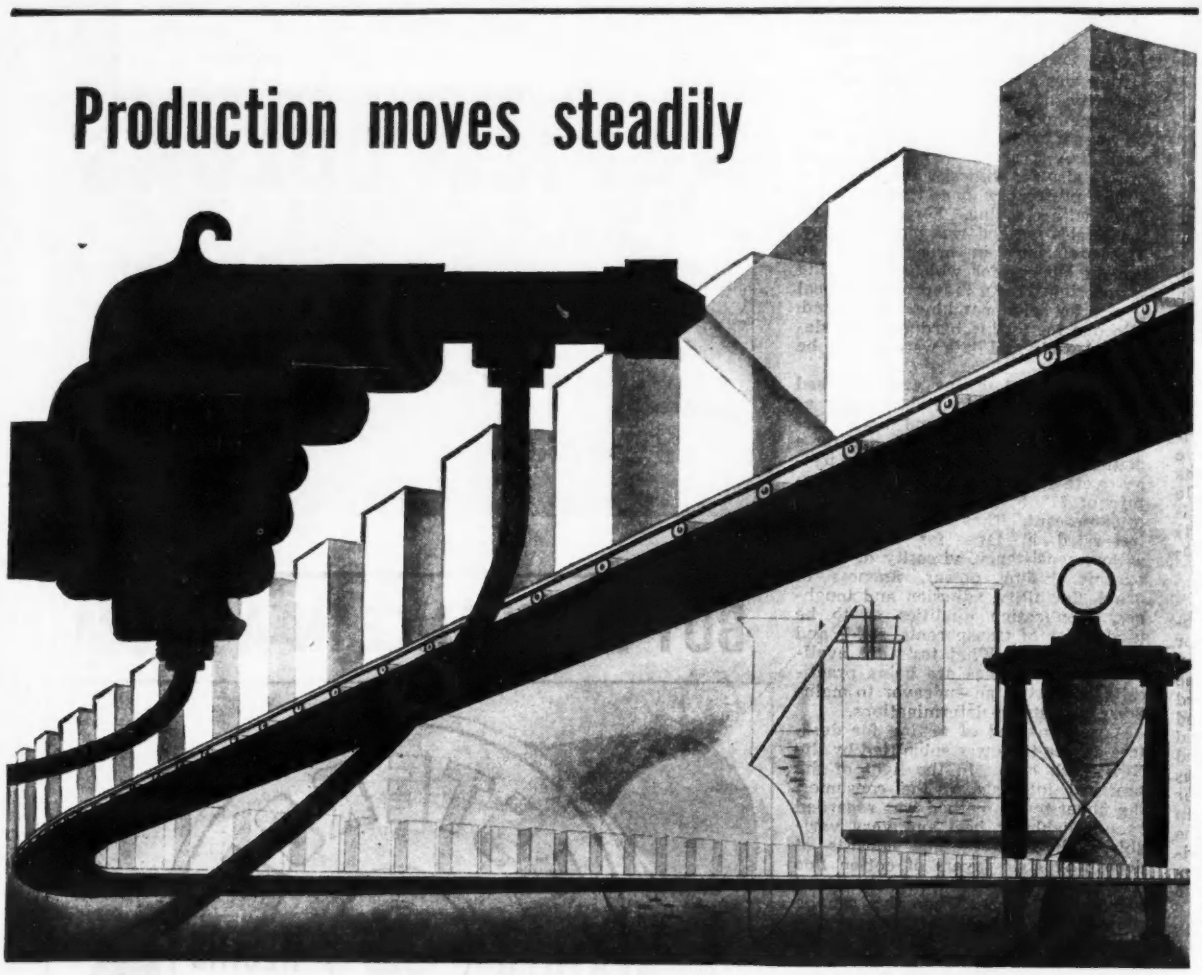
The committee's report included a contribution by the Philadelphia Club on the design of a modern varnish plant. Slides were shown, depicting the evolution of varnish kettles over the past century, and then the pictures showed a continuous-process all-enclosed apparatus with heat and weight recorders, gas-fired kettle, connected thinning tank, requiring no cooling of the cook, reflux condensers, and a device which controlled the ratios of components. The second new Varnish-making apparatus shown in Philadelphia Club slides was a set kettle with reflux condenser, feeding device, and internal cooling coil. Both apparatus were said to increase capacity and improve results.

The Philadelphia Club also presented data on a new filtering apparatus, expected to speed up the straining of enamels which is slow because of the small mesh screen required. The new apparatus, called a "porous" filter, works by means of metal-mesh screens set vertically and a revolving arm which pushes the liquid against the screen, but does not touch its surface. The flow is enhanced by vacuum application, and the sediment is deposited by gravity below the screen. Speed gains in several enamel operations were reported. Gel particles will clog the screen. Asbestine cannot practicably be passed through a mesh finer than 80.

The club is searching for an electrostatic "straining" method because the finest metal-mesh screen (425) is not fine enough for industrial enamels. Centrifuging does a finer job, but is slow. The new apparatus is easily cleaned. Its screen-life has not yet been determined.

Prizes Awarded

The sessions of the federation at which papers were presented were presided over by Robert W. Matlack,



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chairman of the program committee. The crowded program was well handled, although little time was available for discussion.

The committee on awards for papers and other things gave the *American Paint Journal* first prize for practical papers to the Philadelphia club's "Design of a Modern Varnish Plant." The second prize went to the Southern club's "Physical Study of Primers in Two-Coat Paint Systems Applied to Southern Yellow Pine."

The *American Paint Journal* prizes for papers on research were awarded to (1) the Chicago club's "Investigation of Aqueous Acrysol, Geon, and Saran Dispersions", and (2) the New York club's "Fire-Retardant Paints for Wood."

The prizes offered by the *Paint Industry Magazine* for excellence in the presentation of papers were awarded to (1) Sidney B. Levinson, New York, (2) Arthur E. Standerman, Louisville; (3) Edward M. Fisher, Philadelphia, with honorable mention for Peyton J. Wheeler, Dallas; George Selden, Cincinnati - Dayton - Indianapolis - Columbus and Ralph W. Charlton, New York.

The federation prize for the best contribution to the Open Forum in the *Official Digest* was won by William J. Jauch, Toronto.

The *National Paint Bulletin* prize for the best secretarial reporting of local club meetings, went to T. A. Thorson, Chicago.

The Toronto golf prize was won by Philadelphia.

Scientists' Responsibilities

The newer and increasing demands of civilization upon the scientist were outlined by Walter J. Murphy, editor of *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, whose premise was that, because only the complete elimination of war could guarantee the freedom of science, it has become the responsibility of scientists to take a larger interest in public affairs and to have a larger voice in the general informings of the public. He felt that they should organize globally so that they might have influence in world affairs and contribute to the improvements of conditions which have them plainly worried.

The speaker made a strong plea for more attention to fundamental research in physics and chemistry and biology and other sciences, declaring that the United States lagged in that respect although it leads the world in practical application of science. The day of dependence on Germany is passed. The funding of appeals for research scientists and of the work to which they should be put, Mr. Murphy considered largely a governmental task. For this reason, the

V. C. Bidlack
New Secretary

plans for public or nationalized research must be carefully constructed so that politics is kept out of dictatorial control.

Scientists are faced with a large role in the political, social, and commercial economy, Mr. Murphy said, but its scope is still vague. The distance they should move from "ivory-tower" isolation toward political, social, or other activity is difficult to determine. But, it must be recognized that the public cannot be beneficially served from "ivory towers." The major problem is to find leadership. A way must be found to blend science, politics, and civilian interest in the life of mankind in such a way that the full value of scientific service may be got where it is most needed.

Paint Technology in France During the Enemy Occupation

Compiled from the experiences of a group of French technicians by G. C. Champetier, director of the Central Laboratory of Paints and Varnish; presented at the 1946 meeting of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs by George M. Sutheim, New York

I shall endeavor to explain to you what was accomplished from a technical standpoint in the French paint industry during the war.

Even before 1939, a plan of industrial mobilization had been established by the War Ministry, and factories that had perfected paints for the specific needs of national defense were each in possession of a mobilization schedule. At the outbreak of the war, these plants were militarized and, owing to the fear of an invasion through Belgium, plants located in the Paris district were to be ready for their eventual transfer and for the installation of new factories south of the Loire river and in Brittany. In this way, even if France should happen to be partially invaded, the French plants would be able to continue their production for delivery to the war factories.

The German advance was so rapid that, although we were able with our personnel to make the transfer to the intended locations, the Germans reached them almost as soon as we did and ordered us to return to our original plants.

When we arrived there, we found that the plants had been ransacked. All the most important raw materials were requisitioned and shipped to Germany. As for the finished paints which were in our stockrooms, the Germans used them up promptly for the embellishment of the innumerable houses they had requisitioned for their own use. They held that the French were very dirty and that their old houses needed freshening up and adapting to the German taste.

Time went by. The "lightening-war" petered out, and all the wild hopes of the Germans for a prompt and whirlwind campaign gradually turned into the realization that they had to face a lengthy and hard war of endurance.

It was then that the decision was taken in Berlin to exploit the occupied countries to the utmost, while trying to save appearances. The method used was to oblige the manufacturers to work for the German war effort, declaring that they would receive payment. In order to achieve this, a very heavy war indemnity was levied in each country, which was purported to be for the payment of requisitions. France, for instance, was obliged to pay such a tax, amounting to a sum of five hundred million francs a day, to comply with the exactions of its temporary victors.

The paint and varnish industry did not escape this general rule. A German diktat was imposed upon us, which obliged us to divide our production into 75 percent for German needs, 20 percent for national priorities (such as maintenance of bridge and similar constructions, ships, wagons, etc.), and 5 percent for civilian needs.

The great problem for us was to hide from the Germans the possibilities of our profession and to deliver to them as little paint as we possibly could.

Our industry had developed certain paints which, had they been known to the enemy, would certainly have been of the utmost interest to them; for instance, cooked enamels for the protection of gas masks, enamels resisting mustard gas, special varnish for the lining of shells resisting melinite, paints for infantry mines, paints for magnesium bombs, paints for duraluminum, paints for airplane cloth, and camouflage paints.

As regards the latter, elaborate research had already been carried on, resulting in a process by which painted objects could not be revealed by infrared ray photography, whatever type of filter might be used. The research was accomplished in liaison

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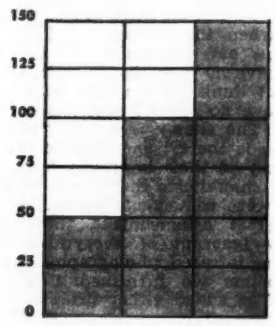

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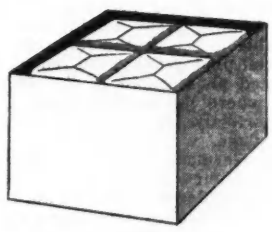

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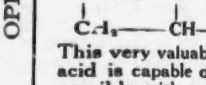

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This problem is a very complex one, for an ideal camouflage paint is one which has the same spectrum as the surrounding landscape.

It was necessary, therefore, to find a paint suitable for each different ground. In the Champagne district, where the soil is chalky, the paint had to be different from the one employed in the plains of the North where the soil is rich in ferric oxide. In the case of a meadow, one had to use a paint the color of grass, while in a pine forest, the green had to be made to match the trees.

Chlorophyl Spectrum Matched

The study of the spectrum of these various backgrounds showed us that there exist absorption bands in the visible and the near infrared rays. Chlorophyl, in particular, presents two such absorption bands in the infrared.

We observed that a green paint made to appear invisible to the naked eye on a suitable background, was no longer invisible when photographed with infrared rays; in this case the green grass appeared white, while the camouflage showed up in black.

We established the absorption spectra of all the pigments employed for these paints, and, by association of the spectra of their components, we achieved the manufacture of paints which are optically similar to the various backgrounds. These paints possessed the same absorption bands as chlorophyl; therefore, whatever the filter used to photograph them, there was absolutely no difference between nature and the color of the camouflaged structures.

These paint processes had been protected by secret patents which we had communicated to our British allies at the outbreak of war.

Pending these researches, it was noticed that certain pigments, such as black ferric oxide and prussian blue were "poisons", viz., that it was sufficient to add minute quantities of them to a perfect camouflage paint in order to destroy all the above-mentioned properties of this paint; that is to say that, although the paint presents no difference to the naked eye, it becomes visible in black and white under infrared photography.

This property explains how we were able to sabotage the camouflage paints we delivered to the Germans.

Camouflage Sabotaged

As soon as we got back to our plants, we hid all these secret patents and, when the Germans ordered us to show our production, we replied: "We have no formulas in France. We did not think there would be a war. We have no special products of this kind." The enemy retorted: "German science is there," and they forced us to work on their improved formulas.

The chief items they made us produce were camouflage paints, but, to our great astonishment, they were totally ignorant of everything concerning infrared photography. To all the paints we furnished them, we therefore added either prussion blue or ferric oxide!

It was for us a source of deep joy to feel that the tons and tons of paint which we turned over to them were not only of no use to the enemy, but on the contrary served to point out with the greatest clearness all the German fortifications to our American and British friends.

We received proof that our sabotage had not been fruitless when we visited the Exhibition of the American Air Force in Paris under the Eiffel Tower. While admiring the wonderful planes which we had hitherto seen only from a great height, we were also able to see, in the stand devoted to aerial photography, the remarkable enlarged photographs of the Atlantic wall, where the fortifications showed up perfectly clearly despite their camouflage.

The Germans sometimes imposed upon us their own formulas for paints and camouflage paint. Toward the end in particular, they kept finding that our paints contained too many rare and valuable raw materials, and they therefore invented one ersatz after another.

These products, often of a delicate nature, were so thoroughly sabotaged by us that most of the paints of more or less silicacious contents, delivered in great barrels of 220 liters in order to economize metal cans, got caked and formed great blocks of solid stone. They could no longer be useful for anything except blockhaus ramparts, but we do not know if the Germans ever thought of this!

But while we were devoting most of our attention to sabotaging German paints, we also endeavored to help out our civilians to the best of our ability. We therefore delivered to the Germans as little oil paint as we possibly could.

They claimed 75 percent of our production? Very well, then! We gave them paints made with water or tar —and kept the linseed oil for the French.

Even as regards the water paints, they never received anything like the 75 percent ordered.

Substitutes Imperative

But gradually linseed oils and other raw materials vanished almost completely. At this time, it became necessary to employ ersatz even for the French.

To replace linseed oil, we used oils that we had never before employed in making paints: fish oil (especially that made from sardines), grapeseed oil, kapok oil, bereff oil, and ongokea oil. Among these, the one that interested us the most was the grapeseed oil, as France is a great wine producer.

Unfortunately, the seeds were pressed only after they had remained a long time in the waste from the wine-making, and the oil so obtained was black, high in acid (up to 110), partially hydrolized (20 percent water) and with an iodine number of from 80 to 90. The yield was small, being only about 1 percent of the weight.

Nevertheless we used these hydrolized oils by dehydrating them in the same manner and with the same catalyst as is used for castor oil. The oils of kapok and of bereff are colonial products, still produced in small quantities, but which may yet become valuable.

We also commenced to use ongokea oil, which is an extraordinary substance containing 10 percent of an acetylenic fatty acid. Because of this triple bond, the oil becomes explosive when heated. When simple warmed, between 110 and 120 degrees centigrade, it emits some slight vapors, explodes and burns.

By merely adding three parts of linseed oil to one of the ongokea oil, a mixture is obtained that can be used like a mixture of linseed oil and tung oil, furnishing films less permeable than pure linseed oil, but having a good exterior resistance.

As exceedingly small quantities of these oils were furnished, in order to be able to turn out something, we had recourse to slightly oxidizable viscous materials, such as the oil of resin produced by cracking resins, and the decarboxylated albertols produced either by condensing the oil of resin with bakelites, or by condensing resin with a bakelite and decarboxylating later.

These substances could be used for making emulsioned products, or for ordinary paints for interior use, but they had no value for outdoor use. Even indoors, the characteristic yellowing of resin-based paints persisted.

Cracked Turpentine Useful

One product which was employed in a certain measure to replace oil, is the polyterpene, obtained by cracking turpentine in the presence of a catalyser. The exact nature of this product is unknown, but it should be a tripentene.

In the manufacture of glycerophtalic resins, we replaced the glycerin by other polyalcohols, such as pentaerythritol, hexanetriol, and propanetriol. It is obvious that these products had not the value of substances with a glycerin base.

As solvents were lacking, we made many emulsioned paints based on caseinates and in which we practically suppressed the use of oils, using especially as film-forming ingredients the decarboxylated albertols.

We also used the emulsions of vinyl acetate, but in small quantities. Any utilization at all of vinylic derivatives in the manufacture of paints was forbidden by the occupying forces, who reserved these products for the manufacturing of leather substitutes.

German Plastified Resins

Our forced contact with the German paint and varnish industry allowed us to keep track of the manner in which the German technicians faced the lack of oils. Thus we were able to note that the Germans had greatly developed the production of plastified phenolic resins, which were

sold under the name of "Luphene" by the I. G. Farbenindustrie.

It would seem that these are bakelites with long-chain combinations of polaycids (adipic acid type), with polyalcohols (erythritol type). They are resins, insoluble in hydrocarbons, and delivered dissolved in butyl alcohol. They are made in three degrees of flexibility: Luphene AM, AT, and AW.

Polymerized at 180 degrees, these resins form coatings having a good resistance to: water or steam, acid agents, saline solutions, carburants, and mineral oils.

The coatings also resist bending and pressure.

Thanks to the long chain of adipic acid, the Germans were also able to put on the market plastified urea-formaldeyhe resins. These resins, delivered in a butylic solution under the name of "Plastopal" AM, AT, and AW, have proved to be high-quality products.

As you see, gentlemen, one may say that, as a whole, during the German occupation, our factory laboratories and our plants were chiefly concerned with problems dealing with the utilization of replacement products.

For this we were obliged to carry out technical research by which we obtained several valuable processes, useful for application even under normal conditions.

However, what we seek chiefly to produce now is paint and varnish of a high grade.

The central laboratory of the profession will greatly assist us in this respect by its general research work. We are determined to work with the utmost energy to replace our country on its feet; but we often look up to you, our American friends. We feel a deep admiration for your magnificent technical and industrial development, and we say:

"Will you grant us in the future your friendly cooperation and help us along the path we are striving to follow, which is the path of the scientific and industrial progress of paint throughout the world?"

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Oleoresinous Liquids

—Continued from page 5

the basis of the following considerations, that some action is necessary to assure that prices of these essential items will not be an impediment to maximum production:—

(1) In the absence of this action, amendment No. 99 to Order A-1 under MPR 188 granting trade sales paint manufacturers a pass through of linseed oil costs, grants a windfall to small manufacturers who represent numerically approximately 60 percent of all paint manufacturers and who have not as yet incurred increased costs because of the increase in maximum prices for linseed oil; (2) limited data received in connection with requests for individual adjustment of oleoresinous liquid prices indicate that returns on this product, after absorption of the linseed oil increase would, in the case of some manufacturers, be below total cost; (3) evidence indicates a potential shift by manufacturers of oleoresinous liquids away from certain essential products consuming a large percentage of linseed oil; and (4) the loss of production of these essential grinding oils would sharply curtail the output of a large number of small paint manufacturers whose continued operation is essential to the housing program.

In the light of these considerations, the Administrator has found that a pass through for manufacturers of oleoresinous liquids of the linseed oil increase is appropriate. If requested by the industry, further study of this commodity will be undertaken and the OPA will replace the adjustments now permitted by the amounts as may be indicated by such a complete study.

Lead Shortage

—Continued from page 5

Australia was cut back sharply in order to concentrate its limited labor resources on the production of copper. It is now reported that steps are being taken in Australia to reopen its lead mines, thus raising the prospect of an increase in available world supplies shortly.

One of the factors motivating protests by American trade representatives against the lead agreement is a recent advertisement by a British manufacturer in American newspapers of a line of children's lead toys for the Christmas trade. These representatives feel that if Britain has sufficient lead to permit such uses to be made of it, the United States is warranted in asking for a revision of the agreement so that our essential industries can obtain enough of the metal to meet their needs.

Complaint is also being made to the CPA by these representatives against its failure to place inventory restrictions on lead scrap dealers. Such action has been taken recently in the case of steel and copper scrap but no limitations have been imposed on lead scrap holdings. There is reason to believe that the dealers hold a considerable amount of the scrap, since they have been the principal purchasers of the surplus stocks of the government. CPA has promised to consider this problem.

Dow Offers Linseed Oil Substitute

The Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., recently announced a new aqueous film-forming material for use in the paint, paper and textile industries. It was said that the product, called Dow "Latex 512," will provide an immediate source of supply to industries facing current short supplies of linseed and other edible vegetable oils.

Trade Briefs

Sheffield Bronze Paint Corporation, Cleveland, is breaking ground for a new plant at 17800 Waterloo Road.

Theodore Freiser has left the Mellon Institute staff to become instructor in analytical chemistry at the University of Pittsburgh.

Barada & Page, Inc., Kansas City, Mo., has issued its quartery price list of agricultural and industrial chemicals.

Soya Corporation of America last week offered 375,000 shares of 1-cent par value common stock, which is priced at $4 per share.

Joseph V. Torres, formerly assistant export sales manager of B. T. Babbitt, Inc., manufacturer of cleaning compounds, New York, has been named manager of export sales.

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Titre	35

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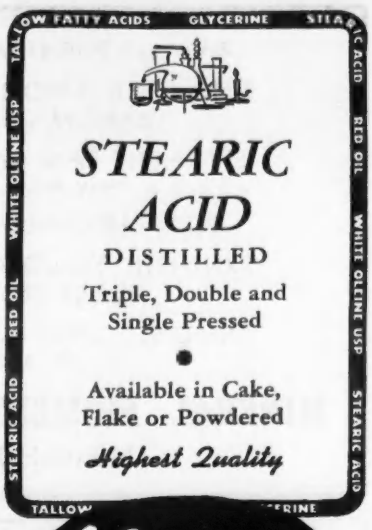
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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trend of prices of oils and fats continued upward last week. Trading was active and covered a wider range of materials as producers resumed offerings. Considerable volume of business was reported in tallow and grease at higher prices early in the week in the local market. This brought out sizable lots from outside sources which caused prices to lose former gains and also the withdrawal of buying interest, making quotations entirely nominal.

Producers of menhaden oil disposed of the bulk of this season's output of crude oil at a substantial increase over recent ceilings, following the lead of recent trading in sardine oil on the Pacific Coast well above ceilings. Demand for the latter continued active and the small production thus far this season was reported sold up, with refiners bidding for additional supplies.

Crushers resumed trading in castor oil last week. Prices were higher, and reflected the mounting costs of castor beans of late. Production was reported limited and makers allocated oil to regular customers. Reports from Brazil stated that transportation difficulties from the interior had delayed shipment of castor beans and caused sharp advances there.

Tall oil, producers also reentered the market last week and accepted business at increased quotations. Demand was urgent and sales were booked on the basis of the prevailing price at the time of shipment.

Cottonseed, peanut and soybean oils were firmer and in good request for immediate and prompt shipment. Production for early shipment was said to be sold up and offerings were mainly for futures.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Castor oil, dehyd., bodied, 8.11c. per lb.
unbodied, 7.11c. per lb.
No. 3 oil, 7.80c. per lb.
Coconut oil, crude, 2c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, 3c. per lb.
Menhaden oil, crude, 12.60c. per lb.
Red oil, 9¼c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, 1c. per lb.
Sardine oil, crude, 1c. per lb.
Stearic acid, 12c. per lb.
Tall oil, refined, 1½c. to 2¾c. per lb.
Wax, spermaceti, 15c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Carnauba wax, No. 2, 10c. per lb.
No. 3, 10c. per lb.
refined, 5c. per lb.
yellow, No. 1, 5c. per lb.
No. 3, 5c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $5 per ton.
Ouricury wax, crude, 5c. per lb.
refined, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
283.0	266.9	210.0	193.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Cottonseed Oil

Under active demand and limited offerings for all positions, prices of crude cottonseed oil were further advanced last week. Sales were reported up to 26c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refiners have been taking shipments up to and including May. Crushers-refiners who were recent sellers were back in the market as buyers.

Active bidding for refined yellow cottonseed oil on the Produce Exchange brought out few offers, which were snapped up. Sales were restricted to May forward deliveries.

Prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, November 8, were:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
November	..	..	..	..
December	..	26	25	26 bid
January	..	26	24½	25½ bid
March	..	25	24½	25 bid
May	14	25	24½	25 bid
July	6	25¼	24½	24½ bid
September	3	23	22	22 bid
October	5	21	19	19 bid

Total sales, 28 contracts.

Crude oil sales at 26c. at f.o.b. mills in the southeast valley and Texas for prompt delivery.

Memphis, Nov. 7.—Crude cottonseed oil was in urgent demand. Refiners were bidding 26c. Valley basis, and 25c. generally bid, f.o.b. mills. Cottonseed products sold well ahead. No selling pressure noted. Considerable cotton yet to be picked in Arkansas and Tennessee, while Mississippi crop is fairly well gathered.

Linseed Oil

Consuming inquiry was reported fairly active, but trading was reported as light. Market was unchanged and firm at the recent advance and reflected the strength of seed. While business locally, was limited reports from the Middle West indicated recent heavy sales had booked the bulk of this season's business.

A meeting has been called between crushers and government for November 7 to consider the disposal of the 32,000 tons of Argentine oil previously purchased by the government. The first shipment recently arrived at New York.

Minneapolis, Nov. 7.—Bookings of linseed oil following decontrol of prices were said to be at a record-breaking high point with mills allocating supplies and large sales of 50 and 100 tankcars commonplace for a day or two. Many of the buyers have completed their bookings for the ensuing 10 months. Linseed oil price was stabilized at 34.1c. per pound in Zone 1, tankcars.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1946-47	1945-46
This week	7,260,000	8,220,000
Since Sept. 1	58,580,000	71,860,000

Flaxseed—Market remains firm. Demand for seed urgent with offerings light.

Minneapolis, Nov. 7.—Accumulations of flaxseed in elevator positions were pretty well cleaned up by the crushing trade. Buyers were keyed up, anxious for all available flaxseed, but were showing concern over the fact that country shippers were moving stocks of seed flax to market at current price levels.

Bushels—	Receipts 1946-47	Receipts 1945-46	Shipments 1946-47	Shipments 1945-46
This week	902,700	564,000	443,500	376,500
Since Sept. 1	7,185,600	14,346,000	2,815,700	1,809,900

Flaxseed was quoted at $7.25 per bushel for spot delivery at Minneapolis and Duluth.

Buenos Aires, Nov. 8.—No flaxseed shipments were made last week. Visible supply of flaxseed was not reported.

London, Nov. 8.—Linseed oil, spot, quoted at 135s. per 112 pounds.

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated—Higher cost of castor beans resulted in substantial increases in prices of castor oil. Makers limited offering and allocated oil to regular consumers. Demand exceeded the supply. Dehydrated, bodied was quoted at 34½c. per pound in tankcars and 34¾c., tankwagons and 36c. in drums, less carlots. Unbodied was quoted 1½c. per pound below these levels. No. 3 technical was named at 27c. per pound, tankcars and 28¾c. in drums, less carlots.

Coconut—Market was firmer with business reported in crude oil at 24c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast for spot delivery. Nearby delivery was quoted at 23c. and January forward at 19c., same basis. Copra for shipment from the Philippines were reported unavailable, and quotations were unchanged at levels set by the recent agreement between the United States and the Philippine governments. Copra formerly priced under MPR 53 was exempted from price control by OPA, effective October 29, by amendment 72 to SO 132. Arrivals of 1,010 tons of copra were noted at Baltimore last week.

Corn — Inquiry was fairly active, but offerings continued light and closely held. Crude oil was quoted at 26c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills for nearby delivery and refined at 28c. per pound, tankcars same basis for January-February shipment.

Oiticica — Scarcity of supplies continued to restrict trading for spot delivery and for shipment from Brazil. Consuming inquiry was keen. Prices were firm at the recent advance, but were entirely nominal.

Olive—Limited quantities of edible oil were well held at $8.50 to $9.00 per gallon in drums, duty paid, on the spot. Inquiry, however, continued light and trading was limited to small lots. Arrivals totaled 1,740 drums at New York and 326 drums at Phila-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

delphia last week for delivery against the soybean oil quota.

Peanut — This market was firmer and crude was sold at 27c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills in the Southeast. Most of the buying was reported for small refiners account, as larger refiners were bidding at 26c.

Soybean—Buying interest continued active, with trading reported quiet, as offerings were limited. Crude oil was bid at 22c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills for November-December and 21c. bid for January-February shipment, same basis. Spot shipment was bid at 23c.

Tall—Producers resumed trading last week and contracts were accepted at advanced prices. Makers quoted refined at 6c. to 7¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works; 6¾c. to 8c., drums, carlots, and 7⅛c. to 8¼c. per pound, drums, less carlots, same basis, as to seller. Crude oil was not offered. Demand was active and exceeded the supply.

Tung — Moderate trading was reported for prompt delivery here and nearby shipment at former ceilings. Market was firm and unchanged. Inquiry also was more active, in view of the high cost and scarcity of other drying oils. Arrivals were reported at 341 tons at New York and 435 tons and 1,075 barrels at San Francisco, last week.

Fats and Greases

Grease—Trading in grease was active last week at sharply advanced prices in sympathy with tallow, but increased offerings resulted in the withdrawal of buying interest and an easier market. House was quoted nominal at 21¼c. per pound and yellow 21⅜c. per pound, loose.

Lard — Increased supplies in the West created a weaker tone in both spot and future positions. Cash lard was reported sold at 40c. to 41c. per pound, Chicago early in the week. Supplies in the local market continued scarce and sales were confined to small lots. Lard stocks in Chicago totaled 3,954,499 pounds, October 31, compared with 2,801,472 pounds, October 1 and 5,243,934 pounds, October 31, last year.

Tallow — Good sized quantities of extra tallow were sold at 21¾c. per pound for soapmakers account early in the week. This brought out liberal offerings from outside markets and further business was transacted at 19¾c. per pound, f.o.b. outside sources and caused the withdrawal of buying interest from leading buyers. This unsettled the market and was instrumental in making quotations nominal locally, for extra at 21¾c. and special at 21½c. per pound, loose.

Fish Oils

Menhaden Oil—Trading in crude oil was reported active at sharply higher prices last week. Sales were made up to 21½c. per pound, loose, works and reports had it that business was also transacted at 22½c., same basis. It also was stated the production for this season was practically cleaned up. Offerings of refined oil were still scarce.

Baltimore, Nov. 6.—Removal of controls on menhaden oil here was followed by a sharp price advance, which jumped from 8.9c. per pound for crude oil to 21½c., with buyers apparently willing to take all of the offerings which had come into the market. Old contracts taken during the prevalence of the ceiling being settled at 18c. per pound. It was also reported that oil has been sold at 22c. and at 22½c. This has cleaned up virtually all of the oil obtainable with fishing operations suspended in the northern waters, from the Long Island Sound to the Chesapeake Bay. Activities off the coast of North Carolina are backward, with the work not yet really under way.

Sardine—This market was firmer under a good demand and scarcity of supplies. Sales of crude oil was reported at 23½c. per pound, loose, works, Pacific coast, an advance of 1c. per pound. Cold-pressed oil was quoted at 28c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast.

Los Angeles, Nov. 6.—Trading in the sardine oil market was brisk here this week. Oil was moving at 23c. and 23½c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro. However, sardine landings this year remain off. The catch for the season to November 1 was 107,338 tons, compared with 257,393 tons for the same period last year.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Producers were offering more freely at substantial price increases last week, but the bulk of the production was delivered against former contracts. Inquiry was fairly active. Single distilled and saponified grades were quoted at 28½c. per pound tankcars and drums at 29¾c. per pound, carlots and up to 30¾c. for lesser quantities and double distilled, 32¼c. to 33¼c. per pound, drums as to quantity, as compared with recent ceilings of 12½c. for single distilled and 15¾c. for double, in tankcars.

Stearic Acid—Prices were boosted sharply for all grades as a result of increased production costs. Trading was fairly active. While offerings were more liberal, most of the output was absorbed against former orders. Single pressed was quoted at 33c. to 34c. per pound, bags, depending upon quantity, double pressed, 33½c. to 34½c. and triple, 36¼c. to 37¼c. per pound, same basis. Increases ranged from 17⅝c. to 20⅜c. per pound above recent ceilings according to grade, and were in line with the advances in tallow and grease.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—This market was easier. Buying interest was lacking. Meal, 41 percent, declined to $90 per ton, f.o.b. Southeast. Production was heavy and inventories were expected to increase unless buying is resumed.

Linseed Meal — Demand continued active. Prices unchanged and firm.

Minneapolis, Nov. 7.—Meal was in light supply, brisk demand and held firm at $95 per ton, bulk. Buyers were anxious for supplies and price was a secondary consideration.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1946-47	1945-46
This week.....	9,180,000	12,520,000
Since Sept. 1.....	75,260,000	111,700,000

Peanut Meal—Inquiry has declined and offerings were plentiful. Meal, 95 percent, was offered at $90 to $95 per ton, November - February shipment.

Waxes

Beeswax—Trading was fairly active last week and the market continued firm, reflecting the strength in primary centers. Offerings for shipment were reported closely held at current levels. Prices on the spot were well maintained for all grades.

Carnauba—Volume of trading was reported improved at further price reductions of 5c. to 10c. per pound, according to grade last week. Offerings were fairly liberal. Chalky, No. 3

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was quoted at $1.50 to $1.55 per pound, N. C. No. 2, $1.55 to $1.60, N. C. No. 3, $1.50 to $1.55, refined, $1.65 to $1.70 yellow, No. 1 $1.90 to $1.95 and yellow No. 2 $1.88 to $1.93 in ton lots for spot delivery. Inquiry for shipment from Brazil was light, and it was stated that there also was a lack of selling pressure.

Ouricury—Conditions in this market continued easy and quotations on the spot showed further weekness, declining 5c. per pound. Demand was reported slow.

Spermaceti—With price controls removed, prices were substantially increased last week, in sympathy with higher production costs. Blocks were quoted at 45c. to 50c. per pound and cakes at 46c. to 51c. per pound. Trading was fairly active at the higher levels.

Fats, Oils, Output, Consumption: Sept.

The preliminary statistics of the factory production and consumption of animal and vegetable fats and oils for September, 1946, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follow:—

Vegetable Oils

	Pounds	
	Production	Consumption
Babassu, crude	*	1,592,000
Refined	*	1,046,000
Castor, No. 1, crude	5,567,000	3,817,000
No. 3, crude	1,534,000	876,000
Dehydrated	1,952,000	1,192,000
Sulphonated	.....	145,000
Chinawood or tung oil	*	2,560,000
Coconut, crude	47,417,000	42,707,000
Refined	22,815,000	20,437,000
Corn, crude	17,446,000	17,047,000
Refined	14,885,000	3,120,000
Cottonseed, crude	69,807,000	29,316,000
Refined	26,591,000	61,321,000
Linseed	46,494,000	43,227,000
Olive, edible	.....	10,000
Inedible	.....	10,000
Sulphur oil or olive foots	.....	48,000
Oiticica	.....	2,014,000
Palmkernel, crude	.....	3,845,000
Refined	*	*
Palm, crude	.....	3,575,000
Refined	*	227,000
Peanut, crude[1]	2,460,000	5,131,000
Refined	4,378,000	6,132,000
Sesame	.....	5,000
Soybean, crude	82,612,000	93,193,000
Refined	88,106,000	89,810,000
All other	4,137,000	1,391,000

Animal Fats

Lard, rendered (including neutral lard and rendered pork fats)	15,202,000	1,118,000
Neatsfoot oil	32,000	233,000
Tallow, edible	2,190,000	2,560,000
Inedible	44,307,000	82,684,000

Fish and Marine Mammal Oils[3]

Cod	77,000	572,000
Codliver	74,000	1,231,000
Marine mammal	.....	1,065,000
Other fish	422,584,000	12,643,000
Other liver	560,000	354,000

Greases

Greases (including garbage and house), other than wool	26,615,000	38,342,000
Wool grease	1,683,000	1,208,000

Secondary Products

Animal fat and oil fatty acids	19,193,000	19,498,000
Animal foots, 100% basis	2,678,000	3,395,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	2,062,000	1,055,000
Grease and lard oil	3,475,000	3,508,000
Oleo oil	472,000	357,000
Red oil or oleic acid	6,705,000	6,089,000
Stearic acid	5,218,000	4,889,000
Foots, from fish and marine mammal oil (100% basis)	*	407,000
Stearin, animal, edible	323,000	1,062,000
Inedible	1,520,000	893,000
Stearin, vegetable, oil, winter	4,252,000	5,681,000
Tallow oil	2,580,000	1,199,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids from foots and other than from foods including fatty acids from tall oil, palm oil, refuse, etc.	16,733,000	15,149,000

Other Products

Glycerin, chemically pure (100% basis)	6,594,000	4,924,000
crude (100% basis)	11,782,000	12,567,000
high gravity and yellow distilled (100% basis)	4,621,000	6,089,000
Hydrogenated oils, edible	77,181,000	66,497,000
Inedible	14,595,000	14,744,000
Shortening	100,740,000	526,000
Winterized vegetable oils	16,012,000	.....

[1] Data on production collected by Bureau of Agricultural Economics; stocks held by crude peanut oil producers also reported by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, whereas those held at refineries are collected by the Bureau of the Census.

[2] Included in "All other" vegetable oils to avoid disclosures of operation of individual establishments.

[3] Fish and Wildlife Service collected the data from fish oil producers.

[4] Includes 12,704,000 pounds of menhaden oil and 9,020,000 pounds of herring, sardine and pilchard.

[5] Includes 16,291,000 pounds of menhaden oil and 7,076,000 pounds of herring, sardine and pilchard.

[6] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Raw Materials Used

	Tons	
	Consumption	Stocks Sept. 30
Castor beans	7,663	17,109
Copra	37,510	38,662
Corn germs	21,428	565
Cottonseed	227,427	359,228
Flaxseed	65,607	102,034
Soybeans	270,990	53,783
Peanuts[1]—		
Farmer's stock[2]	388	27,159
No. 2 and oil stock[3]	3,043	3,232
Other	3,178	2,325

[1] Bureau of Agricultural Economics collected the data on consumption and stocks of peanuts.

[2] Weights shown for peanuts in shell. Stocks figures include quantities held for making peanut butter, candy, and for other uses, as well as for crushing.

[3] Weights shown for shelled peanuts. Stocks figures include quantities held at all commercial locations, principally for crushing into oil and meal.

Margarin Output Smaller

Margarin production during August was smaller than same period last year, according to statistics compiled by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

	Pounds—August	
	1946	1945
Production of uncolored oleomargarin	38,233,715	38,169,587
Withdrawn tax-paid	39,079,711	38,758,791

Used in Colored Margarin

Butter culture	220	16
Butter flavor	285	227
Citric acid	252	97
Color	.....	50
Corn oil	365,549	159,413
Cottonseed oil	16,068,765	19,629,406
Cottonseed stearin	.....	99
Derivative of glycerin	61,731	64,979
Diacetyl	104	61
Estearin	6,676	11,100
Lecithin	48,765	46,080
Milk	6,481,486	6,434,873
Monostearin	31,127	33,332
Neutral lard	85,614	128,005
Oleo oil	106,300	197,238
Oleo stearin	199,757	159,209
Oleo stock	17,705	18,990
Peanut oil	1,364,437	621,414
Salt	1,213,096	1,184,649
Soda, benzoate of	26,458	25,850
Soybean flakes	9,380	.....
Soybean oil	12,758,410	9,532,908
Soybean stearin	.....	924
Tallow	.....	2,475
Vitamin concentrate	6,632	9,261
Total	38,852,810	38,861,246
Production of colored oleomargarin	5,167,856	12,029,890
Withdrawn tax-paid	1,101,660	1,026,644

Used in Uncolored Margarin

Butter flavor	16	752
Color	3,421	7,569
Corn oil	91	403
Cottonseed flakes	3,135	3,770
Cottonseed oil	432,683	493,094
Derivative of glycerin	4,433	14,709
Diacetyl	406	42
Estearin	86	4,347
Lecithin	3,914	3,820
Milk	838,699	2,001,898
Monostearin	2,377	8,524
Neutral lard	13,554	292,145
Oleo oil	6,783	625,078
Oleo stearin	.....	691
Oleo stock	.....	187,100
Peanut oil	15,866	44,048
Salt	166,555	427,480
Soda, benzoate of	2,871	8,869
Soybean oil	3,685,259	8,120,349
Soyflakes	5,620	9,717
Vitamin concentrate	736	1,872
Total	5,186,510	12,256,337

[1] Of the amount produced, 31,140 pounds were reworked.

[2] Of the amount produced, 3,146 pounds were reworked.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Prices for lacquer diluent, mineral spirits, rubber solvent, and V.M. & P. naphtha were advanced ½c. per gallon in the New York-New Jersey-East Coast area November 1 and 2. Other prices among the solvents and diluents were steady at the levels which have been in force for many weeks, as the market generally was continuing to operate at the rapid pace it had developed during recent months.

Acute shortages were felt in the petrolatum and wax group, with paraffin being particularly tight. The other petroleum derivatives were, in general, in good to excellent supply, and buyer interest throughout the market was extremely active.

Crude runs to stills of 4,856,000 barrels daily during August showed no change from the previous month, and were 72,000 barrels fewer than in August, 1945, according to a Bureau of Mines report. Daily average imports of foreign crude increased 43,000 barrels over July, and were 35,000 barrels higher than the 1945 figure.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Lacquer diluent, N. Y.-N. J. area, ½c. per gallon.
Mineral spirits, N. Y.-N. J. area, ½c. per gallon.
Rubber solvent, N. Y.-N. J. area, ½c. per gallon.
V.M.&P. naphtha, N. Y.-N. J. area, ½c. per gallon.

Prices Reduced

None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Solvents and Diluents

Cleaners' Naphtha—Trading continued to be routine during the period under review as buying was essentially limited to seasonal consumers and interest on the part of other consumers continued to diminish. Supply was good, and shipments were moving well against both contract and spot orders. Prices were held steady at the previous levels by the moderate trading.

Lacquer Diluent—A higher price for this derivative became effective November 2, in the New York-New Jersey-East Coast area, as quotations ½c. per gallon higher were reported. Buyer interest was moderately good, supply was fairly equal to demand, and shipments were in general prompt.

Mineral Spirits—An increase of ½c. per gallon in the New York-New Jersey-East Coast area was effected November 1, as buyer interest was generally fair and moderate offerings were available on spot. There was a fairly steady movement of this item reported in markets throughout the country.

Rubber Solvent—Prices for this derivative in the New York-New Jersey-East Coast area were increased ½c. per gallon on November 2, as buyer interest began to exceed supply by a fair margin. There were fairly liberal quantities available in many centers, and reports were that buyer interest was gaining additional momentum. Shipments in all areas were reported to be in good volume for all orders.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—This derivative was advanced ½c. per gallon in price throughout the New York-New Jersey-East Coast area on November 1. The market remained in a highly active condition with buyer interest and supply in excellent condition. Stocks were moving in good volume against all orders.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago.—Business in this market was in good volume, and no diminution of interest was noted, with inquiry good.

Aromatic Naphthas—Interest active, no price change.
Cleaners' Naphtha—Business good, market steady.
Lacquer Diluent—Call brisk, quotations holding.
Mineral Spirits—Movement fair, no price change.
Rubber Solvent—Interest extensive, prices holding.
Solvent Naphtha—Business good, market firm.
V. M. & P. Naphtha—Buying fair, quotations steady.

Los Angeles—Demand for solvents and diluents remained good in this area. Cleaners' naphtha and lacquer diluent were moving steadily.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—Supply and delivery of this derivative continued last week much as they had during the previous week. Buyer interest was at a high level with synthetic resin producers making major inquiries. Prices held steady and unchanged.

Heptane—Increasing stocks and improved delivery sponsored greater buyer interest last week and spot stocks began to move more readily. Inquiry for future delivery was improving in response to the better delivery situation, and prices held firm at the previous levels.

Hexane—Spot stocks received increased attention last week as buyer interest was greatly improved. Deliveries took a marked increase, and inquiries for future delivery were stepped-up slightly from the routine position they had held. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Pentanes—The market continued dull throughout the week although large consumers were displaying strong interest and deliveries on their orders were substantial. In general the market was unusually quiet and prices barely held steady at the previous levels as a result.

Propane—There was no diminishing in the high level of activity, which had marked this market for several weeks, during the period under review, and indications were that there would be none in the near future. Large quantities of fuel materials continued to move to industrial consumers, and shipments on both spot and contract orders were prompt and substantial. Prices were firming but unchanged.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago.—Interest was extensive in these products, and the market values were holding up fairly well.

Butane—Call brisk, no price change.
Heptane—Buying fair, market steady.
Hexane—Movement active, no quotation change.
Octanes—Fair interest, prices firm.
Pentanes—Call moderate, market firm.
Propane—Interest fair, steady quotations.

Los Angeles—Buying interest in the liquefied petroleum gases was being well maintained in this area. Supplies were good.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Microcrystalline Waxes—Producers continued to exert every effort last week in an attempt to meet the active demand and managed to maintain shipments on previous orders fairly well. Delivery on new orders was far behind schedule, but buyers maintained their interest without any lag. Prices were firm at the previous levels.

Paraffin—There was very little activity in the market last week as stocks were practically nonexistent and buyers were losing interest in the face of shortages. Producers were making every possible attempt to meet demand, but the backlog of orders was so mountainous that it seemed unlikely that they could approach normalcy for many months. Prices continued to firm, but no increases were reported.

Petrolatums—The market activity remained slow last week in the face of enduring shortages, and buyer interest was persistently high. Prices continued to firm in at all centers, and it was generally felt that unless the situation were relieved soon it would be necessary to increase prices.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended October 26 totaled 221,184,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 220,774,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represented an increase of 410,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 428,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 18,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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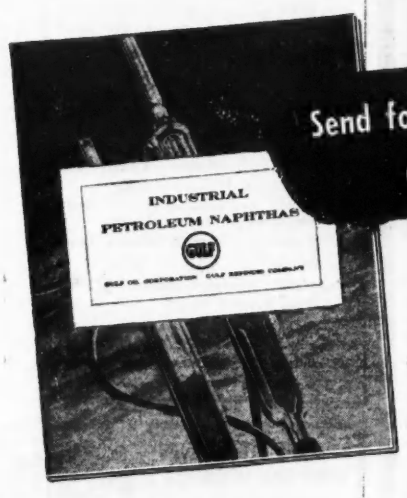

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6—B. & C. 28" dia. x 60" face Atmospheric DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS complete.

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6—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 1—Devine, 5'x30'; 3—Devine, 4'x25'; 1—Devine, 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells, 30"x12'.

1—6'x35' Louisville Direct Heat single shell Rotary Dryer.

2—8'x50' Direct Heat Rotary Dryers.

1—4'x30' Ruggles-Coles Indirect Heat Rotary Dryer.

2—4'x30' ROTARY KILNS, Ruggles-Coles, geared-head, motor drive.

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41—Phila. type HVT, Class 1, size 1100, GEAR REDUCERS, ratio 85 to 1, horsepower 16.7 at 1750 RPM.

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1—Colton No. 2 worm type TUBE FILLER.

1—Stokes TUBE CLOSER & CLIPPER.

1—Colton No. 3 TUBE CLOSER and CLIP FASTENER.

2—Stokes Hand Tube Fillers.

4—Hand Closers and Crimpers.

26—150 gallon STAINLESS STEEL TANKS.

2—20"x48" water cooled 3-ROLLER MILL.

1—16"x40" Lehman 3-ROLLER MILL. water cooled. motor driven, upright type.

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6—Gas Boilers, up to 10 H.P.

APPROVED DEALER
WAR ASSETS CORP.

Write for Complete Bulletins
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STEIN EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Department E
426 BROOME ST., NEW YORK 13, N Y.
CANAL 6-8147

NYU Starts Sixth Plastics Lecture

Stressing the fact that through better knowledge of plastics, retailers can insist on getting well-fabricated and well-designed articles, two leaders in the plastics field last week joined to explain the uses and characteristics of two widely used materials for buyers and other New York retailing personnel in the sixth session of the course on plastics sponsored by the Society of the Plastics Industry and New York University.

Acrylic plastics were presented by Dr. D. A. Rothrock, of Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, and polystyrene plastics presented by Amos Ruddock of the Dow Chemical Company, St. Louis.

Both lecturers warned the retailers against unscrupulous uses of plastics by firms eager to capitalize on plastics' accumulated good will and the general ignorance of the consumer.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

1—Filter press, rubber covered, 24x24".
3—Filter presses, 30x30" C.I. open delivery.
5—Westinghouse 3 hp vertical drives.
1—5 barrel W & P mixer, 30 hp.
1—1,350 gallon copper still.
1—15 gal. Porter ball mill.
3—Tolhurst centrifuges 16 to 40".
2—Abbe jar mills 2 and 4 jars.
1—Marcy pebble mill 3x4'.

10—NEW VACUUM FILLERS—8-10-12 spt.
5—NEW 1,000-LB. POWDER MIXERS.
5—NEW No. 20 hammermills.
20—NEW S.S. Tanks and Kettles 30 to 50 gallon.

2—50 gal. vac. stills—copper & glass lined.
2—Colloid mills, Premier & Eppenbach, MD.
1—250 gal. Devine still, copper.
2—Stokes vac. pumps, 225 CFM.
2—M&S fillers, 4 and 6 pockets.
10—Automatic and semi-automatic labelers—front & back.
5—U.S. & K.K. Bottle Rinsers.
1—25 gal. Koven autoclave high pressure.

Send for Our Latest Bulletin What Do You Want to Dispose Of

Chemical & Process Machinery Corp.
146-8 Grand Street New York 13, N.Y.
Tel. WOrth 4-8140

FOR SALE

1—4 x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryer.
2—Tolhurst Centrifugals, 40" and 26".
1—No. 10 Day Imperial Mixer.
5—(New) 250 gal. closed Aluminum Tanks.
1—Kinney rotary Pump 2½x3", 10 hp. motor.
1—6x6" Centrifugal Pump with 75 hp. motor.
1—Broughton 16 cu. ft. Mixer.
1—U. S. 10-spout hard rubber Filler.
1—No. 600 De Laval Clarifier.
1—Elmes 3-piston Hydraulic pump, 5 hp. motor.
4—Water Stills; 10 and 25 G.P.H.
1—300 gal. jac. sq. Glass-lined Tank.
2—20" Attrition Mills, 15 hp. motors.
1—Revolvator elec. Hoist, 800 lbs., 16' lift.

What equipment have you for sale?

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
909 N. Marshfield Ave., Chicago 22, Ill.

FOR SALE

1—KIEFER Rotary Gear Visco Filler.
1—COLTON No. 4½. Single Punch Tablet Machine, to 1½" dia.
3—STOKES Rotary D4 Tablet Machines to 1" dia.
1—SPERRY C.I. Filter Press, 24" Center Feed, Open delivery.
4—Wood Plate & Frame Filter Presses 24" & 36".
6—Copper Coating Pans 24" to 38".
1—DE LEVAL No. 600 Centrifuge.
1—Suspended Style 48" Centrifuge, Bottom discharge.
3—Laundry Style Extractors 24" to 36".
1—DAY 3-roll Mill, 10"x40".

Send for Your Copy of Bulletin A-12 Listing Hundreds of Other Items

WE WILL BUY YOUR SURPLUS

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION (of N Y.)
533 West Broadway New York 12, N.Y.
GRamercy 5-6680

EQUIPMENT FOR CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

2—Sperry Filter Presses 30x30 recessed type, 35 Chambers.

1—Sperry Filter Press 30x30, 25 Chambers.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers 6x50.
2—Readco Jacketed Mixers, Heavy Duty Type Sigma Blade, 100 gallons.
1—Baker-Perkins Jacketed Mixer, 1,200 gallons.
1—Dopp 300 gallon Jacketed Kettle, with agitator.
1—Nickel-lined Jacketed kettle. 4,000 gallons.
2—Pressure Tanks 9,000 gallons.
13—Sharples Super Pressurite Centrifuges, 3 HP. Explosion-Proof Motors.

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LINDEN, N. J.
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2—5" x 5" York Ammonia Compressors, Model D-8, 2 cylinder, vertical single acting, 360 RPM, V-Belt driven by 20 H.P. motor, 1750 RPM, 220/440 volts, 3 phase, 60 cycle.

4—4" x 4" Frick Ammonia Compressors, 2 cylinder, vertical, single acting, type-G, complete with V-Belt drive, 10 H.P. 220/440 volt, 3 phase, 60 cycle, 1745 RPM motor.

All New 1942.

LABOUR PUMPS

5—Type 10DZ
8—Type 10WDL
2—Type 15DZ
2—Type 20DZ
2—Type 23DZ
3—Type 25DPL

All made of type R55 metal.

TANKS

10—Vertical warming tanks, jacketed, 10' dia. x 11' high x ¼" plate. Bolted dished head, 3½" flange around top, complete with 2 blade agitators, Philadelphia gear reducer and 5 H.P. motor, 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volt.
4—24' dia. x 20' high x ⅝" steel Horton vertical tanks. Riveted construction in three sections.
8—Mixing tanks, 10' dia. x 10'6" high, welded 3/8" plate, complete with 3 H.P. lightning mixers, mounted on top.

AGITATORS

12—New Patterson Agitators, 1 H.P., 3 phase, 60 cycle, 1200 RPM motor, complete with 60" type 316 stainless steel shafts and gear reducers, 400 RPM output.

WATER TOWER

1—100,000 gallon water tower mounted on 125' structural steel frame, complete with stand pipe and ladders.

HEAT AND POWER CO., Inc.
70 PINE STEET NEW YORK 5, N. Y.
Phone: Whitehall 3-2172

Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Help Wanted and Positions Sought—Minimum $2.00, thirty-six words or less; 35c for each additional six words.

All Other Classified Advertisements—$5.00 thirty-six words or less; 85c for each additional six words or fraction.

AGENCIES WANTED

Good territory open for agents on liberal commission basis by an old established firm of importers of industrial minerals and earth colors. For full particulars write to Charles B. Chrystal Company, Inc., 53 Park place, New York 7.

Manufacturers representatives with an established clientele on West Coast would like a line of fine chemicals for the pharmaceutical and food industry. Technically trained staff to give complete coverage. OPD 227.

Established Cincinnati firm would be interested in representing producers of raw materials used in the paint, ink, rubber, soap and various other industries in southern Ohio territory. OPD 218.

EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

Quantity	Description
3	No. 1 Rotary Cutters.
1	No. 3 Grundler Peerless Hammer Mill.
1	No. 4 Grundler Peerless Hammer Mill.
3	10 HP Manton-Gaulin Colloid Mills.
3	Hog Chippers.
1	Link Belt Bag Stacker.
3	Electric Lift Trucks.
70	Lead Lined 7 Gallon Cans.
1	Pomona Deep Well Pump.

For information and prices contact
MR. H. ROUNDTREE
540 New York Ave. Lyndhurst, N. J.
Phone: Rutherford 2-6006

FOR SALE
STORAGE TANKS
ranging from
2,000 to 1,500,000 gallon capacity
All tanks in very good condition
WE WELCOME ALL INQUIRIES
EMPIRE TANK & SALVAGE
1451 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.
Phone: Lackawanna 4-5760

FOR SALE

Stainless Steel Tanks, new, 100 and 900 gal., dished bottoms with stands.
9—New Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 30 and 40 gals. capacity; 2—100 gal.
1—Stedman 40" Cage Disintegrator.
Stainless Steel Vert. Tank, 7' dia. x 10', No. 430 Chrome.
New Elec. Immersion Heaters, stainless, 500 watt, 115 volt—$15.00 each.
Copper Tank with Agitator and Coil, 60" dia. x 7' high.
1—International Centrifuge, size 1, Type FS, stainless steel with motor.
1—DeLaval Lab. Separator with ¼ H.P. motor.
1—18 spout Karl Kiefer Rotary Filler.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
6—DeLaval Imo Pumps, 2" sue. 2" disch. (new).
1—New Clevon Can Filling Machine.

SPECIAL
10—Steel Storage Tanks, 24' dia. x 20' high, with closed tops

H. LOEB & SON
4643 LANCASTER AVENUE PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

FOR SALE

NEW EQUIPMENT
Portable Agitators.
Stainless Steel Storage and Mixing Tanks.
Pumps: Centrifugal & Rotary.
Conveyors: Solid Roller & Skate Wheel.
Industrial Pressure Leaf Filters.
Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Kettles.
Piston & Vacuum Fillers.
Single Head Automatic Screw Cappers.
8 Spout Bench Type Syphon Fillers.

USED EQUIPMENT
1—Standard Knapp Automatic Top & Bottom Gluer.
1—Standard Knapp 8' Compression Unit.
2—American Well Works Downie S.S. Pumps, 8".
1—Bramboll Deane Copper Sterilizer, Size 3-B.
1—Package Machinery Co. Cellophane Wrapper.
1—Industrial Rotary Filter, 6'x3'.
9—Stokes Rotary Tablet Presses, RD-4.
2—Howe Weightograph Scales.
1—Triumph Food Mixer.
2—Williams Hammer Mills, Size No. 1.
1—Stedman Foundry Hammer Mill.
1—P. F. Campbell Iron Ointment Mill.
1—Consolidated Powder Filler, S.S.
1—Hoepner Powder Filler, Semi-Automatic.
1—U. S. Bottlers Direct Pressure Filler.
1—30' Belt Conveyor.

WRITE FOR LATEST STOCK LIST
YOUR USED EQUIPMENT PURCHASED

BOTTLING CANNING PROCESSING MACHINERY PERRY SUPPLIES
PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.
1507 W. THOMPSON STREET • PHILA. 21, PA.

DRUMS WANTED

Empty 55-gallon drums, ICC 17E or 5B. Interested in carload quantities. Quote, giving full information. OPD 198.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

For immediate sale: 2 new electric cabinet type ovens, 55 in. high by 30 in. wide by 35 in. deep inside dimensions, 12 KW, 440/3/60, precision recording control, complete safety equipment, ramp and track for truck, maximum operating temperature 450 deg. F. never been used. $875 each. George Koch Sons, Inc., Evansville 4, Indiana.

Oil laboratory equipment: Timken bearing tester, Underwood corrosion tester, Hershel Oil tester, Mac Michael viscosimeter and several related testers; also 5 H.P. Curtis air compressor, (2) 200-gal. jacketed kettles with stirrers and (1) 150-gal. jacketed kettle with stirrer. OPD 225.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

One 50-gallon glass-lined jacketed vacuum still with condenser and pump. Ziegler Pharmacal Co. 500 Franklin street, Buffalo 2, N. Y.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Wide variety of liquid mixtures recovered at nominal cost for drum and tank car lots. We handle simple and difficultly-separable mixtures. We are also interested in purchase of all types of crude mixtures. Inquiries solicited. All replies treated in strictest confidence. OPD 210.

FOR SALE

Unscented liquid bubble bath concentrate 35c. gallon. Liquid synthetic soap 40c. gallon. Packed 55-gallon drums. OPD 224.

Organic and Biochemists

Openings in Organic and Biochemical Research departments of prominent fine chemical and antibiotic manufacturing company located in Northern New Jersey. College graduates with doctorate, master, or bachelor degrees with backgrounds suitable for work in vitamins, antibiotics and synthetic medicinals. Industrial experience desirable but not required.

Box No. 232, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

FOR SALE

A chemical plant located in the Metropolitan area, one story fireproof building, 10,000 sq. ft., railroad siding, with additional outside storage and parking space. Equipment consists of stainless steel jacketed kettles, mixing tanks, condensation kettle, 50,000-gallon inside tank storage capacity, pumps, piping and other related units. Office, well equipped laboratory and machine shop. Replies treated in strict confidence. OPD 226.

FOREIGN BUSINESS

The president owner of a small lubricating oil concern in Italy invites reply from firms desiring to expand their activities in that country. He is an American citizen and presently connected with a Wall street firm. Please do not reply if you do not contemplate long range expansion. OPD 220.

MATERIALS OFFERED

For sale, approximately 40,000 lbs. inedible almond oil. This material has been expelled and filtered and is ready for delivery in open-head steel drums. OPD 196.

Spot delivery: acid acetic, glacial, 15 tons; aluminum formate, 19° Be solution, 3,000 lbs.; carbon, activated, "Columbia" brand, 1 ton; carbon tetrachloride, 35 drums; guanidine hydrochloride, 2 tons; lampblack, 4 tons; methyl cellulose, 1 ton; paradichlorbenzene, 3 tons; perchlorethylene, 25 drums; plasmochin tablets (Winthrop) 1,000,000 tablets; potassium sulfite, 3 tons; soda. caustic, pellets, C.P., 10 tons; sodium acetate, reagent, crystals, 3 tons; thymol iodide, U.S.P., 500 lbs.; trichlorethylene, 35 drums; wax, mineral, amorphous. amber, 5 tons. OPD 221.

Chrome oxide, hansa yellow, lithol red, prussian blue, peacock blue, permanent orange, available in exchange for C. P. chrome yellows on equal dollar basis. OPD 230.

MATERIALS WANTED

Wanted, immediately, diethanolamine, any quantity that is available. Kindly contact OPD 187.

To manufacturers and jobbers: Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots, many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 233.

PLANTS OFFERED

Chemical plant containing 35,000 sq. ft., rail sidings, T.V.A. power, city utilities, and river frontage. Contains much valuable equipment suitable for manufacturing organic or inorganic chemicals. Complete well-equipped analytical laboratory and offices. P.O. Box 163, Knoxville, Tennessee.

POSITIONS VACANT

Wanted: Assistant paint chemist experienced in industrial finishes, paint, enamel, and varnish by expanding medium sized northern Ohio manufacturer. Replys held confidential and should include qualifications, education, salary desired, and small photo. **Address OPD 183.**

Consultant wanted by established manufacturer of synthetic resins for protective coatings. Must have practical experience in a wide range, including maleics, phthallics and phenolics. H. L. Blachford, Limited, 977 Aqueduct street, Montreal, Que.

Chemical operators wanted, experienced, preferably acquainted with high pressure work in the hydrogenation field. Write stating qualifications and experience to The Vitamoil Laboratory, Foot of Henderson street, Jersey City, N. J.

Supervisor for Northern New Jersey pharmaceutical plant, mechanical background with experience in ampoule printing: packaging and labelling operations. OPD 222.

Supervisor for Northern New Jersey pharmaceutical plant, pharmaceutical background with experience in solution preparation and ampoule filling and inspection. OPD 223.

Sales executive wanted—Small but financially strong pharmaceutical manufacturing company in Indiana, selling ethical products direct to physicians, has very unusual opportunity for technically trained sales manager under 40. Man who makes good will be given share of profits and chance to acquire interest in company. Only men with proven record that will stand closest scrutiny need apply. All correspondence will be treated in the strictest confidence. When answering, please give complete information regarding education, former positions held and approximate starting salary desired. Write Box OPD 231.

POSITIONS WANTED

Employers: Call us for trained and experienced personnel for research, development, production and technical sales work. Chemical Department, Position **Securing Bureau, Inc. (Agency) 45 John** street, New York City. Telephone COrtlandt 7-9650. Confidential and careful placements.

Research and development chemist experienced in all phases of lacquer formulation desires position developing new line of products for progressive company in New York or vicinity. OPD 228.

Import export executive. Long experience pharmaceuticals, biologicals, fine chemicals, seeks connection with first class firm. Highest type references. Box 229.

Professional Services
Analysis—Testing—Patents Formulations—Trademarks

(For further details see listings in OPD Green Book.)

Jerome Alexander
50 East 41st St., New York 17, N. Y.
Arlinco Research Laboratory, Inc.
333 West 52d St., New York 19, N. Y.
Assn. of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, Inc.
50 East 41st St., New York 17, N. Y.
Biological Laboratories
16 Clinton St., Brooklyn 2, N. Y.
Johan Bjorksten, Ph.D.
185 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.
Bureau of Chemistry
2 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y.
Colburn Laboratories
431 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.
Di Cyan & Brown
12 East 41st St., New York 17, N. Y.
The Edwal Laboratories, Inc.
732 Federal St., Chicago 5, Ill.
Dr. J. Ehrlich
153 S. Doheny Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif.
Ellis-Foster Company
4 Cherry St., Montclair, N. J.
Ralph L. Evans Associates
250 East 43rd St., New York 17, N. Y.
Food Research Laboratories, Inc.
48-14 33rd St., Long Island City 1, N.Y.
E. M. Laning Company
433 Stuyvesant Ave., Irvington 11, N. J.
LaWall & Harrisson
1921 Walnut St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.
Leberco Laboratories
36 Roosevelt Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.
Dr. Fred Linsker
607 West 43d St., New York 18, N. Y.
Molnar Laboratories
211 East 19th St., New York 3, N. Y.
James C. Munch
306 South 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.
Orthmann Laboratories, Inc.
647 W. Virginia St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Public Service Testing Laboratories, Inc.
381 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.
W. S. Purdy Company, Inc.
18 Bridge St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.
Schwarz Laboratories, Inc.
202 East 44th St., New York 17, N. Y.
Foster D. Snell, Inc.
303 Washington St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.
Stillwell & Gladding, Inc.
130 Cedar St., New York 6, N. Y.
Wiley & Company, Inc.
Calvert & Read Sts., Baltimore 2, Md.

POSITIONS WANTED

Production and formulating chemist. waxes, insecticides, paint and varnish remover, chemical specialties, seeks responsible connection in New York City area. Reasonable salary. OPD 217.

Graduate chemist B.S., formerly with large industrial testing laboratory and nationally sold cosmetic manufacturer. Experienced research and production of consumer tested formulae. Wish contact progressive expanding firm in drugs, chemical specialties or cosmetics. OPD 219.

Resins, adhesives, synthetics; coatings, lacquers, emulsions, plastics; can be manufactured by expert chemical manager. Ph.D.; 13 years' supervisory experience in research and production; consider part or full-time services, investment, royalty. OPD 190.

SERVICES OFFERED

New and modern equipment for quantity tube filling, also powder and liquids; the production of all types of tablets, expert coating. Two research laboratories, to handle all phases of chemical and biological assays, testing of materials, etc. Contract work a specialty. Lanteen Medical Laboratories, Inc., 900 N. Franklin street, Chicago 10, Ill.

Trisodium Phosphate 1944 Quotas Revealed

Allocations of trisodium phosphate for 1944, based on chemical allocation records of the War Production Board, have been released by the Civilian Production Administration. Allocations were:—

	Pounds
Total allocations	161,172,000
Direct military[1]	7,794,000
Export	1,663,000
Other uses	151,715,000
Military equipment and supplies	11,945,000
Boiler water treatment	8,073,000
Food and drugs	7,907,000
Miscellaneous uses and small orders	123,700,000

[1] End-use data not available.

Ciba Names Sichel And Modys to Posts

Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, N. J., has appointed Lucien J. Sichel secretary of the firm and Charles S. Modys personnel director. Mr. Sichel joined the company July 1, 1946, following four years' service in the U. S. Army. Mr. Modys joined the company January 10, 1944.

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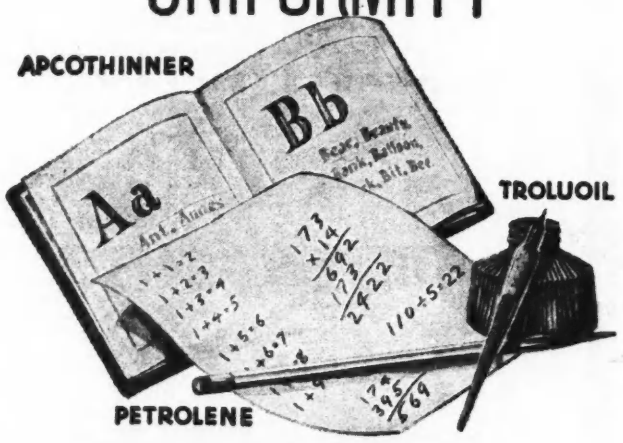

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